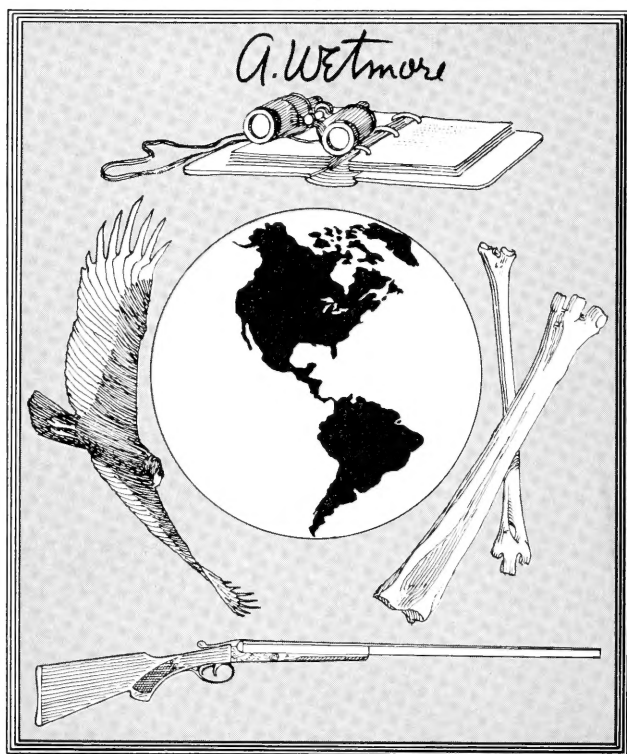


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MAP OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DIVIDED INTO 8 DISTRICTS.



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Birds

CATALOGUE

OF

THE BIRDS OF SUFFOLK;

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION AND REMARKS ON THEIR DISTRIBUTION,

BY

CHURCHILL BABINGTON.

(11)

D.D., V.P.R.S.L., F.L.S., ETC.,

RECTOR OF COCKFIELD, SUFFOLK, AND HONORARY FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S
COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE; FORMERLY DISNEY PROFESSOR OF ARCHÆOLOGY,
AND FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

LONDON:

JOHN VAN VOORST, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1884—1886.

This Catalogue is reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History," and was issued to the Members in 1884, as far as the end of the Land Birds (p. 110), the remainder being issued in 1886.



TO MY WIFE,

TO WHOSE LOVING LABOUR I AM MAINLY INDEBTED FOR
THE COMPLETION OF THE PRESENT CATALOGUE OF

THE BIRDS OF SUFFOLK,

THIS WORK

IS GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

The strong line down the middle divides East from West Suffolk.

The figures (1—8) mark the districts into which the county is divided for the purpose of this Catalogue, these districts being formed by combinations of two or more Hundreds, which are separately marked as *a*, *b*, &c., below. Under each of these letters the places of the Hundred are enumerated where the birds named in the Catalogue have been principally found. I have a printed or MS. list of birds which have occurred in or near those places to which an asterisk is prefixed.

East Suffolk.

1. (*a*) MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND (including YARMOUTH).
(*b*) WANGFORD.

(*a*) Belton, Breydon Broad, Flixton, Fritton Broad, Gorleston, Gunton, Herringfleet, Lowestoft, Oulton Broad, Somerleyton, *Yarmouth.

(*b*) Beccles, Bungay.

2. (*a*) BLYTHING. (*b*) PLOMESGATE.

(*a*) Benacre Broad, Blythburgh, Easton Broad, Huntingfield, Leiston, Southwold, *Westleton.

(*b*) *Aldeburgh, Glemham, Orford, Snape, Sudbourn.

3. (*a*) WILFORD. (*b*) CARLFORD. (*c*) LOES. (*d*) COLNEIS.
(*e*) SAMFORD.

(*a*) Bawdsey, Melton, Sutton, Wickham-Market.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

- (b) *Bealings, Martlesham, Rushmere.
- (c) Butley, Rendlesham, *Woodbridge.
- (d) Felixstowe, Nacton, Walton.
- (e) *Shotley.

4. (a) BOSMERE and CLAYDON (including IPSWICH).
(b) THREDLING. (c) HOXNE.†

(a) *Bramford, Bosmere Mere, Creting, Ipswich, Needham-Market, Stonham.

(c) Hoxne.

West Suffolk.

5. (a) HARTISMERE. (b) STOW.

(a) *Bacton, Brome, *Oakley, *Redgrave, Thornham.

(b) Finborough, Harleston, Stowmarket.

6. (a) COSFORD. (b) BABERGH (including SUDBURY).

(a) Bildeston, *Hadleigh.

(b) Assington, Boxted, Bures, *Cockfield, Lavenham, Melford, *Polstead, Stoke-by-Nayland, *Sudbury.

7. (a) RISBRIDGE. (b) LACKFORD (including THETFORD and BRANDON).

(a) Chedburgh, Dalham, *Gazeley.

(b) Brandon, Cavenham, Elveden, Icklingham, Lakenheath, Mildenhall, Newmarket, Thetford.

8. (a) BLACKBOURNE. (b) THEDWASTRE. (c) THINGOE (including BURY ST. EDMUND'S).

(a) Bardwell, Barnham, Culford, Ixworth, Stowlangtoft.

(b) Barton, Beyton, Drinkstone, Felsham, *Livermere, Rattlesden, Rougham, Tostock.

(c) Bury St. Edmund's, Ickworth, Newton.

† Two detached parishes, Carlton and Kelsale, in Hoxne Hundred, are in the Westleton District of Blything Union,

and are absorbed in District 2 of this Map. See p. 110.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

Division of the County into eight districts. Authorities used for the birds of each district. Public Collections referred to. Private Collections. List of other authorities. Early notices of Suffolk Ornithology; Willughby, Ray, Pennant, Bewick, Montagu, and others. Notices of Works on the Ornithology of other counties; and of Norfolk and Suffolk conjointly by Sheppard and Whitear. Spaldings' *Catalogue* of Suffolk birds. Notices in periodical Works; *Annals of Natural History*, *Zoologist*, &c. Arrangement according to Harting's *Handbook of British Birds*, here followed, pp. 1—20.

CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS OF SUFFOLK.

Order I.—Raptores, pp. 21—42.

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIRDS OF SUFFOLK.

Extent and natural character of the county of Suffolk. Cornland and pastures. Heathland. “Breck” district. Woods and ancient forests. Marsh and fen land. Hills. No rocks or moors. Character of the sea coast. Estuaries and tidal lakes; other lakes and broads. Rivers. Absence and rarity of certain birds. Decrease of birds of the woods, of the “Breck,” and of the fens. Increase of small birds generally; birds of the heaths. Birds of the broads and lakes, and of the sea coast. Number of the birds of Suffolk, residents and migrants. Number of the Accidental Visitors. Comparison of the number of Suffolk birds with those of other counties. Good results of the Act for the Preservation of Wild Birds. Remarks upon local Catalogues of birds, pp. 258—274.

THE BIRDS OF SUFFOLK.

INTRODUCTION.

A CONSIDERABLE number of specimens of rare birds are to be found in Suffolk, both in public and private Collections, about which no localities or particulars of any kind are recorded. In many cases, very few if any details can now be ascertained from the length of time which has elapsed since these birds were taken. Many interesting facts about others are still remembered, but are in danger of being lost to science because they have never been published.* This being more and more impressed upon me by continued observation, the thought occurred to me of endeavouring to make a list of all the birds which I could in any way discover to have been observed, or obtained, in Suffolk. In order to make this list as complete as possible, it became necessary to examine and record the birds contained in such Collections as I had access to, both public and private, both great and small; and to pick up such trustworthy information as I could get from naturalists, sportsmen, bird-stuffers, gamekeepers, and indeed from all sorts and conditions of men. It became also requisite to investigate the literature of the subject, and the information scattered in a large number of books and periodical publications. This involved an amount of labour for which I was scarcely prepared, and must be my apology for a somewhat tardy performance of a promise of several years'

* It cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who possess specimens of rare birds, or any other objects of natural history, that their value is immensely diminished both in interest and from a commercial point of view, unless a record

of them is preserved in some way or other. The name of a bird and its date of capture, as well as its locality, should always be written in or on the case which contains it, or in a permanent catalogue.

standing. It would have been impossible to undertake such a task single-handed so as to do anything like justice to the subject, nor have I attempted to do so. But I have collected all the local lists of birds that I could by any means obtain from practical naturalists in various parts of the county, and have besides availed myself of the few that had been printed; and these taken together may be said to form the basis of the present undertaking.

In order to show the distribution of the birds and their comparative numbers in different parts of Suffolk, it was obvious that the county must be divided into districts of some kind. The political division of Suffolk into East and West has been retained, as it cuts the county roughly into two halves, and also keeps the whole coast line in one of them. Thus the sea birds are principally to be found in East, and are only stragglers of greater or less frequency in West, Suffolk. Each of these regions has been sub-divided into four districts, formed in every case of combinations of two or more hundreds. For each of the eight bird-districts I have used one or more local lists, printed or in MS., in which the commonest as well as the rarest species are included. These districts are, for East Suffolk, the hundreds* of—

- (1.) Mutford and Lothingland (including Yarmouth), Wangford;
- (2.) Blything, Plomesgate;
- (3.) Wilford, Carlford, Loes, Colneis, Samford;
- (4.) Bosmere and Claydon (including Ipswich), Thredling, Hoxne;

And for West Suffolk, the hundreds of—

- (5.) Hartismere, Stow;
- (6.) Cosford, Babergh (including Sudbury);
- (7.) Risbridge, Lackford (including Thetford and Brandon);

* For the enumeration of the parishes in each hundred see White's *Suffolk*, 3rd Ed. 1874.

(8.) Blackbourne, Thedwastre, Thingoe (including Bury St. Edmund's).

In some cases it is uncertain whether a bird inserted in the following list was seen or obtained in Suffolk or in an adjoining county. Thus Yarmouth, partly in Norfolk partly in Suffolk, is frequently the only locality given, or even possible to be given, for a specimen, and in such cases it is in vain attempting to say to which of the counties the bird belongs. A specimen shot on Breydon Water, which divides the counties, must almost necessarily be included in any list either of Suffolk or of Norfolk birds; and it is here, in the opinion of a very competent judge, that more rare species have been obtained than on any other spot in England, several indeed for the first time.* Thetford and Brandon, again, are partly in Norfolk; Sudbury, partly in Essex; and Newmarket, although some portion of it is in Suffolk, belongs mostly to Cambridgeshire. In the same way, certain rivers are boundary lines, and birds brought from them may be said to belong to both the counties which they divide. It has been sometimes perplexing how to deal with a bird reported from these places; if the locality has been so minutely specified as to make it certain in which county the bird has been seen or obtained, it has only been included in the list when that county is Suffolk; but if, as is much more generally the case, a specimen is simply marked "Yarmouth," or "Near Yarmouth," and the like, it is always included; and it would have to be equally included in any list of birds of the adjoining county. This uncertainty is of no serious importance as regards the geographical distribution of birds in England, or even in the county itself.

For the eight districts given above, the following lists and other documents have been used:—

For No. 1 we have the list of birds (occupying ten pages, pp. 3-13) in C. J. and James Paget's *Sketches of the*

* See Stevenson's *Birds of Norfolk*, vol. i., p. xviii. (Introduction.)

Natural History of Yarmouth and its Neighbourhood, printed at Yarmouth, in 1834, (8vo). This valuable catalogue has been largely supplemented and brought down to the present date by help of Stevenson's *Birds of Norfolk* (vol. i., 1866, vol. ii., 1870, the third and last being yet to come), as well as by notices of Norfolk birds in the *Zoologist* by various writers referred to in the following pages under each bird. I have also used MS. letters by Col. Leathes to Dr. Crowfoot relating principally to birds in this part of Suffolk, in the possession of the Rev. H. Hawkins. Besides these I have included under this district a great deal of valuable information most kindly supplied by two distinguished Norfolk ornithologists, Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., and Mr. Stevenson, who have also in many cases shewn me the specimens in their Collections, many obtained from Breydon Water.

(2.) We have for this district *Notes or Jottings about Aldeburgh, Suffolk, relating to matters Historical, Antiquarian, Ornithological, and Entomological*, by Nicholas Fenwick Hele, Surgeon, printed in London (J. R. Smith, 8vo., 1870.) The bird-list extends from p. 68 to p. 179, forming the greater part of the book. This very ample list has been materially augmented by the courtesy of Mr. Hele, who has unreservedly communicated to me a large number of additional observations made since the book was published. Many notes on the birds of Aldeburgh have likewise been sent from time to time to the *Zoologist*, by the Rev. Julian Tuck, formerly of Tostock, and he has communicated others directly to me. The Rev. Herbert James, Rector of Livermere, has also given me a valuable checked list of Aldeburgh birds seen or obtained by Capt. James. Various Aldeburgh localities are also supplied by Mr. Kerry, of Harwich.

I have likewise a checked catalogue of birds observed at Westleton, kindly made at my request by Mr. F. Spalding, to whom I am indebted for a great amount of information relative to birds in other parts of the county, many of which were stuffed by his father, an excellent naturalist and an

ardent sportsman, whose printed catalogue will be mentioned shortly.

(3.) For this district I have used two catalogues carefully made for me by the Rev. Canon Moor, Rector of Great Bealings, and by Mr. Kerry, of Harwich. In the former, birds found near Woodbridge and Great Bealings are separately marked, and in some cases notes are added; and this list is augmented by information supplied by the Rev. W. H. M. Carthew, Rector of Stanningfield, long resident at Woodbridge, also by his brother, Mr. T. Carthew, of the Abbey, Woodbridge, by Mr. Hillen, of Woodbridge, and by Mr. W. T. Phillips, of the Grange, Melton. (See below.)

Mr. Kerry's MS. list comprises an area which may be roughly called a circle of ten miles in diameter, with Shotley for the centre; in this are included the birds observed by him at Shotley, Walton, and Felixstowe, and a few other places, all separately marked.

(4.) I have only one checked catalogue for this district, kindly supplied by Mr. Haward, of Bramford, who has made many remarks on the birds contained therein, and has noted their comparative rarity in the neighbourhood.

(5.) For this district I have two important checked catalogues; one by Mr. Holt Wilson, of Redgrave Hall, in which the birds are marked, and occasional notes added. This list is augmented by some additional information from the Rev. A. Foster-Melliar, who resided at Redgrave for some time. Many of the birds are preserved at the Hall.

The other list is by Mr. Clarke, formerly gamekeeper to Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., and comprises birds from Oakley, Eye, and the neighbourhood, most of them being in Sir Edward's Collection. Sir Edward himself directed Clarke to a great extent in the formation of this catalogue, and my obligation to him is so much the greater, as he was in ill-health at the time.

(6.) There is a privately printed *List of Birds in the neighbourhood of Sudbury*, by the late Mr. W. D. King, of

Sudbury, a copy of which has been given to me by his brother-in-law, Mr. Jonathan Grubb, of the same place.* I have been able to add to this catalogue, though not to any great extent, by oral information derived from Mr. Edwin Hill, Mr. D. Simmons, and Mr. Rose, all of Sudbury. The Sudbury Museum, the contents of which were sold in 1872 (see below), would doubtless have been available for further additions, had the localities of the birds been recorded. After many inquiries I have only been able to make out that, though a great part of them were obtained about Sudbury, the stations of a very few only of the specimens are known, some of which are now in my possession. This is the more to be regretted, as I am compelled to omit several specimens of birds of considerable rarity, as the Night Heron and an immature Little Bittern, both of which may reasonably be suspected to have been obtained in Suffolk. Some of the birds, as I was told by Mr. D. Simmons, came "by way of Harwich," that is probably from the Orwell; among these very possibly were the Sheldrake, the Lesser Tern, and the Great Northern Diver (immature), all now in my possession.

Mr. F. Spalding, of Hadleigh, has given me a checked catalogue of all the birds recently observed by him about Hadleigh.

The list of those in and about Cockfield I drew up, with the help of various friends whose names are recorded.

(7.) The birds of Gazeley and its immediate neighbourhood have been carefully enumerated by the Rev. F. Tearle, Vicar of Gazeley, who has supplied me with much additional information, especially relative to the birds about Newmarket, which he obtained from Mr. Howlett, taxidermist, of that place.

To this would certainly have been added a list from Chedburgh, had it not been for the untimely death of the

* It is simply signed K, and has no date, but bears internal evidence of having been written between 1836 and 1842. The tract is in three quarto pages, double

columns, and it comprises 138 birds, some in his own possession, and some observed by him but not obtained.

Rev. H. K. Creed, formerly Vicar of that place, who furnished me with a great deal of information respecting rare birds obtained in many parts of Suffolk, and took the greatest interest in this work. As it is, I possess only scattered notices of the rarer birds of Chedburgh and the neighbourhood.

(8.) I have only one checked catalogue for this district, but that a valuable one, by the Rev. Herbert James, Rector of Livermere, including many birds shot by Miss Broke's keeper.

The Collections of which I have availed myself by personal inspection, are the following:—

(a.) Public Collections in the county :

(1.) Ipswich.—In the Museum there is a considerable Collection of British birds, many of which were probably obtained in Suffolk, but very few indeed have been so recorded. This Museum was established in 1847, mainly through the exertions of the late Professor Henslow, the present Curator being the well-known geologist, Dr. J. E. Taylor.

(2.) Bury St. Edmund's.—The Museum contains the Collection formerly belonging to the late Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, one of the Masters of the Grammar School, who died in Oct., 1861. A large proportion of the specimens have the date and place of capture affixed. The majority are from Suffolk and the neighbourhood of Yarmouth.* A MS. catalogue of the birds, compiled by the Rev. H. K. Creed from Mr. Dennis' notes, is kept in the Museum, where, along with this Collection, there are a few other birds of no great importance.

(3.) Sudbury.—This Collection has been already alluded to. The Museum was opened in the beginning of 1842, under the presidency of Mr. W. D. King; some account of it by Mr. T. B. Hall, may be seen in the *Zoologist*, i., 341-343. It

* For a notice of Mr. Dennis and his scientific labours, more especially on osteology, see Stevenson's *Birds of Norfolk* where this Collection is taken account of (vol. i., pp. 28 and 29.)

then contained nearly 170 different species of British birds. The collections of all sorts are now dispersed; the sale catalogue (June 4th, 1872), of which I possess a copy, enumerates their contents, but not in a very satisfactory manner.

(4.) Aldeburgh.—The birds contained in the Museum were formerly in the possession of Mr. Hele, and were collected from the neighbourhood. (See above.)

(b.) Public Collections not in the county :—

(1.) British Museum.—Only a very few birds in the British Collection are labelled as having been found in Suffolk. They are also noticed in G. R. Gray's *Catalogue of British Birds*, which specifies all the British-killed examples of such as are contained in the Museum.

(2.) Cambridge University Museum.—A considerable number of Suffolk specimens are contained in the Collection of British birds formerly belonging to the Cambridge Philosophical Society. They are almost entirely from Elveden and the neighbourhood, and, with scarcely an exception, have been presented by Professor Newton, and his brother, Mr. Edward Newton.

(c.) Private Collections in the county here enumerated and briefly described according to their position in the above eight districts. They belong to the following noblemen and gentlemen :—

(1.) Mr. Coleman, Gorleston.—A small but choice Collection, from the neighbourhood of Yarmouth.

Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., Somerleyton Hall.—A small Collection of British and Foreign birds, including a few rarities from the neighbourhood; the localities of many of the birds are unknown.

(2.) Lord Huntingfield, Heveningham Hall.—This Collection of British birds is one of the largest in the county, and a fair proportion of the specimens are from Suffolk.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., Sudbourn Hall. The Collection of birds procured from this estate, principally in

the time of the late Lord Hertford, is considerable ; some few are published in the *Zoologist*.

(3.) Lord Rendlesham, M.P., Rendlesham Hall.—This Collection, which consists principally of British birds, is particularly rich in the raptorial and aquatic tribes from the neighbourhood.

Mr. W. P. J. Phillips, of Melton Grange —An excellent local Collection, containing also specimens from various parts of Britain.

Mr. Hillen, Woodbridge.—A Collection which, though not very extensive now, contains some extremely rare birds. Mr. Hillen has parted with others.

Mr. Cobbold has a small Collection from the neighbourhood, preserved in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge.

(4.) I have not seen any Collection in this district.

(5.) Mr. G. Holt Wilson, Redgrave Hall.—A small local Collection, containing some very fine specimens.

Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., Oakley Park.—A fine Collection of British birds, containing a large number from Suffolk ; many from the immediate neighbourhood.

Lord Henniker, Thornham Hall.—A small Collection, containing several rare birds from the neighbourhood.

(6.) Mr. Biddell, M.P., Lavenham Hall.—A small Collection, but few of the birds having localities. It was principally formed by the late Mr. Scott, of Cockfield, and most of the specimens, I am told by his sister, Mrs. Peacock, came from Mildenhall. I endeavoured to obtain further particulars from his son, the Rev. C. Scott, who however was unable to supply any.

Captain Bence, Kentwell Hall.—A small Collection, the localities known ; they are mostly in Suffolk.

The late Mr. W. D. King, of Sudbury.—This Collection, until lately preserved at Sudbury, is alluded to above, and consists principally of specimens obtained, it is believed, in the neighbourhood, and mentioned in his paper. Very few of the localities are distinctly known. These birds are now in possession of his nephew Mr. John Grubb, 112, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.

The late Mr. J. D. Hoy, Stoke-by-Nayland, who died in 1839, and to whose papers such frequent reference is made, formed a very valuable Collection at that place, in great part from the immediate neighbourhood. Some of the specimens, as his sister Mrs. Lescher informs me, were obtained at Orford and Aldeburgh. Most of the birds are now in possession of Mrs. Lescher, Boyles Court, Brentwood. A small number still remain at Stoke, in his brother Mr. Hoy's possession. The Collection at Brentwood has been described at length by Dr. Bree in the *Field* for October and November 1867. There are also preserved at Boyles Court three copies from a MS. catalogue, made about 1840 by the late Mr. Seaman, of Ipswich; the localities of the birds given are extremely few. This is the more to be regretted, as this Collection, consisting of several hundred specimens stuffed by Mr. Hoy himself, is probably the finest ever formed in Suffolk. Some of the birds came from various parts of Great Britain, and some from abroad.

(7.) The Collection formerly belonging to the Messrs. Newton of Elveden, containing a large number of local specimens, is now in the Cambridge Museum (see above).

(8.) The Rev. Julian Tuck, formerly of Tostock, where his Collection remains. Most of the birds were collected in Suffolk by himself, and many have been published in the *Zoologist* (see above, under District 2).

The Dennis Collection at Bury is no longer private, but is contained in the Museum (see above).

(d.) Private Collections not in the county:

(1.) The principal part of Mr. Hoy's Collection, made in the County, is now at Brentwood, in Essex (see above).

(2. and 3.) The fine Collection of the Messrs. J. H. Gurney, sen. and jun., at Northrepps, and that of Mr. Stevenson, at Norwich, have been alluded to under District 1.

(4.) The excellent Collection of British Birds belonging to Mr. Newcome, Feltwell Hall, Norfolk, was formed by his father the late Mr. E. C. Newcome, who died in 1871.

A considerable number of the specimens were obtained in Suffolk.

There are also many other Suffolk specimens which are enumerated in the following catalogue, with the names of their owners annexed.

I have to acknowledge the great courtesy and kindness which I have received from the owners of the above-named Collections, many of whom, in addition to allowing me to see their treasures, have supplied me with valuable information both about their own and other Suffolk birds. I have also to thank a large number of gentlemen who have been so good as to allow me to see various birds in their possession, or have given me written notes or oral communications on the subject of this paper, among whom, in addition to the writers of the above-named lists, I must especially mention Major Barnardiston, of the Ryes, Sudbury; Mr. M. Biddell, of Playford; Mr. W. G. Blake, of Nowton Hall; Sir Charles Bunbury, of Barton Hall, Bart.; Mr. Cooke, of Polstead Hall; the Rev. Dr. Goodacre, of Wilby Rectory; the Rev. A. Hanbury, of Bures Vicarage; the Rev. H. S. Hawkins, of Beyton Rectory; Mr. J. F. Hills, of Sudbury; the Rev. Harry Jones, of Barton Mere; Mr. Lambarde, of Assington; the Rev. C. J. Lucas, of Burgh House, Great Yarmouth; Mr. Morris, of Wretham, formerly of Rougham Hall; Sir W. Parker, of Melford Hall, Bart.; Col. Parker, of Clopton Hall; Mr. Poley, of Boxted Hall; Capt. Powell, of Drinkstone Hall; the Rev. W. H. Sewell, of Yaxley Vicarage; Mr. Hugh Turner, of Ipswich; Mr. A. Wainwright, of Great Whelnetham; and Mr. Westropp, of Melford Place. To Professor Newton I am indebted not only for much information of the same kind, but also for calling my attention to many points which would have escaped me, and for permitting me to consult him on various matters about which I was doubtful. My thanks are, in fine, due to the following taxidermists and dealers in birds, who have shown me specimens in their custody, or furnished me with lists of those which have come into their hands, or which they have observed:—Mr. Bilson and Mr. Travis, of Bury St. Edmund's; Messrs.

Collett, of Woodbridge ; Freeman, of Lowestoft ; Richold, of Long Melford ; Cutmore, of Hartest ; Podd, of Ipswich ; Garrard, of Lavenham ; Howlett, of Newmarket ; Mr. Rose and Mr. Simmons, of Sudbury ; Mr. Hurr, Mr. Lowne, and Mr. G. Smith, of Yarmouth. To these should be added Mr. Thirtle, of Lowestoft, who kindly transcribed for my use the notes left by his father, a well-known taxidermist, and has added to them many of his own.

With regard to what has been done in the past for Suffolk ornithology, the first notice that I have met with of any attention being paid to the subject is in Willughby's *Ornithology*. Francis Willughby died in 1672, and his papers were arranged and edited by John Ray, the veritable father of English naturalists. The first edition was entitled *Ornithologiæ Libri tres* (London, 1676, folio), and contained 78 plates. In the preface "*D. Philippus Skippon de Wrentham, in Suffolcia, armiger,*" (præf. a 3) is named amongst those who rendered assistance to the work. Nothing is said of the nature of the help received from Sir Philip Skippon, but in the English edition "translated and enlarged with many additions," by Ray, which appeared two years later (1678), and contained the same plates, we find more explicit information—"Sir Phillip Skippon, of Wrentham, near Bliborough (Blythburgh), in the county of Suffolk, Knight, who communicated the pictures of several birds we wanted." In the Latin edition I can find no localities given for Suffolk birds, but in the English edition a few such are recorded, having probably been added by Ray himself. "The Bustard," he says, "is found in . . Suffolk" (p. 178), but even then it sold very dear, "serving only to furnish Princes' and great men's tables at public entertainments" (p. 179.)* Of the Avocet he says, "They (the Avosetta) do also frequent our Eastern

* It is possible enough that some ancient household entries containing mention of Suffolk birds may be in existence of earlier date than Willughby, such as those of the L'Estrange family at Hunstanton in Norfolk. Extracts from the

household book of Lord North are published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix., pp. 283-302, partly made during Q. Elizabeth's stay at Kirtling, near Newmarket. Very possibly some of the birds mentioned may have come from Suffolk.

coasts in Suffolk . . . in winter time" (p. 322), where the Latin edition only has, "*sunt in Angliæ maritimis præsertim orientulibus non infrequentes*" (p. 241). Of the Stone Curlew he records that it is "found about Thetford, in Norfolk, as Sir T. Browne informed us" (p. 306). Before these allusions (for Thetford is partly in Suffolk), I have not observed any references to birds of this county. Ray's own work on systematic ornithology appeared in 1713 (London, 8vo), and, like that of Willughby, was written in Latin, bearing for title, *Joannis Raii Synopsis Methodica Avium*. He records two birds from Suffolk, one of which he had himself observed. Speaking of the Pintail, under the name of the Sea Pheasant or Cracker, he says, "*In maritimis circa Aldburgh et Orford observavimus. Habetur et alibi in Anglia*" (p. 147). Of the Stone Curlew he only repeats what he had already said "*circa Thetfordiam invenitur*" (p. 108). Up to this time no zoological work had dealt with the birds of Great Britain, excluding those of other countries.* The first edition of *Pennant's British Zoology* came out in 1766 (Lond., imp. fol.), and was published under the "inspection" of the Cymmrodorion Society. It went through five other editions, the last of which appeared in 1812 in four volumes (8vo), fourteen years after the author's death.† This was the standard work on British birds up to the close of the eighteenth century. It refers but very seldom to Suffolk birds. Sir Thomas Cullum furnishes him with the autumnal and vernal appearances of the Woodcock on the coast of Suffolk, and he also states (in a later edition) that a flock of Spoonbills migrated into the marshes near Yarmouth in April 1774. It is only in the last and

* Christopher Merritt had indeed published, in 1667, a work entitled "*Pinax Rerum naturalium Britannicarum, continens Vegetabilia, Animalia et Fossilia in hac Insulâ reperta*." Lond.: 1667 (8vo., in one volume, and again, in 1677 and 1704). The slight character of this work makes it scarcely worth taking into account in this place. The notices of the British birds occupy only fourteen small

pages, pp. 170-184, and he never refers to Suffolk except once, when saying that the Bustard is found on Newmarket Heath. The Heath is mostly in Suffolk.

† Mr. E. T. Bennet (in his edition of *White's Selborne*, 1837, 113 note) tells us that the editor was Mr. Hanmer. He was told this, as Professor Newton informs me, by the late Mr. J. E. Gray.

posthumous edition of 1812 that an account is given of certain Golden Eagles, said to have been killed in Suffolk. Bewick's *British Birds* added scarcely anything to Suffolk ornithology; the first volume containing the land birds appeared at Newcastle in 1797; the second volume, after some delay, came out in 1804.* In this first edition Suffolk is mentioned in connection with the Rook (i., 64), and the Sandwich Tern (ii., 205), beside that the Spoonbill is recorded from Yarmouth (ii., 27.) Not one of these notices is original, the first being taken from Wallis' *History of Northumberland*, the second from Latham's *Synopsis of Birds*, and the third from Pennant's *British Zoology*. The one new piece of information is the record of the Little Bustard taken alive on the edge of Newmarket Heath, the greater part of which is in Suffolk. The late Sir W. Trevelyan sent the bird to Bewick, who took his figure from it. This work, deservedly popular on account of the extraordinary beauty of the woodcuts, went through at least seven editions before 1848, and in 1882, a memorial edition of all his principal works, including his *British Birds*, has been announced. The later editions have but little additional information relating specially to Suffolk birds.† The general conclusion at which we arrive is that little had been done for the avifauna of Suffolk before the nineteenth century. In the beginning of this century Montagu's *Ornithological Dictionary* was published in 1802 (London, 8vo.), and a supplement in one volume, was added in 1813. The only original remark relating to any Suffolk bird occurs under the *Rough-legged Falcon*, where a peculiar variety is described as shot in this county. The notices of the Spoonbill, the Little Bustard, and the Guernsey Partridge are

* Professor Newton has pointed out to me that there were two issues of the first volume in the same year. Under the *Reed Bunting* the Latin name is printed *Schœniclus*; in the second issue it stands *Sahœniclus*, and there are many similar variations. The wood cuts of the Magpie differ in the two issues.

† The Edition of 1832 mentions as Suffolk birds the Red-legged Partridge and the Squacco Heron, which were absent from the editions of 1797 and 1809. For the different editions of Bewick see Agassiz' *Bibl. Zool.* i, 280, and Lowndes' *Bibl. Man*, but neither give them completely.

taken from Pennant, Bewick, and Daniel (*Rural Sports*) respectively*.

Until towards the close of the eighteenth century no great progress had been made in ascertaining the distribution of birds over the various counties of England. Something had indeed been done by Sir Thomas Browne, who died in 1682, in his short *Account of Birds found in Norfolk*, which includes a notice of the Spoonbill breeding in Suffolk (*Works*, iv., 313-334, edited from the Sloane MS., by S. Wilkin, Lond., 1835); by Plot in his *Natural History of Staffordshire* (pp. 229-236, Oxf. 1686, fol.) who incidentally mentions that the Avocet is also found in Suffolk (p. 231); and by the same author in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire* (pp. 179-184, Oxf. 1705, fol. 2nd Ed.); by C. Leigh in his *Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire* (pp. 157-164, Oxf. 1700, fol.), by Morton in his *Natural History of Northamptonshire* (pp. 423-431, Lond. 1712, fol.), this last being by far the best county list that had as yet appeared; by Borlase in his *Natural History of Cornwall* (pp. 242-248, Lond. 1758, fol.), by Markwick in a paper entitled *Aves Sussexienses* read before the Linnean Society of London in 1795, and published in the fourth

* Later editions of this Dictionary have been published by Prof. Rennie (Lond. 1831), in which he incorporates a great deal of new matter from various sources, besides an original introduction of nearly sixty pages, and Mr. E. Newman (Lond. 1866) in which he includes the additional species described by Selby, Yarrell, and others. I am not concerned to notice these farther.

Pennant, Bewick, and Montagu are the only early writers on British Birds whom I have thought it necessary to mention in the text, but, among other books of the same kind, the three following may be briefly alluded to here:—Lewin's *Birds of Great Britain* (Lond. 1789-95, in seven vols., 4to.) mentions under *Rough-legged Falcon* that the specimen which he figures was shot in Suffolk. Donovan's *British Birds* (Lond.

1794-1818, in ten vols., 8vo.) records (from Latham) two Hoopoes shot at Orford, and from the same writer a Merganser shot on the coast of Suffolk. He also calls the Avocet, "common in winter on the coast of Suffolk." Hunt, in his unfinished work, entitled *British Ornithology* (Norwich, 1815, in three vols., 8vo.) mentions several Suffolk birds, viz., a Peregrine Falcon and a little Auk, both of them shot at Beccles, an Iceland Falcon taken at Bungay, a Roller also obtained at Bungay, and an Oriole from Saxmundham. He was an engraver and bird preserver, living at Norwich, and had his work been completed it might probably have furnished considerably more information about Suffolk birds. He availed himself of the assistance of Mr. Seaman, an Ipswich taxidermist.

volume of their *Transactions* in 1798, occupying more than fifty pages. In this work he enumerates one hundred and seventy-five birds as found in Sussex, and adds various notes and a few figures. Important as this paper certainly is, it is surpassed in excellence by the *Catalogue of Birds observed in Dorsetshire*, which is quoted by Montagu as written by Pulteney* in 1799, and was published in the third volume of Hutchins' second edition of the *History of Dorsetshire* (Appendix, pp. 1-22, Lond. 1813, fol.) He therein enumerates one hundred and ninety-eight species, some few of which however are now considered to be only varieties.

Since that time the avifauna of several counties or other districts of Britain have been admirably illustrated by several of our leading naturalists; being either published in the form of separate works, or in the transactions of learned Societies, or in periodical publications, or included in county histories or other topographical works. Among these are to be mentioned two memoirs on Suffolk Birds, one in connection with those of Norfolk, the other relating to Suffolk only. The *Catalogue of Norfolk and Suffolk Birds, with Remarks*, by the Rev. Revett Sheppard, A.M., F.L.S., and the Rev. William Whitear, A.M., F.L.S.,† was read before the Linnean Society in April 1824, and May 1825, and appeared in the fifteenth volume of their *Transactions* in 1827, occupying the first sixty-two pages. "This admirable paper," as Mr. Stevenson observes, "contains a complete list up to 1824 of the birds of both counties, and was evidently the result of a gradually awakening interest in Natural History subjects. Arranged in a scientific form, its ample details supply many interesting particulars at a time when certain species, now no longer resident, were gradually becoming scarce." (*Birds of Norfolk*, pref. vi.)

Their paper is the first really important contribution to the ornithology of Suffolk, which, it is to be regretted, is

* Pulteney died in 1801.

† For a notice of Messrs. Sheppard

and Whitear see *Trans. of Norfolk and Norwich Nat. Soc.* (Vol. III., pp. 231, 234).

by no means clearly distinguished throughout from that of Norfolk. Frequently the name only of the bird is given without any remark. This taciturnity ought to mean, and probably does mean that the bird occurs in both counties. Their paper is uniformly quoted below as "S. and W. *Cat.*"; in the case just mentioned the words "catalogued only" are subjoined. Their more important general remarks are epitomized.

The number of birds in their catalogue is 217. The classification and the names adopted are those of Temminck's *Manuel d'Ornithologie*.*

The only other catalogue of Suffolk Birds, so far as I am aware, and that not a complete one, as it does not profess to include the more common species in the enumeration, is to be found in Suckling's *History of Suffolk* (vol. i. Introd. xxxv-xxxix. Lond., 1846, 4to) and proceeds from the pen of the late Mr. T. M. Spalding, of Westleton, formerly of Ditchingham. It is entitled: "*List of Birds rarely and occasionally met with in the County of Suffolk,*" and enumerates 116 species. Mr Stevenson, who knew him well, and had the highest opinion of him as an ornithologist, speaks of it as "the excellent list of Suffolk birds" (*B. of N.* i. 8 note). It is quoted throughout the following paper as "Spald. *List*," and his general remarks are frequently added or epitomized.†

At the head of the enumeration of Districts and localities,

*The following is the best analysis of their catalogue that I have been able to draw up:—

Number of land birds	...	...	116
Number of water birds	...	...	101
			—
Total...	...	...	217
Number of birds not specified as belonging to either county and probably occurring in both (frequently catalogued only)	...	...	99
Number specified as belonging to both counties	...	...	69
Number specified as belonging to Norfolk	...	...	26

Number specified as belonging to Suffolk	...	...	...	...	23
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	217

Among the birds in the two last specifications are several common species which no doubt would be found in both counties. The Sandmartin is omitted, but surely accidentally. The Golden Eagle is inserted, and also the Great Auk. The first has only a slight claim to be reckoned among Suffolk birds, the other has none whatever.

†Mr. Stevenson has obligingly communicated to me some additional notes on Suffolk Birds which he had received from Mr. Spalding.

a reference is always made to these two catalogues when they contain any mention of the bird, as well as to such few earlier ornithological works as may speak of it merely in a general way, as belonging to Suffolk.

In a few copies of works on Ornithology there are scattered MS. notes of which I have made use. These are (1) Notes inserted by the late Mr. Lombe in copies of Bewick and Montagu preserved in the Norwich Museum, to which Mr. Stevenson called my attention, and (2) Notes by the late Mr. Dennis and the late Mr. W. Clarke and others in copies of Bewick and of Yarrell which Mrs. Dennis kindly shewed me.

The works on particular localities or parishes of Suffolk, have been mentioned above under the eight districts into which the county is divided.

It should be added in conclusion that notices of Suffolk birds by many writers occur in various periodical works, such as the *Magazine of Natural History*, edited by J. C. Loudon (Lond. 1829-39), the *Annals of Natural History*, edited by Jardine, Selby and others (Lond. 1841 sqq.), and more especially the *Zoologist* (Lond. 1843 sqq. in three series), referred to in the following pages as *Z.*, as well as in several other serials in a less degree, including the *Quarterly Journal of the Suffolk Institute*, and the *Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society*.^{*} These also have been quoted for the augmentation of the present Catalogue; and the names of the contributors added.

In the arrangement I have followed the *Handbook of British Birds* by J. E. Harting, F.L.S. (Lond. 1872), in which the accidental visitors are separated from such birds as we may designate true Britons. In the latter class are included (1) *Residents* which rear their young annually in the British Islands, and are to be found in some part or other of the United Kingdom throughout the year; (2) *Periodical Migrants* which visit us annually and regularly at particular

^{*}In vol. iii. pp. 231-262, is to be found a paper entitled "Extracts from the Calendar of the Rev. William Whitear,

M.A., F.L.S., 1809 to 1826," to which I have referred below as "Whitear's Calendar."

seasons ; some of these come here for the summer, others for the winter, while others again perform a double migration, and pass through the country twice a year, in spring and in autumn ; (3) *Annual Visitants* comprising those birds which occur in some part of the country nearly every year, but in limited numbers and at uncertain intervals. He counts in round numbers 130 Residents, 100 Periodical Migrants and 30 Annual Visitants, the remainder being 140 *Accidental Visitants*, the entire list of British birds amounting to 400 in number.*

For the sake of brevity I use the following signs. When I refer to a particular specimen which I have myself seen of any bird, a note of admiration† is sometimes‡ placed after my initials thus : (C. B.!). When the letters v.v. follow the name of my informant they indicate that the information was given *vivâ voce* ; the words *in litt.* imply that the communication has been made in a letter to myself or, in some few cases, in one seen by myself, but addressed to another person§ ; when MS. is added it is intended to signify that the bird appears in a MS. list or checked catalogue made by the person mentioned ; whereas *List* always indicates a printed list such as those of Spalding and of King. As it is one object in the following pages to supply an historical summary of what has been previously recorded by writers on Suffolk ornithology, I have not felt myself entitled to pass over any bird which I know to have been published as belonging to Suffolk, although I may have seen reason to suspect the correctness of the record, or even to feel sure that it is incorrect. When an asterisk (*) is

*This enumeration contains five more Accidental Visitants than the Handbook ; they have been added by Mr. Harting himself in his Introduction to the *Birds of Cornwall*, by Rodd p. liii. (Lond. 1880).

†This notation was introduced by De Candolle into botanical terminology, only he uses it to indicate that he has seen an authentic specimen of the plant from the author after whose name it is placed.

‡It is not used in the case of specimens quoted from the Collections in the

Museums at Cambridge, Bury St. Edmund's, &c., nor of those of the late Mr. Hoy, the late Mr. Newcome, and several others which I have seen, as catalogues have either been made of these Collections or the birds have been separately labelled.

§These are the letters of Col. Leathes to Dr. Crowfoot, of Dr. Crowfoot to Mr. Hawkins, and a few letters of Mr. G. Smith's which were written to Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun.

prefixed to the name of a bird in the text this denotes that it has already been published as a Suffolk species, but that its claim to be so considered is in my opinion doubtful. When the asterisk (*) is prefixed to the name of a bird in a note, this shows that, although it has been published as having occurred in Suffolk, it has been so published in manifest error.

When I am aware that a bird has nested in the county, the fact is always recorded. I have also mentioned under each of the rarer species the months in which it is stated to have occurred.* I regret that these have not been nearly as fully noticed as I could have wished, and also that I am able to say very little about the migrations of different species.

The Catalogue, and it does not profess to be more than a Catalogue, which I now present to my readers is as complete as I have been able to make it from the materials enumerated above. Of course it is hopeless in a work of this kind to expect to avoid omissions and mistakes; some, doubtless, I have made myself, while those of others I may not have discovered; it is often difficult, and in some cases impossible, to verify the correctness of many of the observations recorded by various persons and at different times. I venture, however, to hope that it may do something towards increasing our statistical knowledge of the avifauna of one of the richest ornithological districts in England.

*They are mentioned among the particulars in each District, and are also recapitulated below.

CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS OF SUFFOLK.

ORDER I., RAPTORES.

*GOLDEN EAGLE, *Aquila chrysaëtus* (L.).

Sheppard and Whitear (*Cat.* 4) refer to Pennant's *British Zoology*, edit. 1812, for an account of a bird of this species, killed in Suffolk; see below.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Yarmouth in 1783, "the extent of which was reported to be twelve feet" (Latham in Pennant, *Br. Z.* i. 201. Ed. 1812).† One shot on Breydon Water, Jan. 1876, and two others seen there during the winter (Creed MS. from Mr. Everitt). Colonel Leathes reports one to have been shot at Herringfleet in his youth, and another by the late Captain Hudson, R N., of Flixton, about 1870. He thinks he saw one himself at Herringfleet in the early part of 1876. (Leathes *in litt.*).

2. A male shot in Suffolk in the winter of 1810 by a servant of Sir T. Gooch, Bart.; a larger bird, probably the female, observed at the same time near Blythburgh for several evenings, but it escaped its pursuers (Pennant *u. s.* 202; addition by the Editor).

4. A beautiful specimen of a young Golden Eagle, taken near Woodbridge, about Dec. 1876. (C. Moor in *Z.* 3rd. S. i. 25).

Month.—December.

Districts.—1, 2, 4.

A very doubtful Suffolk bird; the young of the White-tailed Eagle having been probably taken for it. But as it has occurred once in Norfolk (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1863; Yarrell's *Brit. Birds* by Newton, i. 14), it is not impossible that it may have been seen in Suffolk. Col. Leathes thought that he saw both species at Herringfleet.

†Here and in every case, where verification is impossible, the reference is given for what it is worth on the authority cited.

WHITE-TAILED EAGLE, *Haliæetus albicilla* (L.)

(S. and W. *Cat.* 4). Frequently shot in Suffolk in its young state.—Spald. *List*, xxxv.

East Suffolk.

1. Three seen at once near Yarmouth in the winter of 1837 (Dresser, *Birds of Eur.* under *Sea Eagle*); another, with white head (?) and white tail, said to have been seen there in May 1848 (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 2185); another, killed about Jan. 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4894). One taken at Fritton Decoy, (not later than 1829); in the Norwich Museum (Hunt, in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk*, (1829) lix.) An immature female shot at Browston, Belton, Dec. 9, 1882; in Mr. Lowne's possession (W. Lowne in *litt.* who had it from Mr. Buxton, of Fritton Hall), another killed at Fritton Decoy, in spring, 1863 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 3). Another immature bird shot there Jan. 1876, recorded as a Golden Eagle in *Land and Water* of Feb. 5; preserved at Somerleyton Hall, a magnificent specimen (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4894, and Lady Crossley in *litt.*, C. B. !); another, taken alive in Lady Crossley's decoy, near the north end of Fritton Lake, Dec. 1878, now in the Yarmouth Aquarium, reported in the *Standard* for Jan. 1, 1879, and in other London papers, to be a Golden Eagle (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iii. 160, and Lady Crossley in *litt.*). Two seen at Herringfleet, Nov. 1875, mobbed by rooks (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4776); and five apparently of this species in the early part of 1876 (Leathes in *litt.*). Gunton, 1820 (Paget, *Y.* 3). One killed near Flixton Hall, in 1844 (F. Spalding MS.). Has been shot near Lowestoft many years ago (Thirtle in *litt.*).

2. A fine young female shot near Beccles, Jan. 1856 (Stevenson in *litt.*, who has it). A fine female, killed at Benacre, in 1840; it measured eight feet from tip to tip; stuffed for Sir Thomas Gooch, by Mr. T. M. Spalding (Spald. *List*, xxxv., and F. Spalding MS.); and two seen there Jan. 1855, one flying low in search of game (Creed MS.). One killed at Blythburgh, Dec. 1864; bought from Mr. T. M. Spalding's Collection, by Mr. Waller, of Little Bealings, who has it (F. Spalding MS.). One killed at Sizewell, near Leiston, many years ago, feeding upon a dead pike, in possession of Col. Thelsson; one seen there March, 1863, and another Jan. 1867 (Hele, *Atl.* 68, 69). Shot at Blackheath, Aldeburgh (James MS.). One killed at Friston, Jan. 1874 (Hele MS.). One shot at Slaughden, Aldeburgh, some years ago; in possession of Capt. Dowler (Hele, *Atl.* 68). A very light-coloured specimen killed on the estate of Lord Huntingfield, who has it (C. B. !). One caught between Sudbourn and Aldeburgh, about 1874, and still preserved alive in Sir Richard Wallace's aviary at Sudbourn Hall; in splendid plumage with white tail when I saw it in October, 1881 (Hele MS.; C. B. !). One trapped at Chillesford, by a keeper of Lord Rendlesham (F. Spalding in *litt.*). One seen at Lord

Guildford's covers, at Little Glemham, in Sept. 1875, and another in Aug. 1876 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 4690 and 5178).

3. Frequently seen by Lord Rendlesham, at Rendlesham, and at Butley (Lord Rendlesham, v.v.). One trapped Nov. 1876, in Staverton Park, in possession of Major Barnardiston (Barnardiston *in litt.*). One killed at Sutton Heath, in Mr. Hillen's possession (Hillen, v. v. ; C. B. !); seen by several persons at Kesgrave, Jan. 1850 (Moor MS.). An eagle, no doubt this species, six feet nine inches from wing to wing, lately shot by the gamekeeper of Mr. R. S. Lloyd, of Hintlesham Hall (*Bury Post*, Feb. 6, 1805). Bawdsey, several seen in the winters of 1881 and 1882 in Ramsholt Marshes (Newson, the ferryman, v.v.). An adult female in full plumage fell into the sea at the mouth of the Orwell, Feb. 1838; it was captured, and died a few minutes afterwards (P. Townsend, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (1838) 292).

West Suffolk.

5. One in immature plumage, shot at Thornham, Dec. 1868; in possession of Lord Henniker (Bree in *Z.* 2nd S. 1558; C. B.!).

6. An immature specimen killed at Acton; in possession of Mr. John Grubb (King, *List*). One seen at Brettenham (Hawkins MS.; Col. Parker, v.v.).

7. Two trapped on a warren, near Thetford, in the winter of 1832-3 (Hoy, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834), 52). A female, shot on the warren, at Elveden, Jan. 1843 (A. Newton in *Z.* 443; now in the Cambridge Museum). One shot at Lakenheath, about Dec. 1875 (Baker *in litt.*).

8. One killed at Euston, preserved at the Hall (the late Duke of Grafton, v.v.). Shot at West Stow (Hawkins MS.). A male killed at Livermere by Mr. Gough, in 1858 (Hawkins MS.; Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23). One on Culford Heath, 1873 (Bilson MS.). Seen at Drinkstone (Hawkins MS.).

Months.—January, February, March, May, August, September, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Found sparingly along the whole length of the Suffolk Coast, and more rarely in the interior of the county. Mature birds are said to have occurred at Yarmouth, and near the Orwell; but the great majority of those seen or taken are immature, and known as the Sea Eagle, frequently confounded in this state with the Golden Eagle.

OSPREY, *Pandion haliaetus* (L.)

S. and W. Cat. 4. Met with in the neighbourhood of

rivers and large pieces of water.—Spald. *List.*, xxxv. Rather scarce in Suffolk.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot near Yarmouth, May 28, 1849 (Bury Museum). One or two shot nearly every year on Breydon, or the Broads (Paget, *Y.* 3) ; a male shot on Breydon, Aug. 2, 1850 (Bury Museum) ; a fine adult bird killed there May 1871 ; and an immature bird, in Aug. 1874 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2830 and 4292). Fritton, 1855 (Creed MS.). An adult male from Somerleyton, shot in June 1851, formerly in possession of Sir M. Peto, Bart., now in possession of Mr. J. H. Gurney (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.* ; C. B. ! ; J. O. Harper in *Z.* 3207). One shot at Lowestoft, in 1855 (H. Stevenson *in litt.*) ; another, in the winter of 1880-81 (Freeman, v.v.) ; and another in Oct. 1882, preserved by Gunn (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*). A very fine specimen in the possession of Mr. Crickmore, of Beccles (S. and W. *u. s.*), from the neighbourhood (?).

2. One killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate ; in his collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Observed a few times along the shore at Aldeburgh (Hele MS.) ; seen in 1830 (Acton, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163) ; shot there (James MS.). Seen Oct. 16, 1875, hovering over the Alde, about six miles from the sea (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 4690). One seen near Slaughden, Nov. 1874 (Hele MS. and *Field*). A male, killed at Thorpe, Oct. 16 1874 ; the stomach contained mole fur ; it had carried away a tame duck out of the mere (Hele in *Field*). One shot on Sudbourn Hall estate ; in Sir Richard Wallace's Collection (C. B. !). Shot near Orford, 1834 (Seaman's Catalogue of the Hoy Collection). One seen in the autumn of 1880, about Orford and Sudbourn (H. Turner *in litt.*).

3. A specimen killed at Rendlesham, and a pair killed at Butley ; in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !). One shot by Mr. Howard, at Rushmere (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692). Holbrook, July, 1875 (L. Travis *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. A remarkably fine specimen, shot at Redgrave, in Oct. 1875, by Mr. Holt Wilson (Wilson MS. and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4776 ; C. B. !).

6. One shot at Kentwell Hall, Melford, about 1860 ; in possession of Capt. Bence (Hawkins MS. and C. B. !). One shot at Stoke-by-Nayland, by Mr. Hoy, about 1834 ; in the Hoy Collection (Bree in *Field*, and Seaman's Catalogue).

7. Four or five observed near Thetford, Oct. 1859 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 6).

8. One shot at Culford, where it was seen fishing for several days, about 1840, now preserved at the Hall (A. Newton v.v., and E. R. Benyon *in litt.*). A fine male, caught by a labourer in a tree, near Bury

St. Edmund's, in May 1863, having a trap attached to its foot (T. H. Allis in Z. 8677). Shot at Livermere, by Fakes, the keeper (James MS.).

Months.—May, June, July, August, October (and "Winter").

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Of occasional occurrence throughout the county; more especially near the coast. With rare exceptions, it feeds on fish.

PEREGRINE FALCON, *Falco peregrinus*, (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 2.—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Frequently seen on the coast, seldom obtained; the adult rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Rather rare about Yarmouth (Paget, Y. 3); a male and a female from that place (Bury Museum); an immature female taken near Yarmouth, Oct. 1847 (Gurney and Fisher in Z. 1966); another, immature male, shot near the same place, Nov. 1871 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in Z. 2nd S. 2980). About 1800 there was annually a nest in the steeple of Corton Church (Lubbock, *Fauna of Norf.* (1879), 29, 231), where the nestlings were taken and trained to the chase (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 10). An adult male obtained at Somerleyton, Jan. 1881 (Freeman, v.v.). One seen at Herringfleet in 1876 (Leathes *in litt.*). A beautiful specimen shot near Beccles (before 1815). (Hunt's *Br. Ornith.* i. 64, and fig. 2, from this sp.).

2. Several killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate; in his Collection (C. B.!). An adult from Easton Broad, in the Collection of Mr. Spalding (Spald. *List*, xxxv. and Spald. *Sale*, Lot 355). Three obtained near Aldeburgh, one immature female, killed Aug. 1864; another, fine male, March 1865; and the third, adult female, Jan. 1868; one seen there Nov. 1867 (Hele, *Ald.* 72). An immature female shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate; in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!). Several from Saxmundham in the late Mr. Dix's Collection (Miss Dix *in litt.*).

3. Rendlesham Estate; preserved in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B.!). Sand district across Sutton Heath, in Mr. Phillips' Collection (W. P. T. Phillips *in litt.*). Woodbridge River (H. Turner, v.v.). Two trapped at Higham by Mr. Hoy, of that place, who also saw others there (S. and W., *u.s.*). Two killed on the River Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. One shot at Blakenham Magna, in the autumn of 1873, by Mr. Peacock, in possession of Mr. Haward, of Bramford. (Mrs. Peacock *in litt.*, and Haward MS.). A male shot near Ipswich in 1876 (Podd, v v.).

West Suffolk.

5. Several killed in Oakley Park; Sir E. Kerrison has the bird in his Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.* who killed some of them). A young

male shot at Brome, Dec. 1875 (Creed MS. from Rev. H. T. Frere).

6. One, immature, shot about 1850, at Thorpe Morieux, by Mr. Haynes Harrison; preserved at the Rectory (W. T. Harrison v.v., and C. B. !). A male shot at Melford in Jan. 1880, by Mr. Taylor (Simmons, v.v., and C. B. !). Seen in Stoke-by-Nayland during the winter of 1832-3 (J. D. Hoy, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834) 53); one seen near the same place in Nov. 1875, and in Nov. 1876 (Major Barnardiston *in litt.*); has been frequently seen at Tendring Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, down to 1881 (Lambarde *in litt.*, Major Barnardiston, v.v.). One shot at Sudbury in Dec. 1834 (Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830), 511); a fine female, shot close to Sudbury, in the winter of 1835-6 (King, *List*).

7. An adult bird, shot at Brandon, Nov. 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 343). Several caught annually on the Thetford Warrens in Feb. and March (Salmon, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1836), 527). Three adult birds, two male and one female, taken near Thetford, March 1848; and a pair, in perfect plumage, near the same place the following year. One or more old birds still (1866) seen at Thetford every year, usually in March (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 2134, and *Stev. B. of N.* i. 10). Elveden (Cambridge Museum). A female, of very pale plumage, haunted some old Scotch firs, at Icklingham, every spring for several years (Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton, i. 60). One obtained at Icklingham (Bilson MS.). An adult female, killed at Cavenham, in spring, 1849 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2524). Shot at Moulton, Dec. 1875 (Tearle MS. from Howlett). Shot near Newmarket, Dec. 1857 (S. P. Savill, in *Naturalist* for 1858), and again in autumn, 1875; other instances have occurred at intervals during the last ten years. Occasionally seen near Gazeley (Tearle MS.). One shot by Mr. Pond, of Cowlinge, Nov. 1876 (*Suff. Standard*). A male, shot on the Hundon estate of Right Hon. W. H. Smith (preserved by Bilson).

8. A remarkably fine male, killed at Euston, in spring, 1849 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2524). One shot at Stowlangtoft, about 1880 (W. Biddell, v.v.). A female, killed at Barton (L. Travis *in litt.* from Mr. Osburn). Several seen at Ickworth, in 1860 (Bilson MS.); a male shot on the church the same year (Tuck, v.v. who has it); another shot at Ickworth in 1867 (Creed MS.). One shot near Bury St. Edmund's, Dec. 1878; and another at Saxham, Jan. 1881 (both preserved by Travis). One, a young immature male, killed at Felsham, July 1st, 1882 (L. Travis *in litt.*).

Is recorded to have nested at one place only.

Months.—January, February, March, July, August, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Of regular though rare occurrence throughout the whole

county ; more frequently observed along and near the coast, and in the sandy districts of Lackford Hundred.

HOBBY. *Falco subbuteo* (L.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 2 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv. A summer visitant scarce and difficult to procure.

East Suffolk.

1. Not uncommon about Yarmouth in summer (Paget, Y. 3). One killed near that place, in Feb. some years before 1858 (H. Stevenson in Z. 6058). One killed at Flixton, in 1839 (Spald. *u. s.*). Only very occasionally visits Lowestoft (Thirtle MS.). Bred in a Scotch fir at Worlingham, about 1866 or 1867 (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*).

2. Benacre, July 1853 (Cambridge Museum); two eggs in Messrs. Newton's Collection, from Benacre (Newton, *Ootheca Woll.* 110; Dresser *B. of Eur.*). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*; C. B.!). Aldeburgh (James MS.); extremely rare in that neighbourhood (Hele, *Ald.* 73). Two from Sudbourn Hall Estate; in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Pettistree, June, 1880; very rare in the neighbourhood (Asten, v.v.; C. B.!). A nestling obtained near Woodbridge, and kept alive for several years by Mr. Hele (Hele, *Ald.* 73). Woodbridge district; in possession of Mr. Hillen (W. H. M. Carthew, MS.); observed at that place in Dec. 1876 (C. Moor, in Z. 3d S. i. 25). A fine specimen killed by the telegraph wires at Martlesham in Oct., 1882. Stuffed by Podd (Mash *in litt.*). Shot at Hoo Farm, Sutton (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection, C. B.!). An immature bird, shot at Holbrook, near Ipswich, Oct. 1878 (H. Turner, who has it, *in litt.*).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward, MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Occasionally at Oakley; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (Clarke, MS.). Eggs taken by Mr. T. M. Spalding, from Palmer's Grove, at Brome (F. Spalding MS.). Used to breed at Gipping, within Dr. Bree's recollection (C. R. Bree, v.v.). One shot in the covers of Finborough Hall, Jan. 1877, and another some months previously (H. K. Creed, in Z. 3d S. i. 179).

6. Rare about Sudbury; a pair seen chasing a lark (King, *List*). A hawk, apparently of this species, seen by me about 1875, in Cockfield (C. B.). One at Assington (F. Lambarde, who has it, *in litt.*). Stokeby-Nayland; young birds bred in the neighbourhood were brought up tame by Mr. Hoy, and are now in the Hoy Collection (Hoy, in London's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830), 436).

7. Two eggs from Burnt Fen, Mildenhall, in Messrs. Newton's Collection (Newton, *Ooth. Woll.* 110; Dresser's *B. of Eur.*). A young bird

which appeared to have just left the nest, seen by Mr. Tearle on Newmarket Heath, in Aug. 1869; it had probably been reared on one of the fir trees close by (Tearle MS.). One trapped on the warren, near Newmarket (W. Howlett, in *Z.* 2nd S. 3830).

8. Rattlesden (Col. Parker, v.v.).

Breeds in several Districts.

Months.—January, February, June, July, August, December.

Districts.—All.

Now scattered, rather than distributed, over the whole county; perhaps less rare formerly. This summer migrant (see Harting's Handbook, p. 4, also his remarks in *Z.*, 3rd S. i. 179, and Spald. *List*, *u. s.*), has been occasionally observed in Suffolk in the winter months.*

East Suffolk.

MERLIN, *Falco aesalon* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 2 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Rarely met with adult.

1. Rarely met with about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3); one, immature, from Yarmouth in 1853 (Bury Museum); a female obtained in the neighbourhood, Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). Somerleyton, (Freeman v.v.). Lowestoft, occasionally (Thirtle MS.).

2. Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate; in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B.!). Theberton, 1829 (Acton, in Loudon's *May N. H.* iv. (1831), 163). Occasionally observed at Aldborough; one killed in Aug. 1869, another (female) in 1871, another in 1873 (Hele, *Alb.* 74, and MS., and Tuck sp.).

3. Killed on the Rendlesham estate; preserved in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B.!). Woodbridge District, in possession of Mr. Hillen (W. H. M. Carthew MS); one seen in May, and several killed near that place, in spring, 1868 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1695); one male and two females shot near the river in Dec. 1876 (C. Moor in *Z.* 3rd S. i. 25); another from the Woodbridge district, Nov. 1881 (Asten v.v., and C. B.!).; two other specimens obtained there (in the Ipswich Museum). A male shot at Rushmere in 1869 (H. Turner, who has it, *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (Clarke MS.).

6. Kettlebaston, about 1856 (W. M. White, v.v.). Once met with

* Unless indeed, as has been suggested to me, some other species can have been mistaken for this.

near Sudbury, (King, *List*). One, Assington (Rose v.v.). Seen in Stoke-by-Nayland in the winter of 1832-33 (J. D. Hoy, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834), 53).

7. Seen by Mr. Tearle at Lakenheath, in the autumn, of 1871 (Tearle MS.). Elveden, Oct. 1859 (Cambridge Museum). A male bird shot at Cavenham in June or July (Creed *in litt.*).

8. A male, from Westley, Dec. 1879; in Mr. Nunn's possession; and a young male shot at the same place Nov. 27, 1882 (Travis *in litt.*, C. B.!).

Months.—May, June or July, August, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Met with in almost all parts of the county, but not common; it is extremely rare in the neighbourhood of Stoke-by-Nayland. Among the many hawks (Kestrels and Sparrowhawks) killed there in eight years, Dr. Bree never saw a single Merlin (*Field*, 1867).*

KESTREL, *Falco tinnunculus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 2 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv. (do.).

Districts all. Recorded as common about Yarmouth (Paget); Aldeburgh (Hele, James); Bealings (Moor); Shotley (Kerry); Oakley (Clarke); Stoke-by-Nayland (Bree); Sudbury (King); Hartest (Cutmore); Gazeley (Tearle); Tostock (Tuck). Found occasionally about Lowestoft (Thirtle); Cockfield (C. B.!). and rarely about Bramford (Haward), and Bures (Hanbury). Specimens recorded from various other localities. A female in male plumage, shot at Yarmouth, in 1852, is in the Bury Museum.

Nests recorded from Westleton (Spalding); Thorpe near Aldeburgh (Hele); Sudbourn Hall estate (Hele); Bacton (Hemsworth); Polstead (Cooke); Elveden, Icklingham, and Barnham (Newton).

This bird occurs throughout the whole of the open country of Suffolk, and is more common than any other hawk. It is still frequently seen, although its poaching proclivities (Hele, *Ald.* 75) cause it to have many enemies, and consequently it is less numerous than formerly. It does, however, much more good than harm, by destroying rats

* Meyer (*Brit. Birds*, i. 59, Ed. 1857) says that he "has received from Suffolk eggs perfectly resembling Mr. Yarrell's

specimen" (of the egg of the Merlin). I have not met with any instance of this bird's breeding in Suffolk.

and mice, which appear to be its principal food. (Hele, *u. s.*, Newton's *Yarrell*, i., 79). I have reason to believe that it is found in the winter at Felsham, Thorpe Morieux, and elsewhere. This is however, contrary to its usual habits; it is more commonly seen in summer and autumn.

SPARROWHAWK, *Accipiter nisus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 5 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget); Shotley (Kerry); Oakley (Clarke); and Tostock (Tuck); as not uncommon at Sudbury (King); Cockfield (C. B. !); Saxham, Whepstead, and Ickworth (Creed); and Rattlesden (Col. Parker); as occasionally or rarely met with at Lowestoft (Thirtle); Gazeley (Tearle); Aldeburgh (Hele); and Bramford (Haward). Specimens recorded from various other localities; an unusually fine one shot at Helmingham, in Lord Henniker's Collection (C. B. !). A large number about Yarmouth in Nov. 1881, mostly females, no mature males (G. Smith *in litt*). One in white plumage killed at Culford in 1867, and another at Fornham St. Genevieve in 1868 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23, and Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1420). A specimen with sub-rufous breast was taken at Woodbridge, and is in Mr. Hillen's possession (C. B. !).

Nests recorded from Bacton (Hemsworth); Thorpe Morieux (C. B. !); Polstead (Cooke); Elveden, Sapiston, and Fakenham (Newton).

This bird is universal in the wooded districts of the county, but is now not abundant in any of them. It is partly an autumnal migrant. It commits great ravages upon game, and poultry, and its numbers are consequently continually being diminished.

GOSHAWK, *Astur palumbarius* (L.).

Spald. *List*, xxxv. A fine adult male trapped in Suffolk, March 1833 (from Yarrell).

East Suffolk.

1. Very rare about Yarmouth; a fine specimen caught in 1833 (Paget, *Y.* 3); one alighted on the rigging of a ship brought to that place about Nov. 1843 (W. R. Fisher, in *Z.* 491); a young bird taken there in Mr. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !). An immature female shot at Somerleyton, Jan. 1859, by Mr J. Gould; now preserved at the Hall (Ibis i. 205; Stev. in *Z.* 6443, C. B. !).

2. A fine adult male shot by Mr. Spalding in a wood at Benaere, in Jan. 1841; now in possession of Mr. E. Spalding of Middleton (Spald. *List*, xxxv.; F. Spalding MS.; and H. Stevenson *in litt.*). One killed

at Aldeburgh ; in possession of Col. Thellusson (Hele, *Ald.* 76) ; and another (immature female) at the same place (Bury Museum).

3. Two young birds killed on the Rendlesham estate ; in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !); one shot at Rendlesham in Dec. 1868. Another shot at Butley about the same time (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1700) ; perhaps the two belonging to Lord Rendlesham. One procured at Trimley about Dec. 1868 (Clark-Kennedy *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Fine male in immature plumage shot at Westhorpe Nov. 1849, and brought in the flesh to Dr. Bree, who has it (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 2nd S. 1700, and *in litt.*). Seen at Bacton Jan. 1881 (Hemsworth MS.).

6. An adult male caught by Sir J. Rowley's gamekeeper at Stoke-by-Nayland in the winter of 1832-33, in a trap baited with a red-legged partridge (J. D. Hoy, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834), 53).

8. One at Barrow in 1866, found with a small trap on its foot ; another at Saxham in 1874 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 23, and MS.).

Months.—January, March, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8.

Very rare in Suffolk, but has been met with in most parts of the county, generally immature.

KITE, *Milvus ictinus*, Savigny.

S. and W. *Cat.* 6 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Formerly plentiful in wooded districts, but now rarely seen.

East Suffolk.

1. Very rare about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3). A bird apparently of this species seen on the coast near Lowestoft, Dec. 1865 ; a kite killed later in the month at Martham in Norfolk is supposed to have been the same bird (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 86).

2. One killed at Benacre about 1844, and another also shot there was seen by Mr. T. M. Spalding in a decayed state, nailed up along with vermin (F. Spalding MS.) ; two killed at the same place, in possession of the Rev. J. Farr, one of them obtained about 1856 (*Stev. B. of N.* i. 27, Note). One picked up dead on the shore somewhere in the neighbourhood of Aldeburgh Sept. 1881 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.* from T. E. Gunn).

3. One killed at Rendlesham before 1860, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !). One killed on Rushmere Heath about 1860 ; in possession of Mr. Hillen of Woodbridge (Hele, *Ald.* 71 ; W. H. M. Carthew MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Brome, rare ; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (Clarke MS.).

6. Has become rare about Sudbury ; one seen by Mr King in Friar's meadow (King, *List*) ; another mentioned to Mr. Hills as having been lately (1880) seen flying over Sudbury (Hills v.v.). The bird used to be not uncommon many years ago about Stoke-by-Nayland, where it was called the *Puttock*. Two specimens in the Hoy Collection are considered to be from the neighbourhood (Mrs. Lescher, v.v.). Near Bures also it was not uncommon about fifty years ago, and bred in a wood ; it is now never seen there (A. Hanbury *in litt.*).

7. Sometimes occurs about Thetford ; one killed on the Suffolk side of the warren in 1857 ; this is probably the specimen in the Bury Museum (Lubbock, *Fauna of Norfolk*, 26, and Stev. *B. of N.* i. 27). Formerly at Elveden, where Col. Thornton (who died in 1823) pursued it with hawks (Lubbock, *Fauna of Norfolk*, Ed. 1879 ; Appendix by Newton 227-228). Formerly plentiful on the open warren of the N.W. district (A. Newton, *in litt.*).

8. Two at Ickworth taken the same day about 1834 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23 and MS.). Seen about 1840 pursuing a French partridge at Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Formerly bred.

Months.—September, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

This bird, has now become so rare as to be hardly ever seen in the county. Scarcely any specimens have been obtained in the last five and twenty years. When Montagu wrote (*Suppl. Ornith. Dict. s.v.* 1813), the Kite was common in the Eastern parts (of England), rare in the North, more rare in the West.

COMMON BUZZARD, *Buteo vulgaris*. Leach.

S. and W. *Cat.* 6 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv. This bird is now scarce.

East Suffolk.

1. Not uncommon about Yarmouth (Paget, Y. 3) ; several near that place between Oct. 1858 and Jan. 1859 (Lubbock, *Fauna of Norf.* 26, Note) ; a migration at Yarmouth Sept. 1881, one caught alive in the town (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. v. 486-7). One at Fritton and another at Browston near Belton Sept. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). Not rare near Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.). A pair seen in Carlton Colville marshes by Mr. Creed in 1855 (Creed MS.). Two seen near Worlingham ; and one, an immature

female, killed in Feb. 1866 (Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 227). Mr. T. M. Spalding when a boy had eggs from Redisham Great Wood (F. Spalding *in litt.*).

2. An old male shot by Mr. Spalding at Covehithe near Benacre, in the spring of 1844 (Spald. *List*, v. s.; Lot 385 in his sale). Two shot at Southwold in the winter of 1875-6 (Haward MS.). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate; in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Shot at Aldeburgh Oct. 1876 (Kerry MS.). Observed several times at Hazlewood Common; and at Iken near the Sudbourn woods; in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (Hele, *Alb.* 70; and C. B. !).

3. One shot about 1858 on Mr. Colvin's estate at Little Bealings, and another at Kesgrave in Aug. 1873, by Mr. Reed (Moor MS.). One taken between Woodbridge and Orford (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection).

4. One shot near Ipswich in autumn 1848; in possession of Mr. Haward (Haward MS.). Needham Market, occasionally (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Eye, occasionally; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke, MS.). One shot at Thornham; in Lord Henniker's Collection (Lord Henniker v.v., C. B. !).

6. Rare about Sudbury; only one instance known to Mr. King (King, *List*). One shot near Chadacre Hall and preserved there (C. B. !). It was not uncommon at Bures about fifty years ago; it has now disappeared (A. Hanbury *in litt.*).

7. One shot at Lakenheath many years ago (A. Wainwright v.v. who has it; C. B. !). A dark adult female obtained at Thetford in 1852 (Bury Museum). One taken at Elveden Dec. 11, 1850 (Cambridge Museum). Rare at Gazeley; seen (this species?) one May flying over Mr. Tearle's house (Tearle MS.). One taken near Newmarket Nov. 1873 (Howlett in *Z.* 2nd S. 3830).

8. Shot at Bardwell and Livermere by Fakes (James MS.). A whole family of birds, the old ones and three or four young, seen by Mr. Frere in a plantation at Barton about 1835; believed to have been this species (H. T. Frere *in litt.*). Eggs taken by Mr. W. H. Tuck, in a high Scotch fir at Tostock, April 1853 (Tuck *in litt.*). One (immature) killed at Bury Jan. 1853 (Bury Museum). Hardwick, immature, Oct. 1871 (L. Travis, v.v.; in my Collection, C. B.). One shot near Monk's Wood, Felsham about 1866; in possession of Mr. Challis (F. Clarke v.v.); a nest at this place Aug. 1874; Clarke the keeper, who showed me the nest, killed one of the old birds and threw it to the foxes (C. B.); another in 1875, the female was wounded on the nest (Clarke v.v.).

Several examples are given of its having bred.

Months.—January, February, April, May, August, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Distributed over the whole county in the wooded

districts, and formerly, as it would appear, common. Observed however by Mr. T. M. Spalding in 1846 to be scarce even at that time; and it may be presumed to be still scarcer on the whole now; although it is recorded even lately to have been abundant in some years. Adult specimens appear to be very rare (see *Stev. B. of N.* i. 28).

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD, *Buteo lagopus* (Gmelin).

Lewin, *Brit. Birds* i. (1789) pl. xiv. (recorded from Suffolk).—Montagu, *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. (1802) (two recorded from Suffolk; one of them, a male, figured).—Hunt, *Brit. Ornith.* i. (1815) 27 (one recorded from Suffolk).—S. and W. *Cat.* 6.—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Rare about Yarmouth, a few shot at various times (Paget, *Y.* 3); rather numerous near that place in 1859 (*Stev. B. of N.* i. 31); one shot near Yarmouth Dec. 1868; two immature birds shot in Dec. 1876, and another specimen in Jan. 1877 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1496, and 3rd S. i. 98, 431). One shot at Fritton in 1881 (Page v.v.). A beautifully-marked mature female killed at Mutford in Jan. 1866 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 142).

2. Two killed at Benacre in 1843 (Spald. *List*, u. s.). One taken at Thorington Hall in spring about 1845; in Capt. Bence's Collection (Capt. Bence v.v., C. B. !). One shot at Westleton in 1843 by Mr. S. A. Woods (Spald. *List*, u. s., and Sale, Lot 333). One shot by Mr. T. M. Spalding on Easton Common by Southwold (F. Spalding MS.). A male shot by Mr. Hillen hovering over a pond in which were some ducks at Knodishall in Oct. 1868 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1513, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate; in his collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Only occasionally found near Aldeburgh; five killed in Oct. and Nov. 1865 (Hele, *Alb.* 70, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 86), and one in Nov. 1876 (Kerry MS.). One at Wantisden in Nov. 1876 (Major Barnardiston v.v.); three trapped there in Oct. 1881 (Asten v.v., C. B. !). Two shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate; in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !).

3. Rendlesham, where it is not very uncommon, being seen almost every autumn; twelve killed there in one year; the bird is in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (Lord Rendlesham v.v., C. B. !). One reported to have been shot at Butley (S. and W. u. s.). A female nearly mature killed near Woodbridge Nov. 1847 (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2063); eight taken near that place Nov. and Dec. 1876 (C. Moor in *Z.* 3rd S. i. 25); one taken between Woodbridge and Orford (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection). One caught about 1880 in Playford Wood by Mr. M. Biddell (M. Biddell *in litt.*). Two specimens shot at Hollesley; now in the Seckford

Reading-room, Woodbridge (Major Cobbold *in litt.* to whom they belong).

4. One obtained near Ipswich in April 1876 (Haward MS.). A male found dead in a wood at Creeting Oct. 1876 (Ipswich Museum).

West Suffolk.

5. One at Redgrave in 1852 (Creed MS.). Brome, occasionally (W. Clarke MS.); one from this place in Mr. Spalding's sale (Lot 309).

6. A female killed at Lawshall Nov. 9, 1878 (L. Travis *in litt.*). One killed at Kentwell Hall, Melford, about 1835 (Westropp v.v., C. B. !); and another at Melford about 1855; now in Capt. Kelso's Collection (Richold v.v.). One near Sudbury (Major Barnardiston v.v.). One shot by Sir C. Rowley's keeper near Tendring Hall in the winter of 1880-81 (Lambarde *in litt.*).

7. Two caught on Thetford warren Feb. and April 1835 (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 527); in the winter of 1839-40 forty-seven specimens were taken within eight miles of Thetford; two of which, from Elveden, are in the Cambridge Museum; they were again numerous in this neighbourhood in 1858 and 1859; an adult bird was taken on Thetford warren in Nov. 1857, formerly belonging to Mr. Dix, now in Mr. Stevenson's Collection; two adults from the same locality are in Mr. Doubleday's and Mr. Gurney's Collections (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 30-31. and he and A. Newton *in litt.*). A male from Thetford warren (Newcome Collection). Several shot near Mildenhall in 1880 (Tearle MS.). One at Cavenham about 1859 (Bilson MS.). One or two shot near Newmarket in Dec. 1876 (H. K. Creed in *Z.* 3rd S. 179).

8. One shot at Stowlangtoft on Mr. A. M. Wilson's estate (*Bury Post*).

Months.—January, February, April, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Appears irregularly throughout Suffolk in the autumn and winter months, and has also occurred in April. Very few adult birds recorded, nearly all the examples are probably immature (see Stev. *B. of N.* i. 30).

HONEY BUZZARD, *Pernis apivorus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 6.—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Very rare.

East Suffolk.

1. One killed near Yarmouth was in Mr. Sabine's Collection (S. and W. *u. s.*); shot near that place once or twice (Paget, *Y.* 3); an immature female shot there Dec. 1850 (Bury Museum); an immature female killed at Burgh near Yarmouth in Aug. 1860 is in the Collection of the Rev. C. J. Lucas (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 34). One killed at Gorleston in 1841; in possession of Mr. Spalding (Spald. *List*, *u. s.*). One shot at Fritton in 1879 (J. H. Gurney jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. i, 23; one

killed there in autumn 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). A fine immature specimen very white about the head and much spotted with light colour on the wings shot at Lound Sept. 1882, the crop was filled with the larvæ of wasps; in possession of Mr. Morse of that place (H. Stevenson *in litt.*, who saw it). Two seen at Herringfleet early in 1876, by Col. Leathes; one killed at St. Olave's Bridge by a Herringfleet man (Leathes *in litt.*). One shot at Somerleyton in spring 1854, remains of blackbird's eggs were found in the stomach (J. H. Gurney in Z. 5249); another, appearing by its plumage to be a male of the second year, killed at the same place in Sept. 1857, now in Mr. Stevenson's Collection (J. H. Gurney in Z. 5856; Stev. B. of N. i. 33, and *in litt.*); a specimen is also in Sir S. Crossley's Collection from Somerleyton, without date recorded (C. B.!). One shot near Lowestoft in 1842 (W. R. Fisher in Z. 180). A very fine female shot at Mutford June 18, 1866 (T. E. Gunn in Z. 2nd S. 346); another female in Mutford Wood in the winter of 1869-70, in possession of Rev. W. H. Andrews (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*). One taken at Pakefield in 1856 (Stev. B. of N. i. 33).

2. Three killed at Benacre (Lot 305 in Spalding's sale). One killed near Southwold, Dec. (? C. B.) 1880 (Freeman v.v.). Taken on Lord Huntingfield's estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One shot at Wangford towards the end of Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. vi. 334). One trapped at Thorington July 1854 (Creed MS.); another shot there in the latter part of 1881; preserved at the Hall (Capt. Bence *in litt.*). An immature male shot at Darsham, Sept. 25, 1876 (Clark-Kennedy in Z. 3rd S. i., 24). One shot by Mr. Candler at Theberton not later than 1847 (G. Ransome in Z. 1692). An immature female shot at Saxmundham about July 1854 (H. Stevenson in Z. 4407, and B. of N. i. 33).

3. One killed on the Rendlesham estate about 1869 (deep rufous brown); another about 1875, and another in 1881, the latter much damaged; the two former in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B.!). One trapped at Staverton Park, Oct. 1876, in possession of Major Barnardiston (Barnardiston *in litt.* C. B.!). Two at Melton in Oct. 1881, in possession of Mr. J. R. Wood (Asten v.v. C.B.!). One believed to have been shot in a wood at Sutton, in Mr. Phillips' Collection (W. P. T. Philips v.v. C.B.!). One obtained at Stratford St. Mary, Sept. 1835 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (N. S.), i. (1837), p. 116).

West Suffolk.

6. A young bird killed near Sudbury Nov. 1876 (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. i. 98). One shot at Stoke-by-Nayland in the Hoy Collection (Bree in *Field*; and Seaman's MS. Catalogue).

8. One shot at Coney Weston and another at Hinderclay (J. S. Sawbridge *in litt.*). A male shot at Langham, June, 1872, and one at Stowlangtoft in 1866, both seen in the flesh by Mr. J. G. Tuck at Bilson's (J. G. Tuck in Z. 2nd S. 3185-6); another trapped by Mr. A. M. Wilson's keepers at Stowlangtoft in autumn 1881, and now preserved at the Hall (Wilson v.v.).

Months.—April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, (?)

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 8.

Has been occasionally met with in the greater part of Suffolk. Very few examples recorded before 1840. Generally, if not always, immature. For the variations of the plumage see Stev. *B. of N. i.*, 32; Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., n. 368, pp. 5, 6.

MARSH HARRIER, *Circus aeruginosus* (L.).

S. and W. Cat. 6.—Spald, *List*, xxxv. Scarce.

East Suffolk.

1. Rather rare about Yarmouth (Paget, Y. 3). Mr. Spalding purchased one there about 1850, an old male in very fine plumage; a nest and three young ones were taken in the neighbourhood in the summer of 1862 (Stev. *B. of N. i.* 36-37). A specimen with yellow head and shoulders was shot near Yarmouth Sept. 12, 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4774). A female shot at Bradwell May 1883 (Lowne *in litt.*). One shot at Fritton in 1854; in possession of Rev. C. J. Lucas (Lucas *in litt.*).

2. One near Southwold 1879 (Freeman v.v.). A male captured May 8th, 1874, near Yoxford (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 4117). Westleton (Hele MS.). A fine adult specimen shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate, in Sir Richard Wallace's Collection (C. B!).

3. One killed on the Rendlesham estate about 1878, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B!). One was wounded in Oct. 1881 at Rushmere and kept alive for some time by a gentleman in Ipswich (Mash *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

6. Perhaps the least uncommon of the larger hawks about Sudbury, adults very rare (King, *List*). One seen in a turnip field at Polstead in autumn 1875 (Cooke v.v.).

Nested near Yarmouth, probably in Norfolk, in 1862.*

Months.—May, September, October, and "Summer."

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

Apparently the rarest of the Harriers in Suffolk and still more scarce now than when Mr. Spalding wrote (1846). In West Suffolk it is more especially rare. It is in the

*Mr. Stevenson informs me that it has nested in that neighbourhood in Norfolk still more recently. He thinks that if the bird has bred in Suffolk of late years Easton Broad is a likely place, but he has

no record. I can find no certain record of its having ever nested in Suffolk, yet it can hardly be doubted that it has done so in the Fen districts,

habit of beating rush marshes and low lands in search of birds and reptiles. (Spald. *u. s.*).

HEN HARRIER, *Circus cyaneus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 7.—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Rare in its adult plumage.

East Suffolk.

1. Not uncommon about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3); an immature male and a female taken near that place in 1850 (Bury Museum). A mature female shot at Belton, Dec. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). One shot at Herringfleet in the beginning of 1876 (Leathes *in litt.*).

2. Two adult females killed at Benacre in 1844; one of them was killed by Mr. T. M. Spalding in Nov., and is now in my Collection (C. B.). (Spald. *u. s.*, and Sale, Lots 294, 373; F. Spalding, MS.). Blythburgh (Spald. Sale, Lot 388). Mr. T. M. Spalding saw an old ash-coloured specimen at Dunwich in Nov. 1844. (F. Spalding MS.). Far from uncommon about Aldeburgh, especially near Thorpe; an immature female obtained there in the summer of 1869; a fine female in Jan. 1871; and an immature male Dec. 23 1872; a Ringtail killed at Blackheath near Hazlewood in 1859 (Hele, *Abd.* 76 and MS.; James MS.). A specimen in dark plumage shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate is in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !); one seen lately there by Lord Rendlesham (Lord Rendlesham *v. v.*).

3. Rendlesham estate, in the Collection of Lord Rendlesham, who does not consider it very rare in the neighbourhood (C. B. !). A Ringtail from the Woodbridge district. (Carthew MS.). A female shot at Bawdsey at the mouth of the Deben in winter 1868; and a young bird in female plumage at Walton on the marshes near the Deben in Nov. 1877. One obtained alive on Rushmere Heath, Jan. 1881. (H. Turner *in litt.*, who has all three).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot near Chadacre Hall and preserved there (C. B. !).

7. An adult female shot near Wangford Oct. 10, 1869 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1980). One from Elveden in 1844; another in 1850 (Cambridge Museum). A male seen by Mr. Tearle flying over Cavenham Heath April 27, 1870, beating the ground with the regularity of a pointer; two more seen by him at the same place in April 1872, and a nest found May 15, 1871, containing three broken eggs, no bird seen. Two shot at Heigham (Howlett) in 1871 (Tearle MS.).

Formerly nested; but has now perhaps ceased to do so (see Newton's *Yarrell* i. 134, from A. G. More).

Months.—January, April, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Not very uncommon in some parts of East Suffolk; more

rare on the Western side of the county. Immature birds are much more frequently met with than adults. The Ringtail which used to be considered a distinct species, is now known to be the adult female Hen Harrier.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER, *Circus cineraceus* (Montagu).

Spald. *List*, xxxv.

East Suffolk.

1. A male bird shot near Yarmouth, June 24 1851; and an adult female, a very dark variety, near Yarmouth, July 1855; (both in the Bury Museum); a young and very dark female killed near the same place Sept. 1853, in the Norwich Museum; an old male in Oct. 1862, in Capt. Longe's possession (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 40, 41); and an adult male with back and wings very dark May 13, 1868 (Stev. in *Z.* 2nd S. 1490). One killed near Lowestoft by Mr. Thirtle of whom it was purchased in 1860 by Rev. C. J. Lucas (Lucas *in litt.*).

2. A male bird shot by Mr. Spalding at Benacre in 1842 (Spald. *u. s.*), now in my Collection (C. B.). Mr. T. M. Spalding had an old male brought him which was shot at Blythburgh about 1865 (F. Spalding MS.) Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). An old male in imperfect plumage, after frequenting the Mere at Thorpe, was killed there May 14, 1868 (Hele, *Alld.* 77). Aldeburgh (James MS.). An immature bird killed on the marshes at Sudbourn in 1860 (Hele, *Alld.* 76).

3. One shot at Eyke (T. Carthew *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. Elveden, male, June 1844 (Cambridge Museum). A young bird of the year obtained near Moulton by Mr. H. L. Palmer (*Bury Free Press*, June 4 1881); Mr. Howlett, who preserved this specimen, informs me that it was probably bred in Wicken Fen, Cambs., whence two other nestlings came into his hands (W. Howlett *in litt.*). A fine male bird found on the road between Newmarket and Bury St. Edmund's in June 1876; its wing was broken probably by the telegraph wires, as no shot could be found (W. Howlett in *Field* of June 10, 1876).

8. One at Hengrave (Bilson MS.).

Formerly nested in Suffolk, but has now probably ceased to do so (A. G. More in *Ibis* 1865, 14, Newton's *Yarrell* i. 140).

Months.—May, June, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

Professor Newton says that Montagu's Harrier was at one time the most common of the Harriers in the Eastern

Counties, but now (so far as I can judge) it appears to be more rare in Suffolk than the Hen Harrier which it greatly resembles in some states (see Stev. *B. of N.* i. 39); hence one bird may sometimes have been taken for the other. The very dark form mentioned above (in the Bury Museum) was considered by Vieillot to be a distinct species which he called *Circus ater*; but it is now generally thought to be a melanite form of this bird. (Stev. *u. s.* p. 42 and J. H. Gurney jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 2305). The drainage of marshes and fens and the reclamation of waste lands have done much to reduce the number of all the Harriers, and the gamekeepers have still further assisted in diminishing it (see Stev. *B. of N.* i. 35 and 39, and Cordeaux in Miller and Skertchley's *Fenland District*, 376, note).

FAM. STRIGIDÆ.

WHITE or BARN OWL, *Strix flammea*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 7.

Districts all. Reported from many localities as common and not mentioned as rare in any. Breeds. Mr. Hele finds it more common in cold weather in the winter than at other times. (Hele, *Ald.* 79). One with unusually dark plumage was shot near Yarmouth in Sept. 1879; the whole of the breast, abdomen and under parts being of a uniform deep buff colour (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 49; on the dark form (Danish?) of this bird see Stev. *B. of N.* i. 53). It is a great friend to the farmer from the quantity of rats and mice which it destroys.

TAWNY OWL, *Syrnium aluco*. (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 7.—Spald. *List*, xxxv.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 4), and Sudbury (King, *List*); as not uncommon at Gazeley (Tearle MS.); as occasional or not common at Bealings (Moor MS.), Oakley (W. Clarke MS.), Barton Mere (H. Jones v.v.), Brettenham (T. B. Beale v.v.), and Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.); as rare at Aldeburgh (Hele *Ald.* 79), Bramford (Haward MS.), and Rougham (F. Clarke). Specimens recorded from various other places. Nests or very young birds observed at Friston (Hele, *Ald.* 79), Polstead (Cooke MS.), Elveden (A. Newton in *Ooth. Woll.* 177 and Note), Drinkstone (Tuck v. v.), Rougham (Morris v. v.), and Pakenham (Casborne v.v.).

Generally distributed in Suffolk, but much less common than the preceding ; a bird of the wooded districts. Feeds mostly on smaller mammalia, as rats, field mice, and moles, but also on birds and even fish.

LONG-EARED OWL, *Otus vulgaris*, Fleming.

S. and W. *Cat.* 8.—Spald. *List* xxxv. Thinly dispersed, frequenting plantations of spruce firs.

Districts all. Recorded as common near Beccles (S. and W. *u. s.*), Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.), and Elveden where it is the most plentiful species of owl (Newton in Hewitson, *Eggs Brit. Birds*, 3rd Ed. p. 56) ; as not common near Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.* 78), and Oakley (W. Clarke MS.) ; as rare about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3), Bramford (Haward MS.), Cockfield (C. B. !), Sudbury (King, *List*), Gazeley (Tearle MS.), and Monks Wood, Felsham (F. Clarke v. v.). Specimens recorded from various other places. Nests observed at Beccles and Staverton Park (S. and W. *u. s.*), Iken (F. Spalding MS.), Friston (Hele, *Ald.* 78), Great Bealings (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2606), Sutton (F. Spalding MS.), Nacton Heath, 1882 (Podd v. v.), Elveden (Newton *Ooth. Woll.* 155), Dalham in 1882-3 (Tearle *in litt.*), and near Westleton (Stev. *B of N.* i. 46-47).

Generally distributed in the wooded districts, much more common in some localities than in others, but for the most part not abundant. A pied specimen was killed in the neighbourhood of Burgh near Yarmouth in July 1861, and is in the collection of the Rev. C. J. Lucas (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 47).^{*} Has been known to lay in the old nests of the squirrel (Newton *u. s.*), and the carrion crow (F. Spalding MS.). Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear (*u. s.*) saw as many as seven of these birds together, which on being disturbed took their flight high in the air like hawks.

SHORT-EARED OWL, *Otus brachyotus* (Forster).

S. and W. *Cat.* 7.—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Common in October on the coast.

Districts all. Recorded as common from Yarmouth in Oct. (Paget, *Y.* 4), Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.), Aldeburgh in the autumn (Hele *Ald.* 77), Walton (Kerry MS.), Woodbridge (T. Carthew v.v.), Felixstowe (Kerry MS.) ; as not uncommon at Lavenham (W. M. White v.v.), and about Melford (Capt. Bence v.v.) as occasionally found at Oakley

^{*} Mr. J. H. Gurney (*in litt.*) says that this is evidently a young bird which had recently left the nest.

(Clarke MS.); as not common about Sudbury (King, *List*); Bramford (Haward MS.), Cockfield (Edgar, who has a pair, C. B. !), and Gazeley (Tearle MS.). Specimens recorded from various other places. Has bred near Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 4); and Westleton (F. Spalding MS.); nested among rough grass on Mr. Everitt's estate at North Cove in 1875 (Everitt MS.); and on Nacton Heath in 1882 (Podd v.v.); two nestlings taken early in August 1854 at Elveden on a heath (A. Newton in *Stev. B. of N.* i. 51), one of these is in the Cambridge Museum: three downy nestlings, said to have been taken at Hardwick, near Bury St. Edmund's, sent to Mr. Hills of Sudbury in 1876 or 1877; two of them lived a long while (Hills *in litt.*). One if not two pairs nested in Tuddenham Fen in 1882; one of the young birds was found at some yards distant from the nest near to a Snipe (W. T. Angove in *Z.*, 3rd S. vi. 232).

Sheppard and Whitear observe that it arrives in September and remains till the spring. It appears, sometimes in great numbers, about the same time as the Woodcock, hence its name of the Woodcock Owl (Paget *u.s.*). Some few however stay behind to breed, and one is recorded as shot July 29, 1872 at Aldeburgh (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3306). Found on open fields and heaths throughout the county, but at the same time it can scarcely be called a common bird. It was unusually abundant in the neighbourhood of Sudbury in 1881.

ORDER II. INSESSORES.

FAM. LANIIDÆ.

GREAT GREY SHRIKE, *Lanius excubitor*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 13. Migrations uncertain; killed in Suffolk in January, April, May, and September.—Spald. *List* xxxvi. Rare; three killed in 1839, and two in 1844.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rarely seen (Paget, *Y.* 4); it occurred there in Oct. 1868 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2354). One was met with at Gorleston in Oct. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 373). Two were seen by Hurr at Belton in Sept. 1881 (Hurr v.v.). Two were killed at Barsham by Mr. Mean (F. Spalding *in litt.*; now in my Collection, C. B.). Lowestoft, Beccles, Bungay (Freeman v. v.); a fine male was shot at Oulton Wood, Nov. 8, 1864 (Gunn in *Z.* 9455).

2. Blythburgh (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One killed by Mr. S. A. Woods in the act of striking a Goldfinch at Westleton (F. Spalding MS.).

Knoddishall, in Mr. Hillen's possession (Hillen v.v. C. B.!). A male specimen killed Oct. 24, 1866 at Aldeburgh; another killed near the Martello Tower Oct. 1871; two other examples met with by Mr. Hele, who does not think it so rare as is generally supposed (Hele, *Ald.* 80, and MS.; James MS.). Sudbourn, Jan. 1881 (T. Carthew *in litt.*).

3. One shot at Rice Hall near Whitton in Nov. 1882, now in the Ipswich Museum. One shot on Rushmere Heath early in Dec. 1882 (Mash *in litt.*). One trapped at Higham by Mr. Hoy early in Dec. 1819 (S. and W. *u. s.*)

4. A male obtained by Mr. Lingwood at Creting in 1855, another seen two or three times near Needham Market in 1880 (H. Lingwood *in litt.*). A female seen at Baylham in July 1816 (S. and W. *u. s.*). One shot at Bramford in the winter of 1847 by Mr. Haward, who has it; he has noticed others in the neighbourhood (Haward MS.). Near Ipswich, autumn and winter 1829-30 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830) 436); several at Ipswich recently; one killed Dec. 2, 1882, in the Museum (Podd v.v.; J. E. Taylor and H. Turner in *Z.* 3rd S. vii. 125, 178).

West Suffolk.

5. Shot at Wortham; was in Mr. Creed's possession (Creed MS.). At Oakley occasionally; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke MS.). One seen by Mr. Moor at Wetheringsett in Jan, 1827; the only one he ever saw alive (Moor MS.). A male and a female shot near Stowmarket in the winter of 1848-9 (C. Bree in *Z.* 2412).

6. One seen on an island in the moat at Cockfield Rectory, July 26 1877 (C. B.!).* One killed at Thorpe Morieux in Jan. 1844 (in W. Cocksedge's possession, C. B.!).; another seen there by him in 1874 (W. Cocksedge v.v.); another, immature, killed there Feb. 8, 1881 (in my Collection, C. B.). Seen near Chilton Hall, surrounded by a clamorous crowd of small birds (King, *List*). Generally observed every year near Stoke-by-Nayland (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 341). One taken there Dec. 1835, and another seen in the neighbourhood about

* More than one of my ornithological friends have naturally been a little suspicious that I have made some mistake about the month. I observed the bird distinctly through an opera glass from a window about 40 yards distant, and entered the notice in my diary at the time. It is indeed just possible that it might have been the Lesser Grey Shrike, which is a summer immigrant on the Continent, but has been met with in Britain only a very few times. It has been suggested to me that the above list may include specimens of Pallas' Grey Shrike (*Lanius major*, Pallas) which

has been found in England. It can only however be regarded as a marked variety or sub-species (see H. Seebohm *Hist. Brit. Birds* i., 595, Lond. 1883). Four of the specimens which I have been able to re-examine belong to *L. excubitor* which has two distinct white marks across the wing, while *L. major* has only one, but Mr. Burrell's bird from Westley and mine from Thorpe Morieux (both immature) agree with one from Heligoland, labelled *L. major* in Mr. Seebohm's Collection, kindly lent by him for comparison. Intermediate forms are said to occur.

the same time (Hoy *u. s. N. S. i.* (1837) 117.) Nayland, Dec. 1875 (L' Travis *in litt.*). Seen in Tendring Hall Park, Feb. 1833 (Hoy *u. s. vii.* (1834) 53). One shot at Bures in spring 1881, in possession of Mr. Harrison of Colchester (Harrison *v. v.*).

7. Seen at Tostock, March 1880 (Foster-Melliar MS.). One shot near Newmarket, Jan. 1863 (Harting in *Z.* 8444). Shot at Gazeley, about 1879. Dalham (from Howlett) March 2 1874 (Tearle MS.). One shot by Mr. Sheppard at Poslingford between the 21st and 26th of March, 1881 (*Bury Free Press*, April 2, 1881).

8. Shot at Livermere in 1860 and 1866 (Creed MS., and W. Clarke MS. notes in *Yarrell*.) A fine specimen shot at Ixworth-Thorpe, Nov. 1876 (Creed *in litt.*). Ixworth, male found dead in Oct. 1877 (Travis *in litt.* C. B.!). A pair seen at Stowlangtoft spinney about 1872 (A. Parish *v. v.*). One shot by Mr. E. Huddleston at Norton (Hawkins MS., and Blake *in litt.*). Rattlesden, several seen, and one shot (Col. Parker *v. v.*). Barton, 1858 (Bury Museum). A female trapped at Westley Oct. 23, 1882, while attacking a decoy Bullfinch; in possession of Mr. Burrell; a male bird picked up nearly dead at the same place the day after, apparently hurt by a trap (Travis *v. v. C. B. !*). Frequently seen in the Hyde near Bury, on Sir Thomas Gage's estate; one shot there, in possession of Rev. G. R. Leathes (*S. and W. u. s.*). One shot at Rougham (preserved at Chadacre Hall; C. B.!). A pair seen by Mr. E. M. Dewing at Nowton (Hawkins MS.). Seen at Hawstead several times about 1878 (Miss Collett *v. v.*). Seen, but not very distinctly, at Bradfield St. Clare in May (C. B.).

Months.—January, February, March, April, May, July, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Mr. Hoy considers (Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. 341, for 1831) that this bird is not unfrequent in the Eastern Counties in the autumn and winter. In Suffolk it has been found in almost every month of the year, though much more usually at the times mentioned by Mr. Hoy. It must be regarded as rather rare there at all times, appearing singly or in pairs, though occasionally met with in almost every part of the county. Mr. Hoy gives an interesting account of its butcher-like habits, observed at Higham, in dealing with mice and frogs (*S. and W. u. s.*).

RED-BACKED SHRIKE, *Lanius collurio*, L.

S. and W. Cat. 13.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

Districts all, and recorded as common or tolerably common

in many localities; about Thetford it has long been rare (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 528; A. Newton *in litt.*). It appears however mostly in small numbers.* A pure white variety was shot at Belstead by Lord Gwydyr's keeper; dried by Mr. Biddell (*Mash in litt.*). A female in male plumage was shot at Mellis by Mr. Creed (Bury Museum). Nests. Mr. Duncan Parker has seen shrews, field mice, chaffinches, linnets, and yellow-hammers, and also beetles which this bird has impaled at Woolpit. It occasionally attacks very young birds of species much larger than itself.

WOODCHAT, *Lanius rutilus*, Latham.

Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Very rare.—Gould, *Birds of Great Britain*, vol. ii., mentions a pair, said to have been killed in Suffolk, in the Collection of the late T. Henson.

East Suffolk.

1. A male bird killed April 29, 1859, at Yarmouth, now in Mr. Gurney's Collection (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 64, and in *Z.* 6602. C. B. !). A specimen shot at Bradwell in April 1829 by Mr. Adams, who had it (Paget, *Y.* 4; Lombe says *May* 1829 in his MS. Notes in Bewick, and in Mont. *Dict.*). An adult male killed at Lound, May 2, 1859 (Stev. *u. s.*). A fine old male killed at Henham, May 10, 1860, by Mr. T. M. Spalding (Stev. *B. of N. u. s.*; now in Mr. Gurney's Collection, C. B. !).

Months.—April, May.

District.—1.

This bird, rare in all parts of Great Britain, is supposed above to have been killed six times in Suffolk. Two of these instances however are doubtful, and the Yarmouth specimen may have been shot in Norfolk, so that three only are certainly from Suffolk.

FAM. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER, *Muscicapa grisola*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 14, who mention that it is known in

* It was abundant at Shimpling in 1875 (Mrs. Drake, v. v.); in the adjoining parish of Cockfield, and perhaps in most of

the neighbouring villages, about two or three pair are seen every year, so far as I have observed or heard.

Suffolk as the Wall-bird, because it often nests in walls.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded generally as common or not uncommon. Nests. It is a troublesome bird in gardens, from its habit of settling on the leaders of coniferous trees, which it frequently breaks.

PIED FLYCATCHER, *Muscicapa atricapilla*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 14.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Has been noticed in Suffolk.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, only rarely met with (Paget *Y.* 4). Killed at Burgh Castle May 1853 (Creed MS.). A pair said to have nested by the side of Fritton Broad (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 68). A pair caught by Mr. Downes in his garden at Gunton, April 29, 1813 (S. and W. *u. s.*, and Stev. *B. of N. u. s.* from Sir Wm. Hooker, referring to same birds?). An old male and a young female shot at Gunton early in May 1862 (Stev. *B. of N. u. s.*); an immigration observed there in Sept. 1868 by Mr. G. G. Fowler, first noticed on the 14th, the birds seemed abundant everywhere on the 15th, and on the 16th not so many but still numerous; the last shot on the 21st; not a single adult specimen obtained; since then a pair or two have generally been seen in the neighbourhood every year (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1492-3). A male shot at Lowestoft in May 1849 (Harper in *Z.* 2985).

2. A male bird seen flying about the beach near Sizewell June 1869 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1862). Very rare at Aldeburgh; one seen in the churchyard, not later than 1870 (Hele, *Ald.* 83), and one obtained in Sept. some years later (Hele *in litt.*)

3. One shot at Woodbridge about 1856 by Mr. W. H. M. Carthew (Carthew MS.). A male in Mr. Moor's garden at Great Bealings, May 1856; the only one he ever saw alive (Moor MS.).

4. A fine male shot at Battisford May 1849 (H. Lingwood in *Z.* 2849).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot by Mr. W. Clarke at Brome in 1834, making a note like a young Goldfinch (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One seen on the road between Bury and Sudbury by Mr. King, and a pair seen in 1836 on the Ipswich road just beyond Hadleigh (King, *List*). One shot Sept. 7th, 1832, at Stoke-by-Nayland; others met within the neighbourhood in spring and autumn, but never known to breed (J. D. Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vi. (1833) 151). Bures, but only rarely seen (A. Hanbury *in litt.*).

7. Seen by Mr. E. Newton at Elveden April 30, 1859 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 68). One at Ousden in 1866 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23).

8. One seen in the Rectory garden at Tostock April 30, 1883 (A. Foster-Melliar *in litt.*). A fine male shot by Mr. Duncan Parker outside a plantation at Clopton Hall, May 10, 1883 (Parker *in litt.* C. B.!).

Said to have nested once.

Months.—April, May, June, September.

Districts.—All.

Has been found very occasionally in different parts of the county, principally near the coast. Never yet observed to be abundant except at the time of the immigration noticed at Gunton in 1868.

FAM. ORIOLIDÆ.

GOLDEN ORIOLE, *Oriolus galbula*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 12.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. A female killed near Yarmouth Aug. 1, 1850, and another, supposed to be the male, seen at the same time (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 87, and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2914). A male killed at Burgh Castle, May 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). Several have been seen at Herringfleet. (Leathes *in litt.*). A female killed at Barsham Hall by Mr. Spalding in 1818 (Spald. *List*, *u.s.*); another female killed near Bungay in July 1851 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3233).

2. Two adult females killed at Chediston in April and May 1866 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 268, and T. E. Gunn, 308). A male bird killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate, at Scott's Hall near Dunwich in 1852; young birds were seen but not killed (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.* C. B.!). Two males and a female killed (a few years before 1827) at Saxmundham (S. and W. *u.s.* See also Pennant, *Brit. Z.* i. 304 (Note) Ed. 1812, Hunt, *Brit. Orn.* ii. 74, Norw. 1815, and Graves, *Brit. Orn.* iii., Lond., 1821). One, probably a male, seen by Mr. Clark-Kennedy near Parham in May 1869 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1861). Two old and three young birds seen by a farmer on a hedge at Sudbourn on the road leading to Orford (F. Spalding MS.).

3. A female shot at Campsey Ash by J. Sheppard, Esq. (S. and W. *u.s.*). A hen bird shot in a plantation a few miles from Woodbridge early in May 1869 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1861). A female shot by a gamekeeper at Martlesham in June 1873; a male seen at the same time (Haward MS.). Hollisley (Hillen v.v., who has it. C. B.!).

4. A male seen for some weeks in Newton Wood, Creting, in 1880 (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

6. A fine male observed by Mr. T. C. Ellis, while driving from Sudbury to Newton in May 1879 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iii. 341).

8. A fine male shot at Ixworth in July 1868, in possession of Mr. E. Greene, M.P. of Nether Hall (W. Clarke in *Field*, quoted in *Z.* 2nd S. 2765; Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23, who gives June 1 1867). One shot at Ickworth in June 1869 (Creed MS.), and another in 1872 (Bilson MS.). Rushbrooke, about 1850 (W. M. White v.v.). One was shot by the Rev. H. Hasted on an apple tree in the Rectory grounds at Bradfield Combust in May 1860 (J. S. Phillips in *litt.* and Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23; now preserved at the Hall C. B.!).

Twice supposed above to have bred. Meÿer, *Ill. Br. Birds*, ii., 35, pl. liii., figures a nest from Suffolk. See also A. G. More, in *Ibis* 1865, 21, and Hewitson *Eggs Brit. Birds*, 94, 3rd Ed.

Months.—April, May, June, July, August.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.

Has been met with in different parts of the county, but very rarely. Col. Leathes writes that Herringfleet only a few years ago was noted for the appearance of this bird, but that he never sees it now (1876).

FAM. CINCLIDÆ.

DIPPER, *Cinclus aquaticus*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 16. A few killed in this part of the kingdom.—Spald. *List* xxxvi. Rare; one killed in 1844, in possession of Sir E. Bowater, Sotterley Hall.—Mr. Cordeaux (in Miller and Skertchley *Fenland District*, 377 note), mentions the black-breasted form of this bird (*C. melanogaster*, Gould) as occurring occasionally in Suffolk.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Burgh (? Suffolk or Norfolk) Nov. 1816 which Mr. Youell has (Paget, *Y.* 4). One brought to Mr. Thirtle in the flesh from the neighbourhood of Lowestoft Nov. 1868 (Thirtle in *litt.*).

2. One killed at Thorpe Nov. 1859 by Capt. James; said to be seen occasionally in the river Alde above Snape Bridge (Hele, *Alld.* 99).

3. One of the black-breasted form shot about thirty-five years ago in Boulge Hall Park, in possession of Mr. Joseph Smith of Thorpe Hall, Hasketon (Moor MS., Joseph Smith in *litt.*, C. B.!). Shot in the neigh-

bourhood of Boyton (Carthew MS.). The chesnut-breasted form shot on the river Deben (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection, C. B.!).

West Suffolk.

6. A pair of the chesnut-breasted form from the Stour above Sudbury, formerly in Mr. King's Collection, (Hills v.v.). Mr. Hills bought them at the Sale of the Sudbury Museum and gave them to me. C. B.

Month.—November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

Extremely rare in Suffolk, though it has been found in several parts of the county, mostly not very far from the sea. Both the chesnut-breasted and the black-breasted forms occur; the latter bird is commonly regarded as Scandinavian, and may have found its way from Denmark to the Suffolk shore. Only a few however are so recorded as to show to what form they belong. Professor Newton thinks that the *C. aquaticus* and *C. melanogaster** can hardly be regarded as specifically distinct (see Newton's *Yarrell* i., 244, and Dresser's *Birds of Europe* ii., 168-171 and 177-180, for the geographical distribution).

* Some authorities hold that the specimens (from Norfolk, Yorkshire, and Ireland) so determined are not the true *C. melanogaster* (see *List Brit. Birds* by *Brit. Ornith. Union*, p. 24, Lond. 1883). A Yorkshire and a Norfolk specimen belonging to Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., were examined by Mr. Seebohm and Mr. R. B. Sharpe, and considered by them to belong to that species. I showed the black-breasted form mentioned above to Mr. Seebohm, who writes as follows:—"Mr. Smith's specimen is an intermediate form between *C. aquaticus* and *C. melanogaster*. It shows some chesnut on the breast though very little, and resembles most the semi-alpine form of *C. aquaticus* from the Peak of Derbyshire. These birds do not differ in colour in their first year from immature *C. melanogaster*. This example shows some rufous on the tips of the under tail-coverts and it is impossible to determine of which

form it is an immature bird. There is nothing to prove that it is not an immature *C. melanogaster*." Mr Sharpe agrees with me in being disposed to refer it to *C. melanogaster*. "The two examples," says Mr. Seebohm, "from the R. Stour are typical *C. aquaticus* with very rufous breasts and somewhat pale heads and necks. They are probably birds of the second year." After examining a considerable number of specimens of *C. aquaticus* and *C. melanogaster* from various countries of Europe, I cannot but think that they must not be regarded as truly distinct species, but only at most as climatic variations. Specimens from the same country and even from the same county vary considerably in their plumage both above and below. Examples from Buxton in Derbyshire have comparatively less chesnut colour, when placed beside others from Dovedale in the same county.

FAM. TURDIDÆ.

MISTLETOE THRUSH, *Turdus viscivorus*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 15.

Districts all. Common all over the county, and breeds. When Montagu wrote in 1802 he mentioned this bird as being "by no means plentiful in England;" it must have greatly increased in numbers during the present century, as now it is well known everywhere. (See Newton's *Yarrell* i. 261). For many observations on the habits of this bird see quotations from the journal made at Great Bealings of the Rev. E. J. Moor, from 1835 to 1841, in Meyer's *Brit. Birds* ii. 2-4.

SONG THRUSH, *Turdus musicus*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 16. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Common all over the county, and nests. For the migration of this bird, before scarcely suspected, see Newton* in *Ibis* 1860, 83-5 and *Trans. Norf. and Nor. Soc.* 1870-1, 30. A pure white variety taken in June 1872 at Herringfleet by Col. Leathes, in whose possession it is (Col. Leathes *in litt.* and T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 3323). One nearly white shot at Rushbrook, June 2, 1883; the spots on the breast faintly visible (Travis v.v. C. B.!).

FIELDFARE, *Turdus pilaris*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 15.

Districts all. This winter visitant must be regarded as common all over the county. A small flock was observed at Aldeburgh Sept. 25, 1867, an unusually early date (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 989), and Sheppard and Whitear mention having seen very large flocks as late as the beginning of May in 1812 and 1820, but whether in Norfolk or in Suffolk, or both, does not appear. (S. and W. *u. s.*). It is reported to have nested at Pakefield in 1874 (Creed MS.).

REDWING, *Turdus iliacus*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 16. Catalogued only.

* He observed at Elveden that it had almost entirely left the neighbourhood by the end of November and that it began to return about the beginning of February.

Districts all. This winter visitant is common over nearly all the county; but Mr. Salmon never saw it at Thetford, where the Fieldfare visits the neighbourhood in large flocks (Loudon *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526). A nest with the old birds taken at Sir P. Broke's at Nacton in the spring of 1815 (Whitear's *Diary* 258). It is strange that this information should not have been repeated in S. and W.'s *Catalogue*, and its omission is suspicious.

BLACKBIRD, *Turdus merula*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 16. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Common everywhere in the county. Nests. A buff variety shot at Cockfield is in Mrs. Baldwin's possession (C. B. !); another, shot near Melford Hall, is in Sir W. Parker's possession (C. B. !). Pied specimens have been noticed at Lowestoft, one stayed there nearly the whole of 1875 (Thirtle *in litt.*); Blaxhall in Dec. 1873, the cheeks were white (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3865); Thornham, in Lord Henniker's Collection (Lord Henniker v.v. C. B. !); Cockfield in Dec. 1878 (in my Collection); Great Barton, where one with a well-defined patch of white at each side of the neck appeared at the Hall three winters successively, 1879, '80, and '81; it was very tame (Sir C. Bunbury *in litt.*); Hessett, where one partially white was shot about 1850; in possession of Mr. Brewer of Little Whelnetham (C. B. !); and at Brockley (Cutmore v.v., C. B. !).

RING OUZEL, *Turdus torquatus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 16. Most commonly seen in October.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rare (Hunt in Stacey, *Hist. of Nor.* lxx); rather rare (Paget *Y.* 4); Yarmouth, end of April 1847 (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1769). Two pairs said to have nested at Gunton in 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2589); a piebald variety was shot there in Oct. 1868 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1513). Nested in a garden at Lowestoft about 1804 (S. and W. *u. s.*); visits the place every spring (Thirtle *in litt.*); seen there by Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*); one, a male bird, taken there. (Newcome Collection).

2. One obtained at Southwold in 1847, in Mr. Haward's Collection (Haward MS.). Westleton, two shot by Mr Woods in 1840 (Spald. *u.s.*); builds there on low stubbs (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 85), and has bred in thick laurels in a garden by the moor (F. Spalding MS.). Yoxford, 1827 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163); where also it builds on low stubbs (Stev. *u.s.*). Five obtained near Aldeburgh from 1865 to 1869 (Hele, *Ald.* 99); one killed there on the South Mere by Mr. C. P. James (James MS.).

3. Some about Great Bealings Oct. 1869; others occasionally seen in the neighbourhood (Moor MS.). One shot near Woodbridge Sept. 1882 (W. H. M. Carthew *in litt.*). A pair seen on Sutton Heath about 1865 by Mr. F. Spalding; they flew from tree to tree uttering a note something like that of the stone-chat (F. Spalding MS.); seven were shot there on one day by Mr. Hillen, who has one of them (W. H. M. Carthew MS.). Observed once at Shotley and at Walton; rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

4. One shot at Bramford in the autumn of 1848, in Mr. Haward's Collection; he has seen another in the neighbourhood (Haward MS., and Johnson in *Z.* 2064). Shot near Ipswich early in the century (Whitear's *Diary* 258).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot at Palgrave in the winter of 1850-51 (Nunn in *Naturalist* for 1851, 213). One from Brome (W. Clarke *in litt.*). One observed in the Rectory grounds at Bacton in the spring of 1875 (A. B. Hemsworth *in litt.*).

6. One shot at Shimpling April 21, 1877, (L. Travis *in litt.*). Seen about Boxted (T. Poley v.v.). Seen in a garden at Melford by Mr. Westropp (Westropp v.v.).

7. One shot at Brandon April 26 1834 (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526). Wangford (A. and E. Newton, Cambridge Museum). It has occurred at Elveden, but rarely (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693).

8. One at Livermere shot by Fakes, (James MS.); one in 1866 (perhaps the same bird), and one at Ampton in May 1869 (Creed MS. and W. Clarke MS. Notes in *Yarrell*). One killed at Stowlangtoft Rectory April 1849; preserved at the Hall (Hawkins MS.). Pakenham, male bird, Nov. 1882 (L. Travis *in litt.*). A female shot at Westley Oct. 23, 1883, by Mr. Nunn who has it (Travis v.v. C. B.!) About twenty seen in a bean field at Rattlesden where they are usually rare (Col. Parker v.v.).

Nests recorded from several places.

Months.—April, May, September, October, November, and "Winter."

Districts.—All.

Occurs regularly in the county, but is rare in all the

districts. It is a bird especially of mountainous regions, and has been met with in Suffolk more frequently than might have been expected. (See Newton's *Yarrell* i. 287-8). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (*in litt.*) observes that it is a very typical spring-and-autumn or double-passage bird.

FAM. SYLVIIDÆ.

HEDGE SPARROW, *Accentor modularis* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 21. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Very common all over the county. Nests.

REDBREAST, *Erythaca rubecula* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 19. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Very common all over the county. Nests.

White eggs were obtained at Great Bealings in 1870. (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2306).

REDSTART, *Ruticilla phœnicura* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 19.

Districts all, a summer visitant; and recorded as common in a few places, in others as not uncommon, except about Elveden, where it is very local if not rare (A. Newton), rare at Gazeley (Tearle), and about Cockfield (C. B!). Almost confined to the neighbourhood of old walls, ivy-grown ruins, and hollow trees (Newton in *Yarrell* i. 339, and *in litt.*). Breeds; a nest was observed at Fritton, in the tunnel net of a decoy hung upon a rail (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 23). Sheppard and Whitear observe that its imitation of the note of the Lesser White-throat is so exact as sometimes to deceive the nicest ear.*

BLACK REDSTART, *Ruticilla tithys* (Scopoli).*East Suffolk.*

1. A male seen and watched for several days at Fritton in Oct. 1879 by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 23). One or two specimens obtained by the late Mr. Thirtle at Lowestoft (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 99).

2. A female seen by Mr. Clark-Kennedy Nov. 15, 1868, in a garden at Darsham, and a fine male shot by him on the 25th, by the river bank

* Not confirmed by any subsequent observer. (Professor Newton v.v.).

between Orford and Aldeburgh (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698-9 ; Hele, *Ald.* 99). One (a female or immature male) seen at Aldeburgh, Sept. 18, 1883, close to the beach, searching for food on a manure heap, and afterwards flying about some hen-houses, one of which it entered, but darted out before it could be secured (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii. 17).

3. A female or young male observed near the cliff at Felixstowe, Oct. 1871 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2nd S. 2867).

4. One shot at Bramford in spring 1875 (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

8. One killed in one of the rooms of Ickworth Building, formerly in possession of Mr. Bilson (Bilson MS.).

Months.—September, October, November, and “Spring.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 8.

Very rare in the county ; every example but one from East Suffolk, and these mostly found near the sea (See Newton’s *Yarrell* i. 334).

STONECHAT, *Saxicola rubicola* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 20. Catalogued only.

Districts all, and recorded from many places ; it is found on heaths and among gorse bushes throughout the county. Nests.

WHINCHAT, *Saxicola rubetra* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 20. Catalogued only.

Districts all, a summer visitant ; and recorded as common or not uncommon, except in District 7, where it is local (Newton) and at Shotley, where it is said to be rare (Kerry). Nests.

WHEATEAR, *Saxicola œnanthe* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 20. Frequents gravel and sand pits, heaths, and uncultivated places.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Summer visitant on downs and commons.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), Lowestoft in flocks (Stevenson), Aldeburgh (Hele and James), Shotley (Kerry), Stuston (Clarke), Elveden (Newton), and Rattlesden (Col. Parker) ; as not uncommon at Bealings (Moor), Needham Market (Lingwood in

Naturalist for 1853), Sudbury (King), and Gazeley (Tearle); and as rare about Bramford (Haward), and Cockfield (C. B!). Nests have been observed at Westleton (F. Spalding), Thetford Warren (Hawkins), and Elveden (A. Newton).

Rather a local species, although abundant in some parts, especially in the "Breck" country of District 7, where, Prof. Newton tells me, it breeds in every parish. It usually selects for nesting a deserted rabbit-hole, placing its six light blue eggs some little distance from the entrance (Salmon in Loudon, *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 523.) A variety with white wings, two or three primaries being buff, was killed at Thetford in July 1850 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2923).

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER, *Salicaria Locustella* (Latham).

S. and W. *Cat.* 16.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, occasionally met with, but rare (Paget, *Y.* 5).
2. Seen near Aldeburgh Oct. 1871 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2nd S. 2866 and Hele MS.).
3. One seen June 1871 near Mr. Moor's house at Great Bealings (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2865).
4. Heard almost every year at Needham Market; it bred several seasons at Combs Wood, and once at Creting (H. Lingwood *in litt.*; see also *Naturalist* for 1853, 109). A male killed near Ipswich, May, 1859, was in Mr. Dix's and is now in Miss Dix's Collection (Miss Dix *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Shot by W. Clarke; at Oakley (C. B. !); the bird, though scarce, occasionally breeds in the clover fields at that place (W. Clarke *in litt.*).
6. Sudbury, only once seen by Mr. King (King, *List*). Nested May 15, 1820 in a wood at Stoke by-Nayland where others have been killed or seen, one as early as April 14. (S. and W. *u. s.*; Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830), 436).

Nests.

Months.—April, May, June, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Not common, but has been found in different parts of the county; it has not yet been recorded from a consider-

able tract in West Suffolk, (see Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526, who says that is quite unknown in the neighbourhood of Thetford). Its skulking habits probably cause it to be often overlooked.

SEDGE WARBLER, *Salicaria phragmitis* (Bechstein).

S. and W. *Cat.* 17.

Districts all. It appears to be common or not uncommon everywhere in marshy places and near rivers. Breeds.

REED WARBLER, § *Salicaria strepera*. (Vieillot).

S. and W. *Cat.* 17.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Oulton Broad ; nests. (G. Mason *in litt.*).
2. Westleton, nests (Spalding MS.). Common at Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.* 178).
3. Woodbridge (Moor MS.). Common in reed beds at Tattingstone and Walton (Kerry MS.). Seen at Higham and elsewhere (S. and W. *Cat. u. s.*).
4. Bramford (Haward MS.). Frequents the reed beds in the Gipping (S. and W. *Cat. u. s.*). Breeds plentifully at Bosmere ; the cuckoo frequently lays in its nest. (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.).
6. Abounds on the banks of the Stour where it breeds (King, *List*). Stoke-by-Nayland (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830) 436).
7. Brandon (Newton *in litt.*). Rare about Thetford (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836), 526).
8. In reed beds at Euston, Barnham, and Culford (Newton *in litt.*) ; bred near Euston Bridge, June, 1834 (Salmon *u. s.*). Livermere (James MS.).

Nests.

§ SAVI'S WARBLER, *Salicaria luscinioides* (Savi).

A nest said to have been found near Yarmouth was in Mr. Newcome's Collection at Feltwell (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 113). It is just possible therefore that this very

rare bird may have occurred in Suffolk. It has certainly been met with near the borders of the county, both in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, at Feltwell and Wicken Fens (see Newton's *Farrell* i. 392, 393).

Districts.—All.

Apparently not very common, except on the banks of certain rivers, but probably often overlooked or confused with the Sedge Warbler. For a description of its beautiful nest supported between reeds, see Stev. *B. of N.* i., 115-16; and Newton's *Yarrell* i. 371 and fig.

NIGHTINGALE, *Luscinia philomela* (Bonaparte).

S. and W. *Cat.* 18. Catalogued only.

Districts all, and recorded as common everywhere, except at Gunton (Paget) and Holbrook (Kerry) where it is said to be only occasionally heard. Nests. One was heard at Redgrave July 22, 1873, the thermometer being 82 deg. in the shade (Foster-Melliar MS.). Another was taken at Bures Nov. 12, 1879; much the latest that ever came under Mr. Hills' notice (Hills *in litt.*). About 1877 there were a good many nightingales at Badwell Ash in the grounds of G. Payne, Esq., when two of them killed themselves accidentally by flying against a plate-glass window. Since then nightingales have not been seen or heard there (Henry A. Swann *in litt.*).

BLACKCAP, *Sylvia atricapilla* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 18.

Districts, all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), Bealings (Moor), Oakley (Clarke), Sudbury (King), Rougham (Parish), and Rattlesden (Col. Parker); as not uncommon at Needham Market (Lingwood in *Naturalist* for 1853), and Cockfield (C. B.). Recorded from various other places. Nests have been found at Westleton (Spalding), Cockfield (C. B.), Elveden (Newton), and Polstead (Cooke), and doubtless in many other places. This summer migrant appears to be general throughout the county, but not everywhere equally abundant. Nests. Sheppard and Whitear remark that it may with propriety be called

the English Mocking-bird,* as it imitates the notes of the Blackbird, Thrush, Nightingale, Redstart, and Sedge Warbler, and besides its own peculiar whistle, frequently makes a noise resembling that of a pair of shears used in clipping a fence. The male bird sometimes sits on the eggs in the absence of the female (p. 18).

GARDEN WARBLER, *Sylvia hortensis* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 18.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon throughout the county. Nests. This bird appears to have become more common of late years, or to have been more observed. Sheppard and Whitear seem to imply that they had not met with it frequently in Norfolk and Suffolk as they say that "it has been found in the neighbourhood of Ipswich" and that they "have received its eggs from Diss." Salmon in Loud. *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526, thought that it did not visit the Thetford district. Prof. Newton found it breeding at Elveden in May, 1844; he observes that it is less common than the preceding (in Z. 723 and v.v.).

WHITETHROAT, *Sylvia cinerea* (Latham.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 19. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Common throughout the county. Nests. Sheppard and Whitear give "Hay Jack" as another name for this bird; Mr. Thirtle applies it to the Lesser Whitethroat. Professor Newton writes that Hay Jack is a local name for any bird that builds a nest of open work with fine grass.

LESSER WHITETHROAT, *Sylvia sylvicola* (Latham.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 19. Norfolk localities only given.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), Bealings

* Professor Newton (*in litt.*) says that this remark does not accord with his experience of the Blackcap. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., writes that the name of

Mocking-bird is very applicable to the Sedge-Warbler. Perhaps it was of this bird that S. and W. were thinking.

(Moor), Sudbury (King), and Stoke-by-Nayland (Hoy); as not uncommon at Needham Market (Lingwood in *Naturalist* for 1853), and Gazeley (Tearle); and as rare at Oakley (Clarke), and Thetford (Salmon). Recorded from various other places. Nests have been observed at Westleton (Spalding), Whitton (Turner), Cockfield (Jordan), Polstead (Cooke), Thetford (Salmon) and Tostock (Tuck).

Generally distributed but not equally common everywhere, nor so numerous as the preceding.

DARTFORD WARBLER, *Sylvia undata* (Boddaert).

East Suffolk.

1. A pair shot in June 1828, in possession of Mr. Crickmore of Beccles, probably obtained in the neighbourhood (Hunt in Stacey's *Norfolk* lxxi. and Stev. *B. of N.* i. 134). Near Lowestoft, but rare (Thirtle MS.).

2. Mr. John Grubb saw one in June 1879 between Dunwich and Southwold about a furze bush on a heath; he watched it for at least half an hour (Grubb v.v.). Picked up dead at Leiston in Dec. 1873 by Mr. Rope (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3865.). A pair seen in April 1877 near Blaxhall among furze bushes on the heath (Rope in *Z.* 3rd S. i. 230); observed several times on the heath between Blaxhall and Iken in the autumn of 1878 (Rope in *Z.* 3rd S. ii. 454).

3. A young male killed at Nacton Dec. 1860, where others are said to have been seen; in Miss Dix's possession (Miss Dix *in litt.*, Stev. *B. of N.* i. 134, and in *Z.* 2nd S. 3914).

Months.—April, June, December, and “Autumn.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Found in East Suffolk only, mostly near the sea, and there but rarely.

WOOD WREN, *Phyllopneuste sibilatrix* ‡ (Bechstein).

S. and W. *Cat.* 20. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List xxxvi.*

East Suffolk.

1. Near Lowestoft, but rare (Thirtle MS.).
2. Shot at Benacre in 1844 (Spald. *List v. s.*).
3. Two seen at Great Bealings in May 1871 (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2865).
4. Shot at Bosmere May 10, 1852, in Mr. Lingwood's Collection;

‡ This name (as a genus) has originated in error; *Phylloscopus* is the proper term (see Newton's *Yarrell*, i. 442).

he remarks that it is "rare in the centre of Suffolk" (H. Lingwood in *Naturalist* for 1852, p. 278).

West Suffolk.

6. Stoke-by-Nayland April 26, 1830 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830) 436).

7. Decidedly very rare about Thetford, where it once bred in June (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) p. 525). Extremely local at Elveden frequenting the same oak plantations from year to year (Prof. Newton in *Stev. B. of N.* i. 133); Cavenham, one shot there in May 1851 (Cambridge Museum); very local (Newton *in litt.*). Gazeley, rare. Bred once in the Dalham woods, but has not been heard by Mr. Tearle for some years (Tearle MS.).

8. Culford, very local (Newton *in litt.*). Tostock, June 1869 (Tuck *in litt.*).

Breeds.

Months.—April, May, June.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.

Has been met with in widely distant parts of the county, and seems to be local wherever it occurs.

WILLOW WREN, *Phyllopneuste trochilus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 20. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Abundant throughout the county, except about Needham Market, where it is said to be rare (H. Lingwood *in litt.*). A variety killed at Gunton Aug. 1861, uniform pale yellow becoming straw coloured on the under parts (*Stev. B. of N.* i. 133). Nests. S. and W. give oven-bird as a provincial name.

CHIFF CHAFF, *Phyllopneuste rufa* (Latham).

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon, except at Aldeburgh (Hele), Thetford, where it is said to be rare (Salmon), and Elveden, where it is very local, about two or three pairs appearing every year (Newton). Nests. Sheppard and Whitear have not included this bird in their Catalogue.

GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN, *Regulus cristatus*, Koch.S. and W. *Cat.* 20.

Districts all. Recorded as common, or not uncommon, except at Bramford where it is said to be rare (Haward). Nests. Mr. Hele (p. 100) observes that it is very numerous in October in fir plantations about Aldeburgh; this appears to be its favourite tree. A great many arrived from the sea Nov. 20, 1881, at Felixstowe, and might be seen on almost every hedge (Kerry in *Z.* 3rd S. vi. 116, and *in litt.*).

FIRE-CRESTED WREN, *Regulus ignicapillus*, Jenyns.*East Suffolk.*

1. One procured at Yarmouth Nov. 1843 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 451). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.).

2. Killed at Aldeburgh (James MS.).

West Suffolk.

7. Eriswell 1866 (Bilson MS.). Observed at Chedburgh between 1864 and 1876 (Creed *in litt.*).

Month.—November.*Districts.*—1, 2, 7.

All the above, except the Yarmouth specimen which may very probably have been taken in Norfolk, require confirmation, this bird being very liable to be confused with the male Golden Crest.

COMMON WREN, *Troglodytes parvulus*, Koch.S. and W. *Cat.* 20.

Districts all. Common everywhere. Nests. Sheppard and Whitear mention that it is known in these parts as the Kitty, Titty, and Bobby Wren, as well as the Jenny-Wren. These familiar names contrast strangely with the royal titles by which it was anciently known in Greek and Latin, and which it retains to this day in most European languages (see Newton's *Yarrell* i., 466 note). In Tipperary, as Archdeacon Glover informs me, a carol is still sung on St. Stephen's Day, beginning:—

“The Wren, the Wren, the Queen of all birds,
St. Squinivan's Day was caught in the furze.”

The legend is that she was resting on the eagle's back;

when he had reached his highest flight, and had been proclaimed king, she rose still higher and was then proclaimed queen.

FAM. CETHIIDÆ.

TREE CREEPER, *Certhia familiaris*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 30. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon except at Yarmouth (Paget), and Aldeburgh (Hele MS.), where it is said to be rather rare. Nests. This bird is known in some places in Suffolk as the Bark Runner.

FAM. SITTIDÆ.

NUTHATCH, *Sitta cæsia*, Meÿer.

S. and W. *Cat.* 30.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon except at Yarmouth (Paget), and about Aldeburgh (Hele), where it is rather rare. Found wherever large trees are numerous, but it is seldom abundant anywhere (see however S. and W. *u. s.* who say that it was found in their time "in great numbers at Campsey Ash"). Nests. Col. Parker observed it build at Rattlesden in the old nest of a Green Woodpecker, filling up so much of the entrance with clay as would suit its own size (see also S. and W. *u. s.*). It has now been discovered that the British species is not the same as the northern *Sitta Europæa* of Linnæus. (Newton *u. s.* 473-7).

A variety almost white with a few chocolate feathers at the vent, and here and there a dark feather mixed with the plumage was shot by T. Thornhill, Esq., at Riddlesworth Park, Aug. 17, 1834, and preserved by Messrs. Reynolds, of Thetford, (Loud. *Mag. N. H.* viii. (1835), 112).

FAM. PARIDÆ.

GREAT TITMOUSE, *Parus major*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 23.

Districts all. Common throughout the county. Nests. One was seen during the first few months of 1878 at Tostock

Rectory of an entirely yellow colour; the dark mark down the head, neck, and breast, much fainter than usual and only visible when very close (Foster-Melliard MS.). One seen at Great Bealings in 1870 killing a bat whose brains it cleared out (E. C. Moor in Z. 2nd S. 2439).

BLUE TITMOUSE, *Parus cæruleus* (L.)

S. and W. Cat. 23.

Districts, all. Common throughout the county. Nests. A bird of this species pursued by another at Shimplingthorne alighted on my hat and let me take it in my hand (C. B.). One seen by Col. Parker at Rattlesden lured by the gluten of the young shoot of a horse-chesnut; another got into his house at Clopton, and finding a case of exotic insects accessible ate a great quantity of them off the pins (Col. Parker v.v.). Known in some parts of Suffolk as the Pickcheese (James MS.). Sheppard and Whitear remark that it is known by the names of Betty Tit and Jenny Tit.

CRESTED TITMOUSE, *Parus cristatus*, L.

East Suffolk.

2. One distinctly and closely observed by Mr. Hele in a garden at Aldeburgh in the summer of 1861 (Hele, *Alt.* 82).

3. One shot on the lawn of the Grange, Melton, about 1873; in Mr. Phillips' Collection (W. P. T. Phillips MS. C. B. !).

Districts.—2, 3.

One of the rarest visitants to the county, and to East Anglia generally. It had not been observed in Norfolk till Mr. Spalding saw one at Ditchingham (F. Spalding MS.).

COAL TITMOUSE, *Parus ater*, L.†

S. and W. Cat. 23. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon all over the county. Nests.

† Supposed by British authors to be the *P. ater* of Linnæus; but now distinguished by Sharpe and Dresser, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4) viii., p. 437 (1871), as *P. Britannicus*, as having an olive-brown back. The true *P. ater* or

Continental Coal Titmouse with slate-blue back has been found in Norfolk, and probably also occurs occasionally in Suffolk (J. H. Gurney, jun., MS. and Brit. Orn. Un. List Br. B. p. 26).

MARSH TITMOUSE, *Parus palustris*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 23. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common about Belton (Paget), and Oakley (Clarke); as not uncommon at Leiston (in March 1873, Rope), about Cockfield (C. B.), Sudbury (King), and Gazeley (Tearle). Noticed also in various other localities. Nests. Observed by Prof. Newton (*Yarrell* i. 495) to be not so generally distributed as some others of the genus; Mr. Moor has not observed it in District 3, where it seems to be rare; it has occurred however near Melton (W. P. T. Phillips *in litt.*). Its name is not very appropriate, as it often visits orchards and gardens (Newton *u. s.*); a pair frequented the garden at The Thorne, Shimpling, in 1882 (Mrs. Drake *v. v.*).

LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE,† *Acredula rosea* (Blyth).

S. and W. *Cat.* 23.

Districts all, recorded as common or not uncommon. It was not seen at Great Bealings in 1869, '70, and '71, though it had been common before those years, and again became so afterwards (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2607 and E. Moor *MS.*). Nests. Sheppard and Whitear (*u. s.*) say it is provincially known as the Pudding-poke (from the bag-like form of its nest) and as Capon Longtail.

FAM. PANURIDÆ.

BEARDED TITMOUSE, *Panurus biarmicus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 24. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. (1846). Frequenting the beds of reeds near the sea.

East Suffolk.

1. Seen in the breeding-season among the reeds in the water in Carlton Colville marshes, about 1850, by Mr. Clarke (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Six or seven shot on Oulton Broad in Oct. 1852; two of them in

† The *Acredula candata* (Dresser, *B. of Eur.*, iii. n. 109, p. 67) has been met with in Norfolk, and may probably be found in Suffolk. The crown of the head

in this species is white all over, and not in the centre only, as in the common English bird.

possession of Mr. Creed (Creed MS.) ; another shot there in Aug. 1879 (Freeman v.v. C. B. !). One seen on the Waveney near Beccles many years ago by Mr. W. M. Crowfoot (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*).

2. Nestlings seen among reeds by Benacre Broad about 1848 by Mr. F. Spalding (F. Spalding MS.). Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale, Lot 355). Formerly nested at Dunwich (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Common in the marshes between Kessingland and Beccles about 1830 ; getting scarce about 1850, when some were shot by Mr. E. Crowfoot (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*, 1883). Several observed on the reed land at Leiston, Dec. 19, 1872, and subsequently more than once ; three flocks, containing from seven to nine birds each, seen there Nov. 13, 1873 (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3607 and 3866).

3. Shottisham Creek, in possession of Mr. Hillen ; this bird used formerly to visit that neighbourhood frequently (W. H. M. Carthew MS.). Reed land near Ramsholt and Bawdsey (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection).

West Suffolk.

6. A pair believed to have been seen in a bed of reeds in the Stour in or about 1868 near Brundon Hall, Sudbury (Grubb v.v.). Seen on the Stour at Sudbury by Mr. Hills ; bred there in April, 1868 ; three out of the five young birds were brought up by hand, and exhibited at the Crystal Palace the year afterwards in February, being "nearly if not quite ten months old" (Hills *in litt.*).

Formerly nested, perhaps has now ceased to do so.

Months.—April, August, October, November, December, and "the breeding season."

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

About fifty years ago Mr. Hoy wrote that during autumn and winter it was found dispersed, generally in small parties, throughout the whole length of the Suffolk coast, wherever there were large tracts of reeds (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830) 328). It was supposed by the Rev. J. Farr in 1865 still to breed in East Suffolk (A. G. More in *Ibis* 1865, N. S. i. 121) ; but Prof. Newton, writing about 1874, considered that there was no satisfactory evidence that it bred there in the latter year. (Newton's *Yarrell*, i. 519). This bird is now becoming more and more rare.

FAM. AMPELIDÆ.

WAXWING, *Ampelis garrulus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 11. An occasional visitant, but not

unfrequent, generally from November to March.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Visits us at distant periods only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth rare, several were shot in 1829 (Paget, *Y.* 5) ; one killed near that place about 1820, in possession of Mr. Grapes of Newport, Isle of Wight (Meyer, *Brit. Birds* iii. 163, Ed. 1857). One procured in the neighbourhood Feb. 1848 (Strangeways in *Z*, 2064) ; abundant Jan. and Dec. 1866-7 ; thirty-seven shot (Overend, and T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 633). A pair shot at Gorleston Dec. 19, 1882 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). Now and then seen on the borders of Fritton Decoy (Leathes *in litt.* 1876). Seen in considerable numbers at Herringfleet in the winter of 1810 (S. and W. *Cat. u.s.*). About one every year comes under Mr. Thirtle's notice at Lowestoft (Thirtle *in litt.*). One taken there about 1876, and eight or ten shot near Mutford Bridge in 1871 (Freeman v.v.). Two males and a female killed at Barnby in Dec. 1847 ; one escaped (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 2017). A pair shot at Bungay feeding on hawthorn berries in a severe winter about 1850 (F. Spalding MS. and Lot 262 in Spalding's Sale) ; another pair shot Nov. 15, 1882 by E. P. Youell Esq. (G. Smith *in litt.*) ; and a female taken Feb. 19, 1883 (Lowne *in litt.*).

2. Five or six said to have been seen at Southwold Nov. 9, 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iii. 158). A fine male shot at Leiston Jan. 1868 (Neave in *Z.* 2nd S. 1097). Shot at Aldeburgh (James MS. from Col. Stewart).

3. Two shot Jan. 1828 at Burgh ; now at the Rectory in possession of Rev. H. Barlow (Moor MS. and Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163). Near Woodbridge (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection ; C. B !). A prodigious flock seen in a grove at Bawdsey by Mr. Page of that place some years before 1824 (S. and W. *u. s.*)

4. Two seen about 1840 at Stonham (W. M. White v.v.). A male and female from Needham Market in 1865 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23). One shot at Bramford in winter 1845, in possession of Mr. Haward (Haward MS.). Six shot near Ipswich Dec. 1830 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 344) ; several others observed in the beginning of 1848, seven procured (Johnson in *Z.* 2064) ; five sent in one day to the Ipswich Museum in 1849 ; one of them, a male, had wax tips on every feather of the tail (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23), and three procured in Jan. 1867 ("Field" quoted in *Z.* 2nd S. 634).

West Suffolk.

5. One seen by Rev. H. K. Creed at Redgrave about 1840 (Creed MS.). Two observed in Nov. 1872 by Rev. A. Foster-Melliard in his garden at Redgrave. One shot at Botesdale about 1869, in possession of the late Rector (A. Foster-Melliard MS.). Killed at Thrandeston ; in Sir E

Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Two shot at Wetheringsett in Dec. 1866 (Garrett in *Z.* 2nd. S. 633).

6. Two shot near Chadacre and preserved at the Hall (C. B.). One shot in Melford Hall wood about 1830 (W. M. White v.v.) Sudbury, a very rare visitant (King, *List*, 127).*

7. One shot at Snarehill, Thetford, and four others taken in the neighbourhood Jan. 1835 (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix (1836) p. 527). Thetford, Jan. 1856 (Cambridge Museum). Shot at Heigham Dec. 1869 (Tearle MS.).

8. Stowlangtoft, preserved at the Hall (Hawkins MS.). One at Barton Mills Jan. 1850 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2769); one shot there before 1869 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23; the same?). One shot at Norton Jan. 1848, preserved by Mr. Head of Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmund's (*Bury Post* for Feb. 2, 1848). Two killed near Bury St. Edmund's Jan. 18, 1850 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2769). Unusually plentiful about Bury in Jan. 1835, seen at Livermere, Ixworth, Norton, Rougham, Hardwick House, Rushbrooke, Ickworth, and Nowton (H. Turner in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* viii. (1835), p. 511). One shot at Rougham Jan. 1883 (L. Travis v.v.). One at Ickworth before 1869 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23). Once seen by Col. Parker at Rattlesden, picking gravel (Col. Parker v.v.).

Months.—January, February, March, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Sheppard and Whitear (*u. s.*) remark that this bird generally visits us from November to March. No examples appear to have occurred in Suffolk except between these months. Not any of the occasional visitants in Suffolk seem to be more capricious in their appearance than the Waxwing; in some years scarcely a specimen occurs, while in others it is seen in considerable numbers or in large flocks. In the winter of 1849-50 "perhaps the largest number ever known in this country were observed along the entire Eastern coast of England and in many parts of Scotland." (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 155). Since that time there has been another large visitation; that of the winter of 1866-7 was, as regards the Eastern Counties, quite as remarkable; the numbers were prodigious (H. Stevenson

* Since the foregoing pages were struck off I have discovered that Mr. King's *List of Birds found near Sudbury* was originally printed in Fulcher's *Sudbury Journal*

for 1838, pp. 126-128, (London and Sudbury). It is henceforward quoted by the pages of the Journal.

in *Trans. Norf. and Norw. Nat. Soc.* iii., 326, sqq. and in *litt.* A. Newton in *litt.*).

FAM. MOTACILLIDÆ.

PIED WAGTAIL, *Motacilla Yarrelli*, Gould.

S. and W. *Cat.* 21. Catalogued only, (as *M. alba*).

Districts all. Recorded as common all over the county. Nests. This bird is partly migratory, and sometimes assembles in large numbers. Mr. Salmon disturbed a flock of more than fifty from among a bed of reeds at Thetford in May 7, 1834; he observes that a few pairs remain there during the winter (Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 524). Flocks observed at Lowestoft Sept. 27, 1881; and several seen arriving May 22, 1882, they were numerous on the coast the day before (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334 and 428). Nearly 200 seen together on the edge of a pool at Rattlesden in the winter months about 1873; they came every evening shortly before dark from all points of the compass, and arrived in small parties, never more than four or five and sometimes single birds. They assembled on the open ground near the pool and roosted in the sedges. This large gathering was the more remarkable, as in this locality only a few are generally noticed in the winter among sheep in the folds (Col. Parker in *litt.*). See Newton's *Yarrell* (i. 544) for the migratory habits of this bird.

GREY WAGTAIL, *Motacilla boarula*, Latham.

S. and W. *Cat.* 21.

Districts all. Common at Sudbury (Hills v.v.). Not uncommon in winter at Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 5); in autumn and winter near Higham, and by the banks of the Gipping (S. and W. *u. s.*); and more or less rare at Bramford (Haward), Cockfield (C. B.), Oakley (W. Clarke in *litt.*), Gazeley (Tearle), and Thetford whence it migrates on the approach of spring (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 524). Recorded from various other places.

This bird does not appear to have been observed in summer, and doubtless does not breed in the county.

GREY-HEADED WAGTAIL, *Motacilla flava*, L*East Suffolk.*

1. A male killed at Yarmouth April 18 1851 (Smith in *Z.* 3174, who preserved it). A nest and eggs found at Herringfleet June 1842; probably of this species (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1310). A male bird killed on Lowestoft Denes in June 1849, and four males and two females killed by Mr. Thirtle at the same place in April 1854, in company with Yellow Wagtails (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2499 and 4440; a pair of them in Mr. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !)) and another pair in the Newcome Collection (Newcome *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

6. An adult male killed by Mr. Hoy at Stoke-by-Nayland May 2, 1836; it was following the plough (A. Hancock, who believed it to be the first authenticated British example, in *Mag. Z. and B.* (1837), 491; see also Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836), 352).

Has been said to nest.

Months.—April, May, and June.

Districts.—1, 6.

RAY'S WAGTAIL, *Motacilla Rayi*, Bonaparte.

S. and W. *Cat.* 21.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth on the marshes in summer (Paget); Aldeburgh (Hele); Shotley (Kerry); Bramford (Haward); and Oakley (Clarke); as not uncommon on parts of the Waveney (S. and W.); Needham Market (*Nat.* for 1853, p. 109), and at Thetford (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix., 524); as not common at Cockfield (C. B. !) Sudbury (Hills), and Gazeley (Tearle).

Nests.

S. and W. observe that this bird is not generally plentiful in the county. It would appear to be more common in the Eastern than in the Western Division.

FAM. ANTHIDÆ.

TREE PIPIT, *Anthus arboreus*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 21.

Districts all, and recorded as common or not uncommon except at Blaxhall (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3866) and Alde-

burgh (Hele), where it is said to be rare. Mr. Moor has not observed it about Woodbridge, but it is found, though not frequently, at Melton and in the neighbourhood (W. P. T. Phillips *in litt.*). Nests.

MEADOW PIPIT, *Anthus pratensis* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 21. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common except at Gazeley, where it is said to be not common (Tearle). Nests.

ROCK PIPIT, *Anthus obscurus* (Latham).

East Suffolk.

1. One killed at Yarmouth in Feb. 1855. (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 170). Occasionally seen about Breydon Wall (Paget, *Y.* 5); three out of four feeding there were killed by Mr. Gunn, Oct. 1868 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1494).

2. First observed at Aldeburgh in Nov. 1868; since then it has been abundant everywhere about the river, marshes and meres. (Hele, *Alld.* 94).

3. Several shot in Jan. 1826 by the river Deben. (Moor MS.). Said by Mr. Dix to be not uncommon on the banks of the Orwell in autumn (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 170).

Months.—January, February, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

This bird has not been found in West Suffolk, and in East Suffolk appears never to have been seen far from the coast. Meyer (*Brit. Birds*, ii., 231 Ed. 1857) says that he has received various specimens of its eggs “from the coast of Suffolk.” This seems to be a mistake, as the bird appears to be here in autumn and winter only; it is not known to nest in Norfolk (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 171 and *in litt.*).

RICHARD'S PIPIT, *Anthus Richardi*, Vieillot.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot on the marshes at Yarmouth Dec. 26, 1866 (J. G. Overend in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 633). Another, a female, killed in the neighbourhood Dec. 29, 1866 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 634). One from Breydon Dec. 27, 1866, in Mr. Stevenson's Collection. All these were shot by Sergeant Barnes (H. Stevenson *in litt.*)

West Suffolk.

6. One seen within ten yards for five minutes at Hadleigh, April 1881 (F. Spalding *in litt.*).

Months.—April, December.

Districts.—1, 6.

This rare species may be said to be a Suffolk bird, as it has been once killed on Breydon. The other example from near Yarmouth may be from Norfolk, and the Hadleigh one is doubtful, not having been procured.

FAM. ALAUDIDÆ.

SKY LARK, *Alauda arvensis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 22.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests. White varieties are recorded from Lowestoft in 1872 (Thirtle MS.); Aldeburgh in 1873 (Tuck Collection); Southwold about 1858 (Hurr v.v.); and from near the river Deben in 1870 and 1871 (E. C. Moor). Albino varieties from Aldeburgh in Oct. 1867 (Hele, *Ald.* 96); near Melton in spring 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699); a pied variety from Aldeburgh in 1865 (Hele, *Ald.* 95); an almost perfectly cream-coloured one, very old, from near Hazlewood in Nov. 1872 (Hele MS.), and a pale variety from Drinkstone, in Captain Powell's possession (C. B.!). A nestling with tail and lower part of wings white taken at Lawshall in 1882; after moulting the tail lost all, and the wings most of the white feathers (C. B.!).

Sheppard and Whitear observe, on the authority of Mr. Woolnough of Hollesley, that these birds frequently migrate into Suffolk from the continent in autumn, and return thither in the spring. He has seen them in February on the coast in innumerable flocks, but disappearing as soon as the weather became fine with a light westerly wind, from which he concluded that they again crossed the sea (See also *Stev. B. of N.* i. 177-178).

WOOD LARK, *Alauda arborea*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 22. Breeds in this part of the kingdom, but is thinly scattered.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon. (Paget, *Y.* 5); Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., considers on the contrary that it is uncommon about this place (MS. note in Paget).

2. Several have been observed near Aldeburgh, but only in winter (Hele, *Ald.* 179, and James MS.).

3. Occasionally heard at Great Bealings (Moor MS.).

West Suffolk.

7. Not uncommon about Thetford where it breeds; it is strictly migratory, appearing very early in the year and remaining till August; a few stay later (Newton's *Yarrell*, i., 626, and Newton quoted in *Stev. B. of N.* i., 179). Nest and eggs from Elveden (Newcome Collection).

8. Two shot in Ickworth Park in 1866 by Mr. C. Bilson (W. Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46). Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Nests.

Months.—Early in the year remaining till autumn, and winter.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

A local species, not recorded from several Districts. Prof. Newton (*u. s.*) finds that it is partial to old sheep-walks near Scotch firs at Thetford, where it nests in the scanty herbage.

SHORE LARK, *Alauda alpestris*, L.*East Suffolk.*

1. An adult male shot at Yarmouth Nov. 1850, in Mr. Newcome's Collection (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2985; *Stev. B. of N.* i. 172-175; Newton's *Yarrell* i. 606), others in small numbers were shot there Nov. and Dec. 1861, Jan. and April 1862, Dec. 1869, Oct. and Nov. 1875; since that time they have been seen almost every year near or at Yarmouth, or on Breydon, and sometimes in flocks, as in Oct. 1876, and Dec. 1880 (*Stev. B. of N. u. s.*; in *Z.* 8090; 2nd S. 2058, 4775, 4777; 3rd S. i. 96; iv. 339; vi. 373, 4; vii. 313, 319, 320; J. Overend in *Z.* 2nd S. 633; T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 634). The autumn and winter of 1882 were most remarkable for the number obtained in that neighbourhood. Mr. G. Smith knew of fifty-nine; of the thirty-nine which came into his hands only seven were females (G. Smith in

litt.). One shot on the Denes at Lowestoft, where two or three others had been seen, Nov. 1862, in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (*Stev. B. of N. i.*, 172-175 and A.W. Roberts in *Z.* 8446), four seen and three of them shot near Lowestoft Oct. 1880, nine obtained in the neighbourhood Jan. 1883 (*Stev. B. of N. i. u. s.*, and in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 335; Smith *in litt.*). Three, two males and one female, killed at Gunton out of a flock of about twenty Feb. 1865 (*Stev. B. of N. u. s.*).

2. One shot at Southwold Oct. 21, 1868 (W. Gibson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1484) and four in March, 1870 (A. H. Smee in *Z.* 2nd S. 2140). Two males obtained at Thorpe, Nov. 1864; between this time and Feb. 1875 eighteen specimens came into Mr. Hele's possession, killed in Nov. Jan. or Feb. It is seen in small flocks on the shore near Aldeburgh (Hele *Ald.* 94, and MS.; James MS.); one from Aldeburgh Jan. 1871 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection); a pair taken there Sept. 1882, and kept alive by Mr. Hills (Hills v.v.).

3. Some seen along with Snow Buntings near Landguard Fort, Felixstowe in the winter of 1882-3 (Kerry *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

8. One killed at Bardwell in 1866, by Fakes the keeper; in possession of Mr. Clarke (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46; W. Clarke, MS. note in *Yarrell*).

Months.—January, February, March, April, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 8.

Not very uncommon on the coast of late years, but almost unknown in every other part of the county. It does not occur in the *List* of S. and W. nor of Spalding; and it is a curious fact that this strongly-marked bird does not appear to have been observed anywhere in England until 1830, when one was obtained at Sherringham in Norfolk. In 1843 Yarrell was only able to enumerate four British examples, and only six in 1856. This bird nests within the Arctic Circle.

FAM. EMBERIZIDÆ.

LAPLAND BUNTING, *Emberiza lapponica*, Gmelin.

East Suffolk.

1. A male netted at Yarmouth in 1868, given to me by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (C.B.). An account of this bird appears in Dresser's *Birds of Europe* i. 255 by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., who writes:—"A male Lapland Bunting in my Collection, at present unrecorded, was

netted in the Californian gardens* at Yarmouth in the winter of 1868. It was observed in the market, along with some live Skylarks, by the person of whom I obtained it (and who gave me the account), the day before Christmas. It was a beautiful song-bird, and he kept it alive three years. In summer the beak turned yellow."

Most of the few examples of this Arctic species obtained in England have been taken alive, one at a time, associating with Larks. (Newton's *Yarrell* ii., 15).

SNOW BUNTING, *Emberiza nivalis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 24.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Frequents the coast, and is occasionally found inland.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common in the winter (Paget, *Y.* 5), seen there in flocks in Jan. 1874, in Nov. 1875, and in Nov. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4186, 4777, 3rd S. vii., 321); Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., has seen large cages full netted there and sent up to London (Dresser *B. of Eur.* iv. 263.). A large number frequented the Corton beach in 1862, a pair taken by Mr. Fowler (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 183). Seen in flocks in the winter on Lowestoft beach and denes (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi. 335, Thirlte *in litt.*, and Freeman v. v.). Shot at Pakefield in 1854 (Creed MS.); a large flock seen most mornings on the Cliffs Nov. 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3862). Mr. Balls killed five at Ringsfield in 1835 (Spald. *List*, u. s.). Shot at Kessingland Sept. 1854, and observed frequently in winter on that coast (Creed MS.).

2. A single bird seen on the beach at Leiston several days together in Nov. 1872. Others seen on the beach between Sizewell and Aldeburgh Dec. 1872 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3606, 3607); a regular winter visitor to Aldeburgh, keeping to a few localities only (Hele, *Alb.* 96). Mr. Tuck has specimens from Aldeburgh killed in Oct. 1870, also 1871, in various states of summer and winter plumage (Tuck v. v. and in *Z.* 2nd S. 2369). A pair observed at Thorpe by Mr. Gurney, Sept. 25, 1871, the earliest date of their appearance known to Mr. Hele (Hele MS. and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2nd S. 2849).

3. A flock seen in Nov. 1879 at Blaxhall about six miles from the sea (Rope in *Z.* 3rd S. vol. iv. 68). Shottisham (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection). Seen by Canon Moor on Foxhall Heath Nov. 1838; also one in April 1839 (Moor MS.). Used to occur in small flocks on Alderton sea-banks; specimens killed in 1850, in possession of Mr. Hillen (W. H. M. Carthew MS.). Felixstowe, common (Kerry MS.).

* The line which divides Norfolk and Suffolk passes, I understand, through these gardens.

West Suffolk.

5. Seen by Mr. Prettyman at Bacton in the winter of 1879-80 (Hawkins MS. and A. B. Hemsworth *in litt.*).

7. A flock about Thetford Nov. 1834 (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526). Observed on Cavenham Common and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, and often found in the winter on Newmarket Heath in small flocks of from five to ten birds, but not noticed during the last three years (Tearle MS. and *in litt.* 1884).

8. One shot at Great Barton about 1860 by Mr. J. S. Phillips (J. S. Phillips *in litt.*). Six killed at Westley out of a large flock. (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 24).

Months.—January, April, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8.

Frequent on the whole length of the coast during the winter months; found also on open heaths far inland; it is seen occasionally elsewhere. Specimens occur in a great variety of plumages; a pair were taken at Corton in "very nearly their full summer plumage," and kept alive for some time in Mr. Stevenson's aviary.

COMMON BUNTING, *Emberiza miliaria*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 24. Catalogued only.

Districts all, and recorded as common, except at Redgrave (A. Foster-Melliard MS.), and at Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*), where it occurs occasionally. Nests. S. and W. (*u. s.*) give Clod-bird as a provincial name for this Bunting.

REED BUNTING, *Emberiza schoeniclus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 24.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon, except at Great Bealings (Moor MS.) and Gazeley (Tearle MS.), where it is said to be not common. Breeds; a nest found at Leiston in May with eggs of a greenish white tint, some entirely without markings (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3866).

YELLOW BUNTING, *Emberiza citrinella*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 24. Catalogued only.

Districts all; very common everywhere. Nests. More

usually known by the name of the Yellow Hammer. (On this name see Newton's *Yarrell* ii., 43).

* CIRC BUNTING, *Emberiza cirrus*, L.

East Suffolk.

4. One shown to Mr. Moor some forty-five years ago by Seaman, a bird-stuffer in Ipswich, as shot by him in the neighbourhood (Moor MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Mr. King believes that he saw one on the road between Sudbury and Middleton (King, *List*, 127).

The evidence for the occurrence of this bird in Suffolk requires confirmation. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., informs me that it is also only a doubtful Norfolk bird; Mr. Stevenson thinks it has occurred there once.

* ORTOLAN BUNTING, *Emberiza hortulana*, L.

East Suffolk.

1. One is said to have been netted at Yarmouth in April 1866, and six were sent by Mr. Davy to London from that place, said to have been caught there in May, 1871; two of these are in possession of Mr J. H. Gurney, jun. (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Trans. Norf. and Norw. Nat. Soc.* for 1871-2, pp. 61, 62; and in *Z.* 2nd S. 2682). These six birds are suspected to have been brought to Yarmouth in some ship (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* i. 187). One on Lowestoft Denes, killed May 5, 1859, and stuffed by J. F. Thirtle, now in possession of J. H. Gurney, Esq. (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 199; *id.* in *Z.* 6602; J. H. Gurney, jun. in *litt.*, who is doubtful whether it is not an escaped bird (C. B. !).

Suspicion has been thrown over all the above-named birds, but Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., *u. s.*, writing of the six sent from Yarmouth, thinks "it very probable that they were really wild birds."

FAM. FRINGILLIDÆ.

CHAFFINCH, *Fringilla cælebs*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 26. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests. This bird is partially migratory in Suffolk. Mrs. Casborne observed

a female at her house at Pakenham, which for some years appeared regularly about April 10 at a window to be fed; one year she came about ten days later, reappearing there as familiarly as ever. Compare Selby's observation that in Northumberland few females were seen between November and the return of spring, while immense flocks of males remained during the winter. (Selby *Ill. Brit. Orn.* i. 304, see also Stev. *B. of N.* i. 201).

BRAMBLING, *Fringilla montifringilla*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 26. A winter bird of passage; sometimes appears in very large flocks.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Found in great numbers at Yarmouth Jan. 1880 (H. Stevenson), Aldeburgh, March 1865 (Hele), Woodbridge, Dec. 1869 (E. C. Moor), Bramford (Haward), Sudbury in the winter of 1879-80 (Simmons), Gazeley (Tearle), Tostock (Tuck), Drinkstone (Hawkins). Single examples or small numbers have been met with from time to time at a great many other places. A nest with four eggs was sent from Suffolk to Meyer (*Ill. Br. B.* iii., 89, Ed. 1857), and another was believed to have been built on Lord Rendlesham's estate, but it could not be discovered (Lord Rendlesham *in litt.*). The evidence of its breeding seems to require confirmation, (see Newton's *Yarrell* ii., 77; also Hewitson, *Eggs Brit. Birds*, 194, 3rd Ed. 1853, where there is an account of eggs laid June 1839 in Mr. Dashwood's aviary at Beccles).

Months.—January, February, March, April,* October, November, December.

Although not met with every year in all parts of the county, this can scarcely be considered an uncommon bird, as it occasionally appears, more especially in the winter, in large flocks. It is especially partial to beech mast.

* I received a Brambling on April 9 1878, shot in Cockfield; it is now in my Collection. This is rather a late date (see

Newton's *Yarrell* u. s.). The months given above are from various sources.

GOLDFINCH, *Fringilla carduelis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 28. Catalogued only.

Districts all; associating in small flocks in spring and autumn. Recorded as common except at Gazeley (Tearle), where it is not uncommon, and Livermere, where it is rather rare (James). Nests.

Hundreds of these beautiful little songsters are taken every year about Sudbury and elsewhere by the bird catchers. This has caused them to become less abundant than formerly.

SISKIN, *Fringilla spinus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 28. Occasionally seen during the winter in small flocks.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Autumnal visitor.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, Y. 6). Flocks observed by Mr. Barton on the beach and North Denes of Lowestoft towards the end of Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd. S. vi. 334).

2. A pair seen amongst some alders at Leiston Feb. 19, 1873 (Rope in *Z.* 2nd. S. 3609). Occasionally seen in cold weather in small gardens in Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.* 97). Westleton (F. Spalding MS.).

3. Woodbridge, (in Mr. Hillen's possession (C. B. !). Seen every year in small flocks on the alder and birch trees at Great Bealings (Moor MS.). Shotley, seen once (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). Ipswich (Johnson in *Z.* 2064).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley, occasionally (Clarke *List*). Finborough, several seen (A. Parish v.v.).

6. Cockfield, not common, seen in 1881, and Jan. 1884 (A. Parish v.v.). Lavenham (W. M. White v.v.). Sudbury, a very rare winter visitant (King, *List*, 127; Simmons v.v.). Observed at Stoke-by-Nayland most seasons, feeding in April 1828 on spruce and larch (J. D. Hoy in a letter to Mr. Selby, see *Field*, Nov. 1867), and abundant there during the winter of 1832-3, feeding on seeds of alder (J. D. Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (1834) vii. 53).

7. Occurs at Elveden, arriving in Oct. (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693).

8. Tostock, common in winter (Tuck v.v. who has a specimen). Rattlesden, common (Col. Parker v.v. and W. M. White v.v.).

Months.—January, February, April, September, October, "winter."

Districts.—All.

Found occasionally throughout the county, more rarely in some parts than in others.

LINNET, *Linota cannabina* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 27. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Common everywhere. A very pale, almost white, variety shot at Higham near Bury St. Edmund's July 1877, by Mr. H. Barclay; in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (C. B.!). A similar one in the same Collection was obtained in the neighbourhood of Thetford (C. B.!). Nests. A pure white egg obtained near Great Bealings in 1870 (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2306).

TWITE, *Linota flavirostris* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 27. A winter bird of passage.--Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Salt marshes near Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*); occasionally met with at that place (Paget, *Y.* 6); an unusually large number there Nov. 14, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 321). Two killed out of a small flock on Breydon, Dec. 13, 1819 (Whitear's *Calendar* 251).

2. Aldeburgh and Thorpe in very large numbers in October. In 1869 and 1870 great flocks seen about the marsh below Orford (Hele, *Ald.* 97 and MS.).

3. A flock seen at Shotley point (S. and W. *u. s.*).

4. Occasionally obtained by bird-catchers in the neighbourhood of Ipswich (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Frequently appears at Sudbury in small flocks in the winter (King, *List*, 127).

7. Tuddenham Fen (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

Months.—October, November, December, and “winter.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

Found in flocks throughout the greater part of the county in autumn and winter, but generally in small numbers. S. and W. *u. s.* mention that one was killed as late as May 23, whether in Norfolk or Suffolk does not appear.

MEALY REDPOLL, *Linota linaria* (L.).

Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Rather rare, and not generally known.

East Suffolk.

1. Fine adult male netted at Yarmouth Oct. 1872 ; the bird had not been seen there for several winters (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3355). A male obtained by G. Smith at Yarmouth in 1882, with lemon-coloured head (in my Collection, C. B.).

4. A large number observed by Mr. Haward about Bramford in the winter of 1847 ; he has not seen it there since (Haward MS.). Extremely abundant near Ipswich in the autumn and winter of 1847-8 ; nearly fifty specimens killed or taken alive (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2064).

West Suffolk.

5. Very numerous at Oakley one year only, and never seen there after 1842 (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Two or three shot at Mellis by Rev. H. K. Creed about 1845 (Creed MS.).

7. Elveden, March 1840, Cambridge Museum ; Dec. 1847 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2149).

8. Bury St. Edmund's (Travis *in litt.*).

Months.—March, October, December, “autumn and winter.”

Districts.—1, 4, 5, 7, 8.

An irregular winter visitant to this county, not recorded as having occurred over a great part of it ; it is so nearly allied to the Lesser Redpoll that it was long either confounded with it or regarded as a large variety. (See Newton's *Yarrell* ii., 133—141).

LESSER REDPOLL, *Linota rufescens* (Vieillot).

S. and W. *Cat.* 28. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Not uncommon ; breeds occasionally.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, occasionally met with (Paget, *Y.* 6). Nests found by Mr. Dashwood several times near Beccles (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 230). Has nested frequently at Bungay in June and July (F. Spalding in *Z.* 2nd S. 5004).

2. Rare at Westleton, where it nests (F. Spalding MS.) Saxmundham (Hele MS.).

3. Two nests taken by Mr. F. Spalding at Melton Grange, one in May

1876 (F. Spalding MS. and in *Z. u. s.*). Seen annually at Great Bealings; breeds (Moor MS.). Common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford (Haward MS.). Ipswich, rare in the autumn and winter of 1847-8 (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2064).

West Suffolk.

5. Breeds at Oakley (W. Clarke MS.). Nested in a pear-tree in Dr. Bree's garden at Stowmarket in May 1852; he says the bird is rare in that neighbourhood (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 3511, and v. v.).

6. Cockfield, not uncommon during the winter, one taken Oct. 1881 (in my Collection, C. B.). Lavenham, has been seen in large flocks in the spring (W. M. White v.v., and A. Parish v.v.). Sudbury, common (King, *List*, 127).

7. Often found about Barnham, a nest containing six eggs taken there in May 1846; also about Thetford (Newton in *Z.* 1497-8, and in Hewitson, *Eggs Brit. Birds*, 201, 3rd Ed.), where it breeds yearly (Stev. *B. of N. i.* 230). Elveden (Cambridge Museum); nests in April, several remain through the summer (A. Newton *u. s.*, and in *Z.* 2227). Breeds at Herringswell. Is common at Gazeley at times (Tearle MS.).

8. Nested on a fir-tree at Ampton (A. Parish v.v.). Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). Often found about Culford (A. Newton in *Z.* 1497). Nested on a birch at Tostock, May 1867 (Tuck v.v., who has the nest). Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.). Bradfield St. Clare, Jan. 1884 (A. Parish v.v.). Felsham and Gedding (W. M. White v.v.).

Nests, but is very local as a breeder.

Months.—January, April, May, June, July, October, during the summer (occasionally), “autumn and winter.”

Districts.—All.

Generally diffused, occurring principally in the winter, but not very common.

TREE SPARROW, *Passer montanus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 26.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common in lanes, &c., and not unfrequently seen about the town (Paget, *Y.* 6). A flock in the act of migration rested on a ship passing the Norfolk and Suffolk coast Oct. 8 1833, and others continued to arrive the whole day, particularly when off Yarmouth and Harwich (Stev. *B. of N. i.*, 208; Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton ii. 85). Much the same thing occurred in Oct. 1872 off Yarmouth (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney in *Z.*, 2nd S. 3356).

2. Aldeburgh not rare, breeds (Hele, *All.* 97); nested there in a

sand martin's hole May 1867 (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 822). Mr. Moor saw one at Slaughden Sept. 1857 (Moor MS.).

3. Mr. F. Spalding shot one by the Rifle range, on Bromeswell Heath in 1861 (F. Spalding MS.). Seen at Freston (S. and W. *u. s.*). Common in winter at Shotley and Walton (Kerry MS.).

4. Occasional visitor to Bramford, sometimes arrives in large numbers (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. One from Eye (Bury Museum).

6. One trapped in Cockfield in Nov. 1881 by A. Parish, who has several times seen the bird there (C. B !). Lavenham, two specimens stuffed by Garrard, jun (C. B !). Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 127); one taken April 1876 (in my Collection, C. B.). Nests at Polstead (Cooke MS.). Visited Stoke-by-Nayland in considerable numbers in the autumn, remaining till February or March (J. D. Hoy writing to Mr. Selby in 1828; see *Field* Nov. 1867).

7. A nest taken by Prof. Newton in a pollard willow at Wangford, June 1853 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 207). Gazeley, rare (Tearle MS.).

8. Livermere (James MS.). Rougham (A. Parish v.v.). Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Nests.

Months.—February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November, and “winter.”

Districts.—All.

Dresser (*B. of Eur.* iii, 598) calls this bird very common in Suffolk; it would rather seem that, although generally distributed throughout the county, it is scarcely to be called plentiful except in some few places. In Professor Newton's experience it is a very local bird in the county (Newton *in litt.*; see also Stev. *B. of N.* i. 206). It is partially migratory in autumn.

HOUSE SPARROW, *Passer domesticus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 25.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests. A large flock of both sexes observed going west at the Corton Light Vessel Sept. 28, 1879. (Report on the Migration of Birds by J. A. Harvie-Brown and J. Cordeaux in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 180). Several varieties are recorded; a pale whitish coloured one, with barred tail, shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection C. B !); a black one killed near Melton in Jan. 1869, and several pied examples (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1858); an albino seen by Rev. W. Freeman near Marlesford

March 1869 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1860) ; two birds with wings quite white and a third partially white observed at Woodbridge Dec. 1870 ; a flock at Playford had two or three very pretty similar varieties (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2483) ; a hen bird of a dirty white colour shot in July 1851, at Ipswich, and a light cream-coloured one some time before (R. P. C. in *Naturalist* for 1851, 210) ; one almost entirely white seen at Bacton, Jan. 1883 (A. B. Hemsworth *in litt.*), and a whitish variety shot in spring 1875 at Cockfield (in Mr. Hustler's possession, C. B !); others more or less white have been seen there (C. B !), and one at Bury St. Edmund's, Nov. 1883 (C. B !).

This bird is supposed above to be a partial migrant, (see Harvie-Brown and J. Cordeaux *u. s.*), but Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.* suspects some error in the observation recorded. He regards the House Sparrow as a non-migrant.

GREENFINCH, *Coccothraustes chloris* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 25. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests.

HAWFINCH, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, Stephens.

S. and W. *Cat.* 25. Occasionally seen, for the most part during the winter season.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Rare.

Districts all ; about fifty different localities named. Nests or young birds are recorded from Loudham Park (F. Spalding), Great Bealings (Moor), Kesgrave (F. Spalding), and Bramford (Haward), in East Suffolk ; and from Redgrave (Wilson), Oakley (W. Clarke), Finborough Park (H. Stevenson), Kersey (F. Spalding), Sudbury in 1880, young birds brought up by Mr. Hills (J. F. Hills), Polstead, twelve nests found in nine years lately (E. B. Cooke), Dalham (Tearle), Livermere or Ampton (H. Stevenson), Saxham (Creed), Bury St. Edmund's, in the Vinefields about 1830 (H. T. Frere), Tostock (J. G. Tuck), Hardwick (Hawkins), Ickworth (Creed), and Rattlesden (Col. Parker), in West Suffolk. The nests are often found in apple trees.

This conspicuous bird is not common anywhere, and is somewhat uncertain in its appearances, but it is recorded from such a large number of localities that it can hardly now be considered rare. Its numbers and the occurrences of its nesting appear to have greatly increased of late years. Large flights occurred on the coast in Jan. 1823, in 1855, in the severe season of 1859-60, and again in the mild winter of

1872-3. (Paget, *Y.* 6; Stev. *B. of N.* i. 215-7; *id.* in *Z.* 5751, and 2nd *S.* 3561).

BULLFINCH, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*, Temminck.

S. and *W. Cat.* 25.

Districts all. Generally common or not uncommon. Uncertain in its appearances at Aldeburgh, but at times abundant. (Hele, *Ald.* 178). Nests.

FAM. LOXIIDÆ.

CROSSBILL, *Loxia curvirostra*, L.

S. and *W. Cat.* 24.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.
East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, occasionally shot in the winter (Paget, *Y.* 6); three pairs shot near that place in May 1856 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 236). A nestling obtained in summer 1880, near Normanston, Lowestoft, driven by a dog out of a gooseberry bush; in possession of Mrs. Leathes. (Freeman v.v.).

2. Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate; in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One from Blythburgh (Cambridge Museum). Westleton, rare (T. M. Spalding MS.). Yoxford, 1827 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163). Appears only at long intervals at Aldeburgh, a dozen or more stayed for a week in the autumn of 1864, two killed near the Telegraph in 1868 (Hele, *Ald.* 98). Some young birds killed near Thorpe Nov. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd *S.* 1698). Shot at Rendlesham in autumn 1868 (*id. u. s.*). Several (perhaps the same as those above) shot close to Rendlesham Hall by Lord Rendlesham on larches, now in his Collection (C. B.!).

3. Seven seen in 1862, alighting on a larch near Loudham Park; two shot, now preserved at the Hall (F. Spalding MS.). Shot in autumn 1868 near Melton (A. J. Clark-Kennedy *u. s.*). A male and female shot Jan. 1822 in Little Bealings by the late Mr. Noursey. Mr. Moor saw a pair in Great Bealings in April 1841 (Moor MS.). Two killed near Woodbridge Dec. 1868 (A. J. Clark-Kennedy *u. s.* 1700).

4. Numerous at Offton in 1810; a small flock at the same place in March 1815, a pair had completed their nest when they were destroyed by a hawk (*S.* and *W. Cat.* 24). Said to have bred in Orwell Park near Ipswich in 1822 (Yarrell *Br. B.* by Newton, ii. 189). Seen in plantations near Ipswich in the winter of 1832-3, feeding on cones of spruce fir; one killed in nestling plumage in Sept. 1833 (J. D. Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834) 54).

West Suffolk.

5. Very numerous one year (1838) at Palgrave (Clarke *in litt.*). A

fine male shot Oct. 1861 near Eye in a fir plantation (R. Tyrer jun. in *Z.* 7881). Great Finborough, 1831 (J. Nichols in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 449).

6. Sudbury, rare (King, *List*, 127). Numerous at Stoke-by-Nayland from Nov. 1821 to April 1822 and remarkably tame; and again in July and August 1835, some in nestling plumage; none observed after March 1836 until June when a flock of fifteen or twenty were seen (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834), 54, and in *N.S.* i. (1837) 117).

7. Seven killed near Brandon Oct. 1863, five males and two females; preserved by Mr. A. J. Clarke; two others, red males, in March 1864. All nine are large forms of the common Crossbill and not the Parrot Crossbill as was at first supposed. Prof. Newton thinks they are of the form called by Brehm *Crucirostra montana* (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 239—241). Thirty killed at Brandon in the winter of 1868-9 by Mr. Richards (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 24). Seen at Elveden continuously from 1846 to 1848, where it probably nested; it did not remain a resident (A. Newton in Yarrell's *Br. B.* ii. 190); four from this place shot Jan. 1846 (Cambridge Museum). Gazeley, rare; Dalham (Tearle MS.).

8. A pair reared their young several times in Mr. Lee Acton's garden at Livermere (S. and W. *Cat.* 24). Shot at Bardwell and Livermere by Fakes (James MS.). One seen in winter 1879 at Great Barton (J. S. Phillips *in litt.*). Commonly seen in the severe winter of 1837 in large plantations at Rougham and Tostock (W. G. Blake *in litt.*). A pair shot in a plantation at Clopton about 1869, preserved at the Hall (Col. Parker v.v. C. B !).

Nests recorded at Offton, Orwell Park, and Livermere; all before 1830; said also to have bred at Brandon, (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.* on gamekeeper's authority). Nestlings recorded near Ipswich in 1833, Stoke, 1835, and at Normanston in 1880.

Months.—January, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, and probably February also, see Nos. 6 and 7.

Districts.—All.

Has visited the county generally, sometimes in large numbers, but at uncertain intervals. Unfortunately we have only one record of the month in which a nest was found (*viz.*, March). This bird is in the habit of nesting elsewhere in January, February, and March. (See many interesting remarks in Stev. *B. of N.* i. 236-7).

FAM STURNIDÆ.

STARLING, *Sturnus vulgaris*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 12. Formerly seen in Suffolk in much greater flocks (many thousands) than at present.

Districts all; very common everywhere. Nests. Mr. Hele mentions a remarkable variety shot near Thorpe, with mandibles like those of the Crossbill (Hele, *Ald* 98). A pale brown variety shot at Chadacre (Shimpling) preserved at the Hall (C. B.!). A beautiful buff-coloured variety obtained at Thurston, March 1882 (Travis v.v. C. B.!).

ROSE-COLOURED PASTOR, *Pastor roseus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 12.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, Aug. 1815 (Paget, *Y.* 6; cf. S. and W. *u. s.*), a female obtained near this town Sept. 1856 (Dresser *B. of Eur.* iv, 125), and an adult female shot in a garden in Southtown Aug. 1868 (Fielding Harmer in *Z.* 2nd S. 1377). A fine adult male at Lound June 1851 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3233). One killed near Lowestoft April 1833 (Paget, *Y.* 6), another, a fine adult male, shot there Sept. 7, 1850 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2923; see also Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46). A beautiful specimen shot at Beccles in the latter end of the summer of 1815 (S. and W. *u. s.*; see also Whitear's *Calendar* 258).

3. One shot at Melton, in possession of Mr. Cooke of Woodbridge. Another knocked down by a clod of earth at Sutton in July 1855 in possession of Mr. Lawrence of the Ship Inn at Woodbridge (Carthew MS. and F. Spalding MS.). One shot in a garden at Woodbridge July 1832 (J. D. Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vi. (1834) 150). Rushmere W. P. T. Phillips' Collection (Phillips in *litt.*). One shot on a cherry-tree at Chelmondiston about 1818 (S. and W. *u. s.*).

4. One met with at Winston about 1818 (S. and W. *u. s.*).

West Suffolk

6. One killed at Polstead, feeding on cherries in summer 1818 (S. and W. *u. s.*).

8. One shot at Stowlangtoft by the late Col. Wilson, M.P. (Col. Parker v.v.).

Months.—April, June, July, August, September.

Districts.—1, 3, 4, 6, 8.

There are no very recent records of the occurrence of

this rare bird ; the last being killed in 1868, all the others before 1857 (see also *Stev. B. of N. i. 253*).§

FAM. CORVIDÆ.

RAVEN, *Corvus corax*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 8.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.
East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, now very rarely seen (Paget, *Y.* 6).

2. Two took up their quarters in a wood near Thorpe Aug. 1867. Occasionally visits Aldeburgh ; four met with there Sept. 1861, three seen Nov. 1876 (Hele, *Alid.* 84-85 and in *Field* Nov. 24 1876). Two seen close to Slaughden Oct. 31, 1862 ; one watched near Orford fighting a Kestrel, Jan. 1864 (Hele *u. s.*).

3. Seen and heard in Great Bealings and bred there about 1840 ; now never seen (Moor MS.). Used to breed in Playford wood, now nearly extinct in that neighbourhood (M. Biddell *in litt.*). Three observed devouring a hare at Higham in Nov. 1862, one shot (W. L. Barclay in *Z.* 7932).

West Suffolk.

5. Visits Oakley occasionally ; Brome, scarce (W. Clarke MS.).

6. Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 127). One was taken at Brundon Hall by the Stour near Sudbury, about 1878, and kept alive by Mr. Hills (Hills v.v.). Formerly seen about Bures, but has now disappeared (A. Hanbury *in litt.*).

7. Bred at Icklingham from time immemorial till 1857, when the nest was built at Elveden ; in the course of the next few years the nest was sometimes built at Elveden, sometimes at Icklingham. About 1864, or a little later, the birds were destroyed. A young one taken from the nest in 1852 ; believed to be alive in 1884 (A. Newton *in litt.*). A pair bred for years in Warren Hill Plantation (Howlett) ; they have disappeared of late (Tearle MS.). Newmarket (Newcome Collection).

8. Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). Mr. Creed, while living at Saxham from 1858 to 1862, had a tame Raven ; two wild ones used to come in the early morning and sit and croak by it. He often saw them wheeling round and round high in the air, croaking and calling to

§ The following has no right to be accounted a Suffolk bird.—

* CHOUGH, *Pyrhocorax graculus* (L.).

“A splendid specimen of this bird was shot at Hawstead Sept. 19, 1882, and preserved by Travis for Miss Wallace,” who has it ; it was supposed to be the only specimen ever taken in Suffolk

(Travis *in litt.* and *Bury Free Press* Sept. 23, 1882). Capt. Powell, of Drinkstone Park informs me that he has no doubt that this was an escaped bird of his own ; one of his tame Choughs having gone off in company with some Jackdaws on Sept. 17.

his bird (Creed MS.). Ickworth July 29, 1867, preserved by Mr. Clarke. (Clarke MS. note in *Yarrell*). Formerly bred in Drinkstone Park (Tuck v.v.). Seen flying over Rattlesden about 1846 (Col. Parker v.v.).

Formerly bred in several districts.

Months.—January, July, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

This bird, formerly not uncommon, has now become very rare and no longer resides in the county. It has been more frequently observed about Aldeburgh in the last twenty years than any where else.

CARRION CROW, *Corvus corone*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 9.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget, *Y.* 6). Observed on the Breydon Flats during severe weather at different times; suspected by Mr. Stevenson to be migratory birds (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 259).

2. Westleton, nests (F. Spalding MS.). Sudbourne (Hele MS.). Rare at Aldeburgh; only three seen by Mr. Hele; its place seems to be almost entirely occupied by the Hooded Crow (Hele, *Ald.* 85).

3. Somewhat common about thirty-five years ago in Great Bealings, now seldom seen or heard (Moor MS.). Mr. F. Spalding took some eggs at Sutton in 1870 (F. Spalding MS.). Scarce at Shotley, Holbrook, Levington, and Walton (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, common (Clarke MS.).

6. Shot by Dr. White near Cockfield Rectory about 1856 (W. M. White v.v.); now rare, one shot in the same parish Oct. 3, 1878 (in my Collection, C. B.). Hadleigh, nests (F. Spalding MS.). Sudbury, common (King, *List*, 127). Eggs taken at Polstead (Cooke MS.).

7. Gazeley, not common (Tearle MS.).

8. Livermere (James MS.). Ickworth, probably almost every year, but now becoming rare in the neighbourhood (Creed *in litt.*). Rattlesden, rare (Col. Parker v.v.).

Nests.

Districts.—All.

This bird is now rare almost everywhere in the county; formerly much more plentiful. The more strict preservation

of game is doubtless the cause of the diminution of its numbers. Sheppard and Whitear give an interesting account of its sagacious instinct; in the winter season it frequents the sea shore, in quest of mussels; as soon as it finds one, it flies straight up into the air with the shell in its beak, and lets it fall on the stones to break it, after which it quickly descends upon its prey (*u.s.*). At this season it is scarcely ever seen inland (A. Newton *in litt.*).

HOODED CROW, *Corvus cornix*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 9. Very common on heaths.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (S. and W. *u.s.*; Paget, *Y.* 6); one, apparently a nestling, seen in a marsh near that place July 1843; it was probably bred in the district (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 261); seen off the town Oct. 1872, when some settled on a steam-boat (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S. 3356). A good many seen departing on Breydon Marsh, March 31, 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 5105). Common about Fritton, and very audacious (Page v.v.). Continuous flocks observed at the Corton Light Vessel, going from East to West in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1879 (*Report on Migration of Birds* by J. A. Harvie-Brown and J. Cordeaux in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 181). Several killed at Gunton Aug. 1869, perhaps very old birds unable to migrate; a single bird seen there May 1876, and stragglers have been occasionally observed throughout the summer (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1912, 5106). One seen at Pakefield Dec. 1856, chasing a small bird which it killed (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 5126). Breeds near Bungay, whence Mr. T. M. Spalding had an egg; one shot there (F. Spalding MS.). A male obtained March 29, 1867 at Worlingham (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 759).

2. Arrives at Southwold in autumn at the same time as the Woodcock (Pennant's *Br. Z.* ii. 436, Ed. 1776). Westleton (F. Spalding MS.). Regular visitant near Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.* 85; James MS.). Heard Oct. 22, 1873, at Blaxhall (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3867). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, where it is common and extremely destructive to game (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B. !).

3. Wickham Market, March 1869, beginning to leave about the 2nd (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1860). Seen at Eyke, Dec. 1881 (C. B. !). Great Bealings, common (Moor MS.). Sutton (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection). Very common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, common (Clarke MS.).

6. Cockfield, (A. Parish v. v.) ; one shot Dec. 1877 (W. Steward v.v.).

Seen at Shimpling (Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake v.v.). Shot about Lavenham (W. M. White v.v.) ; frequently seen there (W. Biddell v.v.) ; a specimen in possession of B. Bantock (C. B. !). One shot at Melford, preserved at the Hall (Sir W. Parker, v.v., C. B. !). Sudbury, an occasional winter visitant (King, *List*, 127) ; one shot there (Simmons v.v., C. B. !). Hadleigh (F. Spalding MS.). Seen at Polstead in winter, does not breed there (Cooke v.v.).

7. Elveden; arrived on Oct. 4 in 1846 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693). Gazeley, common (Tearle MS.).

8. Sapiston, April 1881 (seen in Travis' shop, C. B. !). Livermere (James MS.). Barton Mere (H. Jones v v). Ashfield (A. Parish v.v.). Mr. Nunn of Eldo, near Bury St. Edmund's, shot about a hundred one winter some years ago (Creed *in litt.*). Rougham, not uncommon (A. Parish v.v.) ; one preserved at the Hall (C. B. !). Ickworth (L. Travis *in litt.*). Sicklesmere (W. M. White v.v.). A pair seen at Drinkstone Jan. 1849 (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 2454). Rattlesden, hardly rare (Col. Parker v.v.). Mr. Goodchild observes them at Whepstead in the spring (Creed *in litt.*).

Two instances given above of its having been supposed to breed.

Months.—All.

Districts.—All.

Found throughout the whole county, "and especially in the more open parts where it is common" (A. Newton *in litt.*), and near the sea; it arrives in autumn and departs in spring, leaving however a few stragglers. This bird, which pairs freely with the Carrion Crow in Scotland, is now considered to be the same species in a different state of plumage. On this very curious and difficult subject see Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton, ii. 274. It has been long known as the Royston Crow; perhaps better names, common in East Anglia, are the Grey Crow and the Dun Crow.

ROOK, *Corvus frugilegus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 9.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests.

A white specimen seen in a field at Ashby about 1835, by Col. Leathes' father (Col. Leathes *in litt.*). An immature variety of a dingy purplish-brown colour killed near Bury St. Edmund's in spring 1851 (E. Newton in *Z.* 3278);

another of a light sepia colour shot about ten miles from Bury St. Edmund's in the summer of 1851 (C. R. Bree in Z. 3330).

The following facts about Rooks, recently observed in Suffolk, may perhaps be interesting. At a Rookery at The Thorn, Shimplingthorne, a complete change in their habits has been observed. Some years back the Rooks used to leave when the young had flown, and did not roost again on the trees until February; merely returning periodically to examine and repair their nests. Now they stay all the year round with an increase of their numbers in the winter, and all the nests are destroyed to be re-built in the spring. There is one particular tree on which a pair regularly begin to build, but the nest is never allowed to be completed and is always pulled to pieces by the other birds. This has been observed for some years. (Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake *in litt.*). At Cockfield Rectory Rooks attempted several times to make their home, but never with success, till about four years ago, when one pair built a nest; a third bird was always with them and sat on a neighbouring tree, cawing as if to encourage them or perhaps to teach them the art of nest-building. It was observed by two persons that the bird which sat upon the nest had food brought to her by both the others. One young bird was reared; the following year there were three or four nests, and last spring (1883) more than twenty built in the place. (C. B.). The increase of the numbers of the Rook in winter is doubtless due to a partial migration. On the East Coast the arrival of Rooks, Hooded Crows, and Jackdaws in 1879 from about the middle of October to the end of December has been observed at the Corton, near Lowestoft, and other Light-vessels (see Z. 3rd S. iv. 181, and Hele, *Ald.* 88).

JACKDAW, *Corvus monedula*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 10.

Districts all. Recorded as common except at Leiston where it is far from numerous, though plentiful enough a few miles inland (Rope in Z. 2nd S. 3606-7). Large flocks

observed at the Corton Light Vessel going from East to West in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1879 (J. A. Harvie-Brown and John Cordeaux in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 181). Nests, commonly in old buildings, but formerly bred in hollow trees in the Park at Campsey-Ash (S. and W. *u. s.*).

MAGPIE, *Pica caudata*, Fleming.

S. and W. *Cat.* 10.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon in some places (Paget, *Y.* 6). One shot on Fritton April 1882; the bird had nested there, (Page *v.v.*).

2. Westleton, nests (F. Spalding MS.). Two females from Friston, in the Aldeburgh Museum (C. B. !). A pair seen at Aldeburgh Jan. 13, 1870; the bird is now rarely met with (Hele, *Ald.* 88).

3. Rendlesham estate, where it is now very rare (in Lord Rendlesham's Collection. C. B. !). Great Bealings, common about fifty years ago, now very rarely seen, the last Mr. Moor saw was a lame one in Jan. 1857. A few frequent the sheep flocks in Kesgrave (Moor MS.). Rare about Shotley; Mr. Kerry has seen it flying across the Orwell (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Occasionally comes to Oakley in the breeding season; it is always killed (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Observed by Mr. Creed near Rickingham, many years ago (Creed *in litt.*).

6. Seen about Brettenham, but rarely. (T. B. Beale *v.v.*). Breeds in a wood in Thorpe Morieux (F. Clarke *v.v.*). A pair seen about 1880 at Bildeston (Beck *v.v.*). Boxted (Cutmore *v.v.*). Seen between Boxted and Melford by the Rev. A. Packer within the last three years (A. Packer *v.v.*). Very rare in the neighbourhood of Lavenham, seen at Acton about 1860 (W. M. White *v.v.*). Hadleigh, nests (F. Spalding MS.). Not uncommon about Sudbury (King, *List*, 127). Formerly about Bures, but it has now disappeared (A. Hanbury *in litt.*). Nests at Polstead (E. B. Cooke MS.).

7. A large number visited Thetford in winter 1846-7 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1694). Elveden (Newcome Collection); nested there in April 1849, and frequently since that time, when permitted; it also nests at Icklingham (A. Newton in *Z.* 2525 and *in litt.*). Very rare about Gazeley, Mr. Tearle has seen but one during the last fifteen years (Tearle MS.).

8. Bardwell, April 1881 (Travis *v.v.*, C. B. !). Livermere (James MS.). Ingham, female (L. Travis *in litt.*). Now almost extinct about Barton Mere (H. Jones *v.v.*). Four seen about September 1881 at Barton Heath, one of them was caught in a trap and kept alive for some time at Rougham by a labourer (H. Cornish *v.v.*). Formerly bred in

Norton Wood ; now (1876) almost extinct about Tostock (Tuck v.v.). Rougham, Feb. 1883 (Travis v.v.), where it used to be common five-and-twenty years ago (A. Parish v.v.). Formerly at Plumpton, now extinct (W. R. Bevan v.v.). Rattlesden, now rare, used to breed (Col. Parker v.v.). One seen by me in Bradfield St. Clare about 1870, flying near the Railway Bridge (C. B.).

Nests.

Months.—January, February, April, September.

Districts.—All.

The above notices tell one tale, that this fine bird, formerly common, has now become rare in the county, though it still nests occasionally when not molested.

JAY, *Garrulus glandarius* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 10.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon, except at Aldeburgh, where it is now seldom seen, a pair obtained there Oct. 26, 1871 (Hele, *Alb.* 88 and MS.); and at Bures, where it is now only occasionally seen (Hanbury). Wherever game is preserved its numbers have diminished. S. and W. mention an extraordinary flight of some thousands in a line seen near the coast at Tunstall in the shooting season early in the century (*u.s.*). The bird appeared in great numbers near Thetford in the winter of 1846-7 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1694). Nests.

FAM. PICIDÆ.

GREEN WOODPECKER, *Picus viridis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 29. (Catalogued only).

Districts all. Common at Oakley (W. Clarke); not uncommon in some places about Yarmouth (Paget); at Boxted (Poley); Sudbury (King); Gazeley (Tearle); Rattlesden (Col. Parker); and Barton (Sir C. Bunbury). Specimens recorded from many other places.

Nests at Fritton (Page); Westleton (F. Spalding); Great Bealings (G. W. P. Moor); Oakley (W. Clarke); Hadleigh (F. Spalding); Polstead (Cooke); near Brandon (F. Norgate); Elveden (A. Newton); Tostock (Tuck); Rougham (Morris); Rattlesden (Col. Parker); Felsham (F. Clarke).

This beautiful bird without being abundant anywhere, is

universally distributed throughout the county, but appears to be more common in the Western than in the Eastern division; my records, at least, of its occurrence are much more numerous from the former. Sir C. Bunbury gives an interesting account of a feat of this bird. "In the middle of January 1861, in very severe weather, a man in the village of Barton who kept bees, found that large holes had been battered in his straw hive, and quantities of his bees killed. He set a steel trap before it, and caught a Green Woodpecker; it was brought to me, . . . and is now preserved in my house. The schoolmistress and several of the children had seen it at work upon hives in the school-garden, battering them with its beak, and picking out the bees. I saw one of the hives which had been thus assailed; several large holes had been drilled through it by the bird's powerful beak; some large enough to admit his head, and the appearance of the holes and of the straw round shewed by what forcible and persevering strokes the breach had been effected. I was told that the bird had eaten only the heads of the bees, leaving the bodies, but I suspect some mistake about this; I see that Bechstein, as quoted in the English Cyclopædia, says that it will take bees from the hive" (Sir C. Bunbury *in litt.* Feb. 8, 1876). Mrs. Hockin of Little Falmouth, Cornwall, told me that her bees had been taken by the same bird. The peculiarly coloured eggs, blotched and spotted with reddish brown and tawny yellow, mentioned by Prof. Newton as taken at Elveden (in Z. 2229, 2923, and 2301) are now believed by him and by Mr. Hewitson to owe their colour to a vegetable stain (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 287).

GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, *Picus major*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 29.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. (Catalogued only).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rarely met with (Paget, *Y.* 6); a male obtained near that place Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). A pair, both adults, killed at Worlingham in April 1866; the female, besides having other variations

in colour, had one third part of each wing extending to the tips of a pale reddish brown; Mr. Gunn has observed similar variations in the Green Woodpecker (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 271).

2. Rare at Westleton, where it nests (F. Spalding MS.). One at Sizewell Belts, Nov. 12, 1861; another near the Telegraph, March 27, 1863. A male killed at Friston, Nov. 12, 1867; another male at Aldeburgh Sept. 10, 1868. A young male at Snape Nov. 1871 (Hele, *Alb.* 89 and MS.). Seen in 1868 and for some years previously at Little Glemham by Poacher the keeper (F. Spalding MS.); has bred there (Clark-Kennedy in Dresser's *B. of Eur.* v. 29). Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Rendlesham Estate, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection; one shot there April 1867, (C. B.!). T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 757). Four killed near Woodbridge early in Dec. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1700), Mr. Hillen has one from that neighbourhood (W. M. Carthew MS.); Mr. W. P. T. Phillips has another (C. B.!). Three seen at different times at Great Bealings (Moor MS.). One shot at Playford by Mr. Clarkson about 1850 (W. M. Carthew MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward). One seen at Creeting, Dec. 1882; not unfrequent at Needham Market; one found dead in the Gipping in 1879. (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Foster-Melliar MS.). Breeds at Oakley, where it is common (W. Clarke *in litt.*). One shot at Brayesworth Wood, Eye (W. H. Sewell *in litt.* who has it). A male shot at Thorndon in 1876 (H. Lingwood *in litt.*, who has it). Great Finborough 1831 (J. Nicholls in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 449).

6. Seen in Monk's Wood, Felsham (F. Clarke v.v.). One seen at Cockfield about 1875, but not secured (W. Steward, v.v.). One shot at Thorpe Morieux in possession of Mr. Hunt (C. B.!). Two pair shot at Brent Eleigh about 1850, and another pair the following year by Baldwin who has three of the birds (C. B.!). A pair shot near Melford Hall (Sir W. Parker, Bart., v.v., who has them; C. B.!). Sudbury, rare (King, *List*, 127). One taken at Assington (F. Lambarde, who has it, *in litt.*). Seen at Polstead in 1874; the bird has bred there. (E. B. Cooke v.v. and MS.).

7. One seen near Brandon, Feb. 1884 (F. Norgate *in litt.*). A male from Elveden (Newcome Collection). Almost every year in woods in the neighbourhood of Chedburgh (Creed MS.).

8. Breeds yearly at Fakenham (A. Newton v.v. who has eggs taken there). Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). A male killed at Ampton Hall, Nov. 26, 1883, another, Jan 1884 (Travis v.v. C. B.!). Culford (Mrs. Wallace v.v. in whose shop I saw it, C. B.!). Barton Mere, rare (H. Jones v.v.). Tostock (Foster-Melliar MS. and Tuck v.v. who has a specimen). Two taken at Hardwick about 1879, and kept alive by Mr. Hills for some time (Hills v.v.). Rougham (W. M. White v.v.). A

female shot there May 1882, in possession of Mr. Hewett (preserved by Travis, C. B.!). One shot at Hesselton about 1850 (Mr. Brewer, of Little Whelnetham v.v. who has it, C. B.!). Drinkstone (Capt. Horne v.v.); nested there (Col. Parker v.v.). Shot at Hawstead, now at Chadacre Hall (C. B.!). Rattlesden, rare (Col. Parker v.v. who has a specimen, C. B.!). Bradfield and Felsham (W. M. White v.v.). Breeds in Monk's Wood Felsham (F. Clarke v.v.).

Nests.

Months.—January, February, March, April, May, September, November, December.

Districts.—All.

As universally distributed as the preceding, but less common.

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, *Picus minor*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 30.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very rare (Paget, *Y.* 6). Breeds at Fritton (Page v.v.). Mr. D. Preston has a specimen shot near Lowestoft in 1833 (Paget, *Y.* 6). Has been shot in Flixton Park (Spald. *u. s.*).

2. An adult male killed at Wangford Feb. 27, 1882 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. viii. 7.). One shot at Halesworth, Feb. 1855 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 294). Used to breed annually in some old acacias at Little Glemham Hall, not noticed between 1851 and 1868 (F. Spalding MS.); a pair and nestlings observed in the Park June 14, 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1696); a pair from this place in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection (Phillips *in litt.*). One obtained near the Telegraph at Aldeburgh, some years since (Hele, *Ald.* 89).

3. Pretty common at Campsey-Ash (S. and W. *u. s.*). One shot at Rendlesham Aug. 1881 (T. Carthew *in litt.*). Great Bealings (Moor MS.). Little Bealings, male bird 1879 (Podd v.v.). One shot at Sutton Jan. 1881 (T. Carthew *in litt.*). One shot at East Bergholt in the winter of 1873; in Mr. Haward's Collection (Haward MS.).

4. Bred in Helmingham Park (S. and W. *u. s.*). Occasionally seen at Needham Market in winter and spring (H. Lingwood *in litt.*). Killed in a garden at Ipswich in the autumn and winter of 1829-30 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830) 436).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Foster-Melliar MS.). Found occasionally at Oakley where it breeds (W. Clarke *in litt.*). One seen in Westhall Wood, Rickingham (W. G. Blake *in litt.*). One shot at Haughley in 1847 (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 2454). One shot in the neighbourhood of Harleston some years ago (H. Stevenson *in litt.* who gave it to me, C. B.). Great

Finborough 1831 (J. Nicholls in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 449).

6. Three nestlings obtained by Mr. Hills from the neighbourhood of Cockfield about 1874; one of them lived four or five years (Hills v.v.). A male shot in the spring of 1878 on the Suffolk side of Sudbury (Simmons v.v., in my Collection, C. B.). Two shot at Stoke-by-Nayland in winter of 1832-33, rare in this locality (J. D. Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii., (1834) 53); one from this place in July 1881, in possession of R. Johnson (Cooke v.v.).

7. Gazeley, rare; a few at Dalham (Tearle MS.). Occurs almost every year in woods in the neighbourhood of Chedburgh (Creed MS.).

8. One shot in a wood at Barningham, Jan. 1847 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693). One killed at Bardwell about 1850 (W. G. Blake *in litt.*). Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.), two obtained there in 1874 (Bilson MS.). A male bird taken at Thurston Jan. 16, 1883 (Travis *in litt.*). Tostock (Foster-Melliar MS.). A female taken near Bury St. Edmund's, July 1877 (Travis *in litt.*, C. B.!). Free Wood, Rougham, once (W. M. White v.v.). Drinkstone (Capt. Horne v.v.). One obtained at Chevington in 1874 (Bilson MS.). Rattlesden (Col. Parker *in litt.*). Monk's Wood Felsham; believed to breed there (F. Clarke v.v.).

Nests.

Months.—January, February, June, July, August, and “spring.”

Districts.—All.

Has been found in most parts of the county, but more rarely than the Greater Spotted Woodpecker.

WRYNECK, *Jynx torquilla*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 30.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Summer visitor.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon in all. Its note was heard in 1868 at Great Bealings as early as March 5, more than a month before the usual time (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 1219). Nests; a nest with ten eggs taken in 1867 at Tostock (Tuck v.v.). Generally distributed but not very abundant; a regular visitor, much more often heard than seen.

FAM. UPUPIDÆ.

HOOPOE, *Upupa epops*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 31.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. One or two generally met with in the autumn at Yarmouth (Paget,

Y. 7) ; two killed there May 22, 1849, another April 1850 (J. O. Harper in *Z.* 2988), fifteen obtained in the neighbourhood at different dates from 1851 to 1865 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 300). Mr. Dawson-Turner informed Mr. J. H. Gurney that on one occasion after a gale, he had so many brought him (fifteen at least) that the Bank parlour at Yarmouth was full of them. (Dresser *B. of Eur. s.v.*). Now and then to be seen on the borders of Fritton Decoy (Col. Leathes in *litt.*). One obtained in spring 1875 at Herringfleet (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4633). One at Lowestoft in the garden of Col. Jones Sept. 1833 (Lombe's MS. notes in Bewick and in Montagu's *Dict.*). Another shot in a sand-pit April 1850 ; another April 1852 ; another May 1857 ; thirteen April and May 1859, nine being males, four females, all thirteen met with on the same locality the Warren and the Denes ; another April 1860, two April 1862, a male 1864, and one April 1865, making twenty-two in all recorded at Lowestoft from 1833 to 1865 inclusive (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 300 and J. O. Harper in *Z. u. s.* and 3474, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6603, T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 9111 and 9627). Lowestoft Denes, now (1881) very rare (Freeman v.v.). One shot at Kirtley, in spring 1852 (T. O. Harper in *Z.* 3474). Two at Bungay, Sept. 1856 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 300). An adult female shot near Beccles, Aug. 3, 1878 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 50).

2. Mr. T. M. Spalding saw a pair at Benacre ; where they are sometimes driven ashore and remain for some few days, but never stay long (F. Spalding MS.). One shot at Southwold early in Sept. 1868 (W. Gibson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1484) ; another in June 1875, preserved by Podd (Howard MS.). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate, in his collection (Lord Huntingfield in *litt.* ; C. B. !). Three at Yoxford May 1859 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 301). Rare visitant at Aldeburgh ; two obtained near the Telegraph, another at Sizewell, one seen May 1859 between Aldeburgh and Thorpe, and another about the same time near the Low lighthouse ; one seen at Thorpe May 22, 1868 ; another seen near the Telegraph, July 1871 (Hele, *All.* 84 and MS. ; James MS.). One seen July 1868 about a mile from Glemham ; possibly one of a pair observed near Aldeburgh in the previous month (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1696).

3. One shot more than five and twenty years ago at Campsey Ash (Moor MS.) ; one killed at Ufford, April 1859, by Capt. Brooke's game-keeper, much to his master's annoyance ; another shot there in 1852, in Major Cobbold's possession (F. Spalding in *litt.*). Sutton, 1830 (Acton in London's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163) ; a pair remained for a long time in a pit at this place ; another shot in front of Lord Rendlesham's house ; two in Lord Rendlesham's collection (Lord Rendlesham v.v. ; C. B. !). Seen about five and twenty years ago in a garden at Martlesham (Moor MS.). Shot at Hollesley March 1847, and brought to the Ipswich Museum (Ransome in *Z.* 1697). One shot in Oct., at Broke Hall, Nacton, preserved by Podd, in possession of Mr. Dawson of Nacton (H. Turner in *litt.*). One shot early in May 1862 in a garden at Erwarton. (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 8034).

4. One killed at Needham Market, in very fine plumage (W. Clarke *in litt.*). A male shot at Hemingstone (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. One at Wortham April 1864 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 301). One shot at Westhorpe Oct. 20, 1850 (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 2953), and another at Wetherden about 1850 (Hawkins MS.). One shot at Stowmarket in 1878, in possession of Mr. Haward (B. Bantock v.v.).

6. One killed at Acton, May or June 1864 (Hawkins MS. and Major Barnardiston v.v.). One seen at Hadleigh July or Aug. 1877 (Hobler v.v.). One shot at Cornard; a pair seen on the Newton road near Sudbury (King, *List*, 127). One from Sudbury, formerly in the Museum, now in my Collection (C. B.; J. Hills v.v.). One shot at Polstead about 1862 (Cooke v.v.).

7. One found dead on Thetford warren in Dec. 1846, an unusual time of the year (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693). A female shot at Mildenhall in 1864 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46). Seen at Icklingham in 1865 (J. K. Rodwell v.v.). Two shot near Newmarket in 1875 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

8. A female shot near Bury St. Edmund's by Mr. Levitt; a male at Ingham in 1858, and a pair at Ickworth in 1865 (Bilson *u. s.*). One shot at Elmswell April 1875, by Mr. John Wright, preserved at the Fox Inn (Hawkins MS.). One obtained at Woolpit in 1875 (Bilson MS.). Seen once at Rattlesden by Col. Parker (Col. Parker v.v.).

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September, December.

Districts.—All.

This beautiful bird has been seen most years in different parts of the county, especially in the Lothingland Hundred, where it has occasionally appeared in considerable numbers. It now arrives more usually in this part of England in the spring than in the autumn months; the converse used to be the case. If this bird were not molested, as it unfortunately always is, it would probably breed in this county. (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 299-300).

FAM. CUCULIDÆ.

CUCKOO, *Cuculus canorus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 28.

Districts all. Recorded as common in all. Breeds, laying

its eggs in the nests of various birds; see Newton's *Yarrell* ii., 394 for a list of the British birds, (seventy-eight in number), in whose nests its eggs have been found in Britain or, in a few cases, not there, but in other countries of Europe.

FAM. CORACIIDÆ.

ROLLER, *Coracias garrula*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 11.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Very rare.

East Suffolk.

1. One killed near Yarmouth about 1817 (S. and W. *u. s.*); a specimen killed at the same place, in Mr. Gurney's Collection (Stev. *B. of N.* i. p. 311). A very fine mature male occurred off the coast of Suffolk, lighting on the rigging of a ship not far from Yarmouth Roads in May 1865; now in the possession of Mr. J. Gurney (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* ii. (1865-6) 64 and J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*). A female shot at Bradwell, Oct. 9, 1883 by Col. Probart (W. Lowne *in litt.*, who preserved it). An adult female shot at Fritton near Somerleyton, May 28, 1855, Stev. in *Z.* 4808 and *B. of N.* i. 312; one killed there in 1883; stuffed by Lowne (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*). Blundeston, May 1831 (Sir W. J. Hooker in Stev. *B. of N.* i. 310). One at Pakefield about 1875 or 1876 (Freeman v.v.). One shot at North Cove, preserved by Mr. Edwards, of Bungay, is in possession of John Cooper Esq. (Spald. *u. s.*). A specimen supposed to be a young male, shot at Bungay Sept. 23, 1817 (S. and W. *u. s.* and Whitear's *Diary* 252); this specimen, in possession of Mr. Crickmore of Beccles, is figured in Hunt's *Brit. Ornith.*, see Vol., ii. 65.

2. A female bird killed near Benacre in May 1811, by Sir T. Gooch's keeper, on the same heathy ground where he had killed a male bird four years before (S. and W. *Cat. u. s.* from Pennant *B. Z.* i. 300, Ed. 1812.). A fine specimen caught at Friston June 23, 1863; in possession of Richard Pratt Esq. of Twickenham (Hele, *Ald.* 83, and in *Z.* 8721). Two shot at Blackheath, about 1879, in possession of Mr. Hillen (Hillen *in litt.*, C. B. !).

3. One shot at Bromeswell apparently about 1820 (S. and W. *u. s.*). One shot about 1830, on Sutton Heath, by Mr. Hillen of Woodbridge (Moor MS., Carthew MS.). A splendid male bird shot in Raydon Wood, June 14, 1876, preserved by Podd; in possession of Joseph Rand, Esq., of Hadleigh. A woodman said he saw a second bird (the female?); but it was never seen by the gamekeeper, who shot the male after having watched it several days (Haward MS., F. Spalding MS., and H. Miller jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 5045 from the *Field*).

Months.—May, June, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

A very rare summer migrant hitherto found only in East Suffolk, near the coast.

FAM. ALCEDINIDÆ.

KINGFISHER, *Alcedo ispida*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 31. Seems to be subject to a partial migration, as it comes up the river Gipping every autumn. —Spald. *List*, xxxvii. (Catalogued only).

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon except at Shotley (Kerry), Bramford (Haward), Gazeley (Tearle), and Rattlesden (Col. Parker), where it is said to be somewhat rare.

Nests have been observed at Fritton (Leathes), Halesworth (T. Hilling, v.v.), Bealings (E. J. Moor), Melford (Westropp), Hadleigh (F. Spalding), Polstead (Cooke), and Barnham (A. Newton).

Found over the whole county in small numbers, more abundant near the sea. Canon Moor gives an interesting account of Kingfishers' nests in a crag-pit. He considered that the holes they built in had been formed by themselves. (*Z.* 2nd S. 2022). Their nests are sometimes found far from any water. (S. and W. *u. s.* and Hilling *v. v.*). Mr. Fisher suspected that a migration took place at Yarmouth in August and September (*Z.* 766); Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. thinks it is clear that there is a large autumn migration there, he has seen an extraordinary number which had been killed on Breydon at that time (*in litt.*). Mr. Tuck considers it to be also to a certain extent migratory at Aldeburgh (*Z.* 2nd S. 3799).

FAM. MEROPIDÆ.

BEE EATER, *Merops apiaster*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 31. Spald. *List*, xxxvii.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot near Yarmouth, in the collection of the late Mr. Seaman of Ipswich (S. and W. *u. s.*). Mr. Lubbock speaks of one in 1845, as killed lately at Yarmouth (quoted in *Stev. B. of N.* i. 313). An immature bird killed at Gisleham many years ago, in the Norwich Museum (*Stev. B. of N., u. s.*). One at Beccles in spring 1825; in possession of Mrs. Howman (Yarrell's *Br. B.* ii. 202, Ed. 1843).

2. Killed on a white thorn at Blythburgh in May; in possession of

Mr. Whittingham of Yoxford (S. and W. *u. s.*). A bird presumed to have been of this species seen by several gardeners in the garden at Glemham Hall, June 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1696).

Months.—May, June, and “spring.”

Districts.—1, 2.

This brilliantly-coloured species is amongst the rarest of our summer migrants. With the exception of a somewhat doubtful case in 1868, it does not appear to have occurred in Suffolk since 1845.

FAM. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

SWALLOW, *Hirundo rustica*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 32.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests. A white variety shot at Stoke-by-Nayland about 1842 (S. B. P. Shelley in *Nat.* ii. (1852) 230).

MARTIN, *Hirundo urbica*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 33.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests. A very small specimen flying Dec. 22 1848 on the beach at Gorleston; it was taken and preserved (J. F. Colman in *Z.* 2392). A white variety shot at Hadleigh in 1851 and two others seen (S. B. P. Shelley in *Nat.* ii. (1852), 230). Another shot by Mr. Peck at Pakenham Aug. 1881; preserved by Travis (C. B.!).

SAND MARTIN, *Hirundo riparia*, L.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon. Nests. A curious light-coloured variety killed at Aldeburgh 6th Sept., 1877 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i. 496).

This bird is not included in Sheppard and Whitear's *Catalogue*; the omission is doubtless accidental.

FAM. CYPSELIDÆ.

SWIFT, *Cypselus apus*, (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 33. Catalogued only.

Districts all, and recorded as common or not uncommon

everywhere. Nests. An adult shot Sept. 10, 1872 at Aldeburgh; a somewhat late appearance (J. G. Tuck in Z. 2nd S. 3799), as the bird commonly leaves by the middle of August. For an interesting account of the nesting of this bird at Thetford see Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834) 462—465.

FAM. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

NIGHTJAR, *Caprimulgus europæus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 33.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. On extensive heaths and moors bordering on woods.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Woodbridge (T. Carthew), at Oakley (W. Clarke), and near Brandon (F. Norgate); as not uncommon at Yarmouth (Paget), on Kesgrave Heath (Moor), and Gazeley (Tearle); and as rare at Bramford (Haward), about Ipswich (W. B. Clarke), at Cockfield (C.B.), about Sudbury (King), at Barton Mere (H. Jones), and at Polstead (Cooke). Recorded from various other localities. Eggs have been obtained at Herringfleet (Leathes *in litt.*), Benacre Heath (Creed), Westleton (F. Spalding), Bentley (H. Turner), Oakley (Clarke), Thetford (Salmon), Elveden (A. Newton), Rougham (Morris), Rattlesden (Col. Parker), Monk's Wood Felsham (F. Clark), and at Polstead (Cooke).

Found not uncommonly in most parts of the county where there are heaths and warrens; it occurs also in and near woods and plantations. This bird which more usually leaves us by the end of August or the middle of September was taken by Major Harris at the Vinery, Bury St. Edmund's, Oct. 2, 1881 (L. Travis *in litt.*); and was seen at Tostock Rectory, Oct. 17, 1880, (Foster-Melliar MS.). It is most commonly asleep or torpid in the day-time; Mr. Hele while driving to Leiston Sept. 29, 1861, saw one of these birds asleep on the bough of a fir-tree, and knocked it down with his whip (*Ald.* 91); one was observed apparently asleep on a gate in a meadow at Cockfield Rectory in October 1877; it flew off when about to be seized (A. Parish v.v.). It has been observed however to be hawking about for food in the middle of the day, and once even when the sun was shining brightly (S. and W. *u. s.*). See an interesting paper on the breeding of the Nightjar in

Norfolk and Suffolk by Mr. Norgate in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 86-91.

ORDER III. RASORES.

FAM. COLUMBIDÆ.

RING DOVE OR WOOD PIGEON, *Columba palumbus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 33. (Catalogued only).

Districts all. Common everywhere. Nests. A variety partly white from Somerleyton (Freeman v.v.); a pale variety shot at Thornham (Lord Henniker v.v. in whose Collection it is, C. B. !); one shot at Chellesworth with white and pale plumage on the wings (Bantock v.v., C. B. !).

STOCK DOVE, *Columba ænas*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 33. Now (in 1824) rarely seen in Suffolk; it formerly visited the county in prodigious flocks in winter.

East Suffolk.

1. Rarely seen about Yarmouth (Paget, Y. 7). A specimen from Belton Feb. 23, 1882 (in my Collection, C. B.); several seen at the same place in March, 1882 (G. Smith *in litt.*). Bred in old trees at Herringfleet (S. and W. *u. s.* from Mr. Leathes).

2. Nests at Westleton (F. Spalding MS.).

3. Found at Great Bealings, where it is never very common though it breeds annually, nests found as early as April 10, and as late as Sept. 27, containing two eggs (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 1517, and E. J. Moor MS.). A small flock seen in a stubble field at Felixstowe Nov. 6, 1860 (J. Grubb in *Z.* 7351.).

4. Occurs at Bramford (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Breeds at Redgrave (Foster-Melliar MS.). Common at Oakley (W. Clarke MS.).

6. Breeds at Clipt Bushes, Cockfield (W. M. White v.v.); and elsewhere in the parish, but is not common there, (C. B. !). Found at Kettlebaston (W. M. White v.v.). Nests at Hadleigh (F. Spalding MS.). Common at Sudbury (King, *List*, 127). Very common about Polstead, eggs often taken there (E. B. Cooke v.v.).

7. Multitudes bred (about 1780) in rabbit-burrows on the sandy plains of Suffolk about Brandon, and the shepherds annually took the young for sale (Pennant, *Arctic Zoology*, ii. 329, fide A. Newton *in litt.*). Breeds in March at Thetford, leaving about the end of October,

none remaining during the winter (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 521); common in spring and summer about Thetford and Icklingham, where it breeds in rabbit-holes and under thick furze bushes, and occasionally in the holes of decayed trees (Salmon *u. s.*; Hawkins MS.). Breeds at Elveden from March to April; eggs found there by Prof. Newton laid on the very thick bushy bough of a Scotch fir, twelve feet from the ground, without any nest (Newton in *Z.* 722, 2525 note, and *in litt.*). Not common at Gazeley (Tearle M.S.).

8. Shot at Livermere by Fakes (James M.S.). A specimen from Barton, given to me by Mr. W. Baldwin, July 1880 (C. B.). Found at Rougham (A. Parish v.v.). A specimen taken at Drinkstone, in Capt. Powell's possession (C. B.!). Breeds at Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Nests.

Months.—All (see below).

Districts.—All.

Found throughout the county though rather locally distributed; abundant in some parts. Seems to be rarely seen in the late autumn and mid-winter; but nevertheless some certainly remain all the year. The birds named by S. and W. as found during the winter, were most likely associated with the Ring-Dove. Mr. Lingwood writes: "The following instance showing the affinity of this species with the dove-house pigeon" (descended from the Rock Dove) "may be worth recording. A pair of Stock-doves built for some years in a tree at Needham Market. On one occasion two eggs were removed from their nest and placed in a nest in a dove-cote under a common pigeon. One young one was reared, it remained in the dove-cote and paired and brought up young ones the following season. One of the young ones of the second cross with the common pigeon returned to the same tree, having paired with a Stock-dove. Unfortunately the nest was destroyed, but I have seen the same bird frequenting the locality this spring (1883). The half-bred bird is of a buff or cinnamon colour. It associates with the wild bird and I have frequently seen it during the winter months." Prof. Newton has some interesting remarks on the capture of these birds at Thetford by the warreners' dogs (see *Stev. B. of N.* i., 356-7). He considers that Salmon's remark that none remain there during the winter, is wholly erroneous, and that his mistake arises from the fact that the

birds are not often seen on the heaths or commons in winter, but they are to be found (he writes) and that in considerable numbers, associating with the Ring-dove, wherever there is food for them (A. Newton *in litt.*). §

TURTLE DOVE, *Turtur auritus*, Gray.

S. and W. *Cat.* 34. (Catalogued only).—Hewitson *Eggs Brit. Birds*, 275, 3rd. Ed. Seen in Suffolk during the breeding season.

Districts all. Recorded as common, or not uncommon except at Yarmouth (Paget), and Sudbury (King), where it is said to be not common. Nests or nestlings have been observed at Westleton (F. Spalding), Stonham Aspell (C. B.), Cockfield (C. B.), Hadleigh (F. Spalding), Polstead (Cooke), Elveden (Newton), and at Rattlesden (Col. Parker).

This summer migrant appears to have become more plentiful of late years; Messrs. Paget and King wrote their lists about fifty years ago, when it was probably not so common as it is now; it does not seem however to be abundant in all parts of the county.

FAM. PHASIANIDÆ.

PHEASANT, *Phasianus colchicus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 34

Districts all. Common. Nests.

Ringed, pied and white varieties are not uncommon. The Bohemian variety has been shot at Thornham, (Lord Henniker v.v., who has it), and at Rougham, Oct. 13, 1881 (given to me by Mr. Morris). This bird is above all others prone to cross with domesticated species. Hybrids between it and Reeves' Pheasant have been shot near Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*), on Lord Rendlesham's estate (C. B.!) and elsewhere. Hybrids occur also between it and the Silver Pheasant, preserved at Rougham (Morris v.v.), between

§ The following should perhaps be included among the birds of Suffolk:—
ROCK DOVE, *Columba livia*, Temminck.

Mr. Kerry believes that he once saw this bird flying over the Orwell near Shotley; he was on a steamer and quite close to it. It is sufficiently like the Stock Dove for a mistake to be

easily made. The Rock Dove does not appear to be found in Norfolk, although the common Dove-cote pigeon and the Blue rock which descend from it, are sometimes found there in a half-wild state (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 358); and may probably occur in similar situations (old towers, &c.) in Suffolk.

it and the Japanese, and between it and the Bantam fowl on Lord Rendlesham's estate (C. B. !). Boyd-Dawkins (*Ibis*, 1869, p. 16 quoted in Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vii. 86) has some interesting remarks on its history; he points out that the most ancient record of the occurrence of the Pheasant in Great Britain is to be found in a bill of fare drawn up by Harold for the Canons of Waltham, A.D. 1059, and he concludes with great probability that this bird was introduced into Britain by the Romans. The true home of this species is South-eastern Europe and Asia Minor.

FAM. TETRAONIDÆ.

BLACK GROUSE, *Tetrao tetrix*, L.

West Suffolk.

7. A female was picked up dead in the mouth of a rabbit hole at Elveden Oct. 12, 1844; a male bird was seen in an adjoining parish in the first week of September; Prof. Newton believes this is the first instance of the bird being found in Suffolk, (A. Newton in *Z.* 794).

This instance can only be regarded as accidental; it occurred to me that a pair of Norfolk birds had probably gone astray, but Prof. Newton now thinks that there is little doubt they had been turned out (*in litt.*). §

§ The following has even less claim to be regarded as a Suffolk species:—
RED GROUSE, *Tetrao scoticus*, Latham.

An attempt was made about 1866 to introduce this bird into Suffolk. Four were turned out at Butley Abbey Farm, belonging to Lord Rendlesham. One of them was unfortunately shot the following Christmas, it is now preserved at Rendlesham Hall. (W. Biddell *in litt.*, and A. W. Crisp *in litt.*). It has also been turned down recently at Elveden by His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh. I have been favoured with the following account of his endeavours to naturalize the Grouse, Black Grouse and Capercailzie in that neighbourhood by Mr. Jefferies, the Steward of His Highness:—"The Prince in two successive years (1864 and 1865) had a quantity of Grouse brought from his Scotch Moor, Grandtully, Perthshire, and turned down at Elveden, but they were a complete failure. They died off in a short time. He attributed it to the

lack of water, and the absence of the kinds of insects they feed upon. His Highness also in 1865 tried Capercailzie and Black Game with a like result. Again, so late as 1878, he got some Capercailzie's eggs from Scotland, and made another attempt. The eggs hatched out well; and the young birds appeared at first to be going on all right, healthy and strong; but after a very short time they refused the artificial food supplied to them, searched about the grounds for their usual kind of food or insects, and failing to find them, pined and died. I need scarcely add that the Maharajah took a deep interest in the matter, and that everything that could be done was done to ensure success. We have no running streams, and the soil is sandy and dry hereabouts." The experiment of turning out grouse was tried, Prof. Newton informs me, at least ten years before at Brandon by Mr. Bliss, but with the like result.

GREY PARTRIDGE, *Perdix cinerea*, Latham.S. and W. *Cat.* 35.

Districts all. Common everywhere.

Nests.

A brace of white birds were killed at Kettleburgh in 1823. Partridges are said to be of a lighter colour at Blakenham than is usual; this is perhaps owing to the chalky nature of the soil (S. and W. *u. s.*). Examples with pale cream-coloured head and neck were shot at Thornham in 1857, and in 1862; this variety disappeared about 1872 or 1873; the first killed are less distinctly marked than the later ones (Lord Henniker v.v. who has several, C. B. !)

RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE, *Perdix rufa*, Latham.S. and W. *Cat.* 34.

Districts all. Common or not uncommon everywhere. "On the heathy tract near the coast, it far exceeds the common species in numbers" (J. D. Hoy in a letter to Mr. Selby from Stoke in 1828. See *Field* Nov. 1867). Nests. A nearly white variety shot on the property of Archdeacon Berners of Woolverstone Park, in the autumn of 1851 (R. P. C. in *Nat.* i. (1851), 142). A white variety shot near Ipswich, preserved by Podd, in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (C. B. ! perhaps the same bird); another from Holbrook given by H. Rodwell, Esq. to the Ipswich Museum. A buff-coloured one from Trimley in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection (Phillips *in litt.*). This bird, often called the French Partridge, was introduced into the Eastern Counties about the year 1770, when Lord Hertford and Lord Rendlesham imported a great quantity of eggs, and hatched them under domestic fowls. These birds were turned off at Sudbourn and Rendlesham. In 1826 they were very plentiful in some parts of Suffolk (S. and W. *u. s.*), and have been so ever since. The bird was first introduced into West Suffolk by Lord Alvanley and Lord de Ros in 1823, when many eggs were brought over from France, and distributed about Culford and the neighbourhood; the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Waddington had a good many at Fornham and at Cavenham; Mr.

Newton at Elveden declined to accept them, but in a few years they had spread there. (See *Stev. B. of N.* i. 405-6). There is a general opinion, I believe, in Suffolk that this bird makes war on the native Grey Partridge, and kills it or drives it away; but Professor Newton, who as well as others has directed his attention to this matter for many years, believes that there is not the smallest ground for thinking so. He regards it as a mere superstition of the gamekeepers against which every honest naturalist ought to set his face (*in litt.*).

QUAIL, *Coturnix vulgaris*, Fleming.

S. and W. *Cat.* 35. Formerly abundant in some parts but now (in 1824) scarce.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 7); a nest containing eleven eggs was found in a grass-field in the neighbourhood, Aug. 1845 (*Stev. B. of N.* i, 432). Occurs about once a year at Lowestoft (Thirle *in litt.*).

2. One shot at Thorington in 1815 by Col. H. Bence (Capt. Bence v. v. who has it, C. B.!). Eggs brought to the late Mr. T. M. Spalding many years ago from Hinton, also from the borders of Westleton Moor; it nested again at Westleton in 1870. (F. Spalding MS. and E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2308). One shot at Kelsall in 1856 (Capt. Bence, v.v.). Mr. E. Garrett killed one on Thorpe Fen, Nov. 1859 (F. Spalding MS.). Only three examples obtained in the neighbourhood of Aldeburgh by Mr. Hele in 1859, Feb. 1864, and in 1865 (Hele, *Ald.* 103). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. There were two nests at Butley in 1880, one female on the nest was beheaded by the mowing machine, the other hatched her eggs; a specimen from Alderton is in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (Lord Rendlesham v.v., C. B.!). Nested (10 eggs) at Witnesham in 1870 (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2308). One sprung in a field at Great Bealings, May 1821, and occasionally seen in the neighbourhood (Moor MS.). One obtained at Playford about 1865 (in possession of Mr. Biddell M.P. C. B.!). Shot by W. Chapman at Rushmere, Dec. 18 1846 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693).

4. A female shot at Stonham in 1860; in Mr. Lingwood's possession, one shot at Ringshall and another at Darmsden (H. Lingwood *in litt.*). Seen at Barking (H. James v.v.). Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Several arrived on the Suffolk side of Scole, May 20 1868 (A Clark-

Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S, 1294, and 1695). Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Buxhall, some years ago (W. M. White v.v.).

6. About three pair observed near Brettenham by Mr. Beale during the last 20 years (T. B. Beale v.v. 1884). One shot at Thorpe Morieux in April 1882, in Mr. Robert Edgar's possession (C.B!). One shot near Boxted Hall about 1880, preserved there (Cutmore v.v.). Several killed near Melford of late years, one stuffed by Richold (Richold v.v.). Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 127). Stoke-by-Nayland, where it arrived on May 10 in 1830 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii (1830) 436). Used to breed about fifty years ago at Bures; has now disappeared (A. Hanbury *in litt.*, 1883.)

7. Elveden, Oct. 1846 (Cambridge Museum); eggs found there about May 20, 1849 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2525), and in June 1851 (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 433). One killed at Mildenhall recently (J. H. Phillips *in litt.* 1884). Gazeley, a few at times; eggs found at Kentford in 1870 (Tearle MS.).

8. Eggs found at Barnham in 1849 and 1854 (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 433). Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). One shot at Ampton about 1872 (G. A. Partridge v.v.). One shot at Troston in 1876; occurs in the neighbourhood of Barton, but very rarely (H. Jones v.v. and J. S. Phillips *in litt.*). Nest with thirteen eggs found in a field of clover at Tostock June 7, 1871 (Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2683). Westley 1873 (Mrs. Wallace v.v.). Great Saxham 1855, Rev. J. D. Beales (Creed MS.). Has been shot by Col Parker at Rattlesden, where it is very rare (Col. Parker v.v.); one from that place in possession of Mr. Cocksedge of Beyton (Tuck v.v.). One shot about 1873 near Mr. Watkinson's farm at Felsham by J. Josselyn Esq. (F. Clarke v.v.).

Nests.

Districts.—All.

Months.—February, April, May, June, August, October, November, December.

Found abundantly, as it would appear, in some parts of the county in the last century,* but it has now for a long time been everywhere scarce, though very generally diffused. Commonly regarded as a summer visitant only, but it is certain that some remain during the winter months; these, as Mr. Stevenson suggests, may be the later hatched birds (*B. of N.* i. 434).

* Montagu, (*Ornith. Dict.* s.v.) says, speaking of the country generally at the beginning of this century, that this bird then appeared in "much less quantity than formerly." Prof. Newton writes:—"I have heard old men say just what Montagu does, but I never got satisfactory proof

that they were right. At the same time the enormous destruction of quails that has been going on increasingly for many years and chiefly before the breeding-season, cannot have been without its effects."

ORDER IV. GRALLATORES.

FAM. OTIDIDÆ.

GREAT BUSTARD, *Otis tarda*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 35. Still (1824) breeds in the open parts of Suffolk, though become much scarcer than formerly.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii.

East Suffolk.

3. A female shot off Martlesham Bridge about 1815, seen by Mr. Moor and believed by him to be the last seen in the neighbourhood (E. J. Moor MS. and in *Z.* 2nd S., 2024, who long kept a feather of the bird). Sir Robert Harland had a stuffed specimen which he told the Rev. F. B. Zincke had been shot in his time in the parish of Wherstead, “not more therefore, though possibly less than ninety years ago” (F. B. Zincke in *Suff. Chron.*, May 31, 1884).

West Suffolk.

7. Sir T. Browne had a cock Bustard sent him, April 30, 1681, “from beyond Thetford” *i.e.* from Suffolk, as he writes from Norwich, (Sir T. Browne’s Works i., 311 Ed. Wilkin). In the spring of 1814 five birds were seen by Mr. G. Graves between Thetford and Brandon; from which neighbourhood he received a single egg in 1819 (Graves’ *Brit. Orn.* iii., Lond. 1821). A nest discovered in 1832 on a warren near Thetford, the female took off her young safely; Prof. Newton ascertained from Mr. Salmon who saw the young birds that the nest was in a field of rye; on the same place a male and two females were seen the same year (J. D. Hoy in Loudon’s *Mag. N. H.* vi., 1833, 150, and Salmon *u. s.* ix. (1836), 528; Stevenson, *B. of N.* ii. 5; see also Bree in *Field* Nov. 1867). Lord Albemarle informed Mr. Lubbock that his keeper found a Bustard many years ago sitting on her nest in a pea-field at Elveden; both eggs were placed under a hen, and the young, both males, long kept in confinement; the mother just escaped being caught by a cast net (Lubbock’s *Fauna of Norfolk*, 66, Ed. 1879). A female obtained from Elveden in 1815; now in the Norwich Museum (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 32-3). A male seen, and a few feathers picked up in Feb. 1876 at Hockwold in Norfolk, by Prof. Newton, Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., and others (H. M. Upcher in *Field* April 8, 1876 and in *Z.* 2nd S., 4882); it remained there about a fortnight; and Prof. Newton was informed that it crossed into Suffolk at Lakenheath; it was also said to have been seen at Eriswell.* In the beginning of the present century, visitors at Euston and other great houses in the neighbourhood of Thetford used to make up parties

* A bird was seen in August 1873 by two gentlemen and some labourers on the Wangford and Lakenheath Warrens; from their description Mr. Howlett had no

doubt that it was a Bustard (Howlett in *Field* Aug. 16, 1873, quoted in *Z.* 2nd S., 3692).

to go and look at the Bustards. About thirty or forty were accustomed to be seen together in winter at Elveden and Barnham in 1812 or a little earlier, when a shepherd's boy caught a young bird at the latter place. No doubt this drove moved about from place to place in the Breck district (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 18, 19). A female was purchased as a Norfolk specimen by the Rev. C. J. Lucas at the sale of Mr. Sealy's Collection; Mr. Stevenson however has carefully traced the bird, and has discovered that it was killed at Eriswell about 1827 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 35, 36; Lucas *in litt.*). Mr. Waddington and Mr. Newton riding one day over Icklingham Heath towards Elveden about 1812 or 1814, came upon a flock of twenty-four Bustards, which rose on the wing before them (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 19; *Memoir of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.*, by Sir C. J. F. Bunbury, p. 104. Privately printed, Lond. 1868). Icklingham was long famous as a station for Bustards. From a bird killed there and sent to him by Mr. D. Gwilt, Edwards made the drawing now in possession of the Rev. R. Gwilt at Icklingham, which was engraved for his *Natural History*, p. 73 in a plate dated 1746 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii. 18). In September 1813 Sir A. Grant shot at a young Bustard there, which was caught in a rabbit-trap soon afterwards (*id.* 14, Note). The Bustard still bred there in 1824 (S. and W. *u. s.*). A female from Icklingham, no date (Cambridge Museum), formerly in the Collection of the Cambridge Philosophical Society (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 37; C. B. !). A hen was seen in July or August 1832 on Icklingham Heath by Mr. Thornhill, (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 5 from Newton), and two eggs were taken there many years ago, which are now in possession of Rev. R. Gwilt; another egg from the same locality was presented to Lady Wilson of Charlton House, Blackheath. She died in 1818, and it then belonged to her grandson Sir W. Trevelyan, Bart. He wrote to Mr. Stevenson that it is darker in colour and much more mottled than the specimen figured by Hewitson (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 42 and MS.; see also J. D. in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vi. (1833) 150). A specimen received by Mr. Thornhill from Cavenham has been long preserved at Riddlesworth Hall (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 37); his grandson, Sir T. Thornhill, tells me that the bird was trapped, he does not know the precise date (C. B.)! Found on Newmarket Heath in the 17th century (Merrett's *Pinax* 173, Lond. 1667; Willughby's *Ornith.* 129, Lond. 1676; Ray's *Eng. Tr.* 178, Lond. 1678). A male bird was surprised by a dog on Newmarket Heath in the autumn of 1819, and sold in Leadenhall Market for five guineas (Graves' *Brit. Orn. u. s.*). The late Duke of Queensbury (died 1810) had three pinioned on his lawn at Newmarket (Hodson in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vi. (1833) 513).

8. An egg found near Bury, probably at North Stowe or Icklingham, formerly in Mr. Yarrell's Collection, is now in that of Prof. Newton (A. Newton v.v.); tradition says that there was a drove of thirty or forty birds at North Stowe in the last century, and eye witnesses testify to nearly as many in the beginning of the present (Stev. *B. of N.* ii. 18. See above under No. 7). J. Wastell, Esq., had a pair a long time in his garden at Risby, (Hodson *u. s.*). One was shot at Norton about 1850 by Mr. Joseph

Smith, of the Dog Inn, and was sent as a present to the Queen (Hawkins MS.).

Formerly bred.

Months.—February, July or August, August, September. Also “spring,” “breeding-season,” and “winter.”

Districts.—3, 7, 8.

This noble bird appears to have been indigenous in the county from time immemorial; we possess records that it has been a native of Suffolk for two hundred years.* It has unhappily ceased to be so within our own time. Every example which has occurred during the last fifty years has probably migrated from the Continent.† Mr. Stevenson has taken great pains to ascertain the history of such Norfolk and Suffolk Bustards as are still preserved in public or private Collections, as well as of their authenticated eggs (Stev. *B. of N. u. s.*).‡

LITTLE BUSTARD, *Otis tetrax*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 36.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Very rare.

East Suffolk.

1. An adult female shot March 1858, in the Southdown Marshes at Gorleston; in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (Stev. *B. of N.*, ii., 45, and

* Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. considers that there can be hardly any doubt that the Bustard, commonly spoken of as a resident in East Anglia, left England for the south as soon as the nesting season was over, *i.e.*, in September (*in litt.*).

† A case of Bustards at Helmingham Hall, is without any certain history; the birds were probably killed in Suffolk (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 38, 39). The late Mr. G. Creed, surgeon, of Bury St. Edmund's, had also a stuffed specimen, the history of which was unknown (J. D. in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vi., (1833), 150). His nephew, the late Rev. H. K. Creed, has taken no notice of this specimen in his MS. as he would probably have done had he known anything certain about it, but it was in all likelihood obtained in West Suffolk.

‡ There appear to have been in East Anglia during the last and the preceding century three principal head-quarters of the Bustard, at each of which the “drove,” as it was called, resided; but still not so constantly as that the birds never intermingled. (1.) The country round Swaffham in Norfolk, and entirely included in that county; Westacre being the spot especially frequented. (2.) The neighbourhood of Thetford, stretching from Brettenham and Snarehill in Norfolk across the county border to Elveden, Barnham, North Stowe, Cavenham, Icklingham, and probably still further on towards Mildenhall in Suffolk. (3.) The tract around Newmarket, partly in Cambridgeshire partly in Suffolk, separated by a slight interval from the preceding. The bird was almost confined to the warrens or brecks with their adjoining wheat-lands.

H. Stevenson in Z. 6059, C. B!). A female bird killed near Bungay Nov. 1804 (S. and W. *u.s.*).

2. A fine male caught in a rabbit trap in a turnip field near Saxmundham, Dec. 1860 (E. Neave in Z. 7353). One trapped at Sizewell in autumn 1859, in possession of E. Garrett, Esq., East Ham (Hele, *Alb.*, 105, and F. Spalding MS.). One shot by Mr. Flatt at Snape Nov. 1846 (A. Newton in Z. 1693), one from this place in the Ipswich Museum (presented by J. G. Sheppard, Esq., probably the same as the bird mentioned by Mr. Bilson below). Capt. James believes that one was shot on the North Warren at Aldeburgh (James MS.).

3. One killed by Mr. Sheppard at Campsey Ash in 1846 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46). One shot on the Orwell (before 1824) near Sir Robert Harland's seat, into whose possession it came (S. and W. *u.s.*); Sir Robert, alluding doubtless to this bird, told Mr. Zincke that it had been shot in his time in the parish of Wherstead (F. B. Zincke in *Suff. Chron.*, May 31, 1884).

West Suffolk.

7. One caught in a rabbit warren at Thetford on the Suffolk side of the Thet, Dec. 1861 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 46-47). One killed on the edge of Mildenhall Fen about 1820 (now at Barton Hall in possession of Sir C. J. F. Bunbury, C. B!); another belonging to Mr. Biddell M.P., believed to be from this place (Mrs. Peacock *in litt.*, C. B!). Shot near Kennet Jan. 1875 (Bilson) and Oct. 1876 (Tearle MS.). One taken alive on the edge of Newmarket Heath and fed for about three weeks in a kitchen; it was sent to Bewick by W. Trevelyan Esq. and the figure in his book was drawn from it (Bewick's *B. B.* i. 319, Ed. 1797); it is in winter plumage (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*).

8. One shot at Ixworth in 1866, by Mr. P. Potter (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46).

Months.—January, March, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

A very rare winter visitant, not only in Suffolk, but in Great Britain generally.

FAM. CHARADRIIDÆ.

STONE CURLEW, *Edicnemus crepitans*, Temminck.

S. and W. *Cat.* 36. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii.—Dresser *B. of Eur.* vii., 402. Becoming scarcer (in Suffolk) every year.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rarely met with (Paget Y., 10); one from that place (Bury Museum); one sent from the neighbourhood Dec. 18, 1867 to

Leadenhall Market, seen by Mr. J. H. Gurney (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 58, 60). A fine specimen shot at Herringfleet in 1876 by Col. Leathes (*Leathes in litt.*).

2. Benacre (Freeman v.v.). Waste lands of Covehithe and Dunwich yearly (*Spald. u. s.*); Mr. John Grubb saw many near Dunwich at Whitsuntide 1879, and took many of their eggs on the ground (*J. Grubb v.v.*). Westleton, rare; nests (*Spalding MS.*); a pair killed on the Common Sept. 1868, where Mr. Spalding also saw one in the previous month (*A. Clark-Kennedy in Z.* 2nd S. 1696). A pair shot Feb. 2 1853 at Yoxford (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 60). Seen at Leiston April 1873; not uncommon in the neighbourhood (*Rope in Z.* 2nd S. 3867, where some interesting details about the habits of the bird are given). Heard by Mr. Rope nearly every night in the summer 1871 close to his house at Blaxhall; far less frequently in 1872 (*Rope MS.*). It frequents a few Commons in the neighbourhood of Aldeburgh, viz., Iken, Sizewell, and Thorpe from April to Sept.; breeds (*Hele, Ald.* 105). Blackheath near Aldeburgh (*James MS.*); two shot July 30, 1872 at Aldeburgh (*J. G. Tuck in Z.* 2nd S. 3306).

3. A large flock of more than a hundred seen late in the evening at Great Bealings July 27, 1834; a few seen occasionally since (*Moor MS.*). Sutton Heath, in possession of Mr. Hillen (*Cartbew MS.*), another from this place (in Mr. Phillips' Collection, C. B.!). On Playford Heath all the summer (*W. Biddell in litt.*). Still breeds on Rushmere Heath where Mr. Seebohm describes his finding the eggs May 21, 1881 (*Seebohm Hist. Br. B.* ii., 597). One shot at Walton (*Kerry MS.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Has been shot at Eye, where it is rare (*Clarke in litt.*).

6. One shot by Mr. Hall near Somerton about 1876 (*Cutmore v.v.*). Shot at Melford by Capt. Bence (*Bence v.v.*). Sudbury, a summer visitant, not uncommon, of extremely retired habits (*King, List.* 127). One shot at Newton in adult plumage, April 1882 (*Rose v.v., C. B.!*).

7. Abundant in the open country near Thetford and Brandon, where many still breed (*Lubbock's Fauna of Norfolk* 72, *Southwell's Note*; *Salmon in Loudon's Mag. N. H.* ix., (1836), 524). One killed at Brandon, July 1869, in Mr. Harting's Collection (*Dresser, B. of Eur.* vii. 407). A young bird killed at Lakenheath, Aug. 1877 (*Travis v.v., C. B.!*). A pair taken at Thetford March 1, 1853 (*L. H. Irby in Z.* 3909). Seen in some numbers there in the summer of 1880, and several nests found in the middle of May, both on the heath and on the cultivated lands adjoining (*H. Stevenson in Z.* 3rd S. vi., 370); eggs taken there recently (*Cooke v.v.* who has them, C. B.!), others taken May 21, 1883 (*F. Norgate in litt.*). Arrives at Elveden in March, and breeds there, eggs found April 26, 1844; breeds at Cavenham and Wangford (*A. Newton in Z.* 651 and 722, and v.v.). A pair taken at Icklingham, where it bred in 1883 (*L. Travis in litt.*, from whom I received eggs. I also got an egg there on the heath in June 1884. C. B.!). Eggs

frequently found on or near Risby Heath about fifty years ago (H. T. Frere *in litt.*); a few birds are still found on it's borders (C. A. Abraham *in litt.*). Not common at Gazeley; one shot there in summer 1868, and fell close to its nest which contained two eggs; both bird and eggs are in possession of the Rev. T. Burroughs (Tearle MS.).

8. Breeds at Euston and Barnham (A. Newton, v.v.). One shot at West Stowe Nov. 4, 1882; in possession of Rev. E. Pemberton (Travis v.v., C. B. !). Heard very commonly in the fields a few miles to the N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's (Atkinson's *Brit. Birds' Eggs*, 112 Ed. 1862); seen in a turnip-field between Bury and Newmarket in 1874 (C. B. !). Two near Plumpton Hall, Whepstead, about 1875. (Cutmore v.v., C. B. !).

Breeds.

Months.—February, March, April, May, July, August, September, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Generally diffused throughout the county, and still not uncommon in the Breck district. Mr. Rope observes that these birds frequent sandy heaths by day, and go out regularly about sunset to feed on the cultivated land, more especially in fields of young turnips, where they keep up a tremendous screeching and squealing at intervals during the night (in *Z. u. s.*). They are more numerous on the East side of England than elsewhere (Dresser *u. s.*); and are summer visitants, but occasionally occur in the winter. Their distribution in England is very similar to the former distribution of the Bustard, which in their habits they much resemble (Seebohm *u. s.* 596, 599). They are also known by the name of Norfolk Plover, or Great Plover.

GOLDEN PLOVER, *Charadrius phuvialis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 37.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget, *Y.* 10); a pair, picked up Aug. 18, 1856 on the railway line near Yarmouth, seen by Mr. Stevenson, apparently young birds (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 68). Breydon, Oct. 1863 (Harting in Stev. *u. s.* 374); and in Sept. 1871 (Booth, *Cat. B.* 7); a few there Jan. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 324). Formerly at Herringfleet, now seems to have disappeared (Leathes *in litt.*, 1876). Lowestoft, common (Freeman v.v.).

2. Westleton (F Spalding MS.). Flocks seen at Leiston March, Nov., and Dec. 1871, Dec. 1872 and Jan. 1873 (Rope MS. and in *Z.* 2nd S., 3607, 3608). Frequent visitor at Aldeburgh; leaves during the breeding season; a bird in almost perfect summer dress obtained in Jan. 1866 (Hele, *Atid.*, 106 and James MS.); a pair in transitional dress seen there Sept. 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd. S. vii., 16). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Rarely seen at Great Bealings; at times plentiful on Martlesham Heath (Moor MS.). Sutton Heath, in spring dress (Mr. Hillen v.v., who has it, C.B.!). In great numbers at times at Walton and Levington (Kerry MS.).

4. Hoxne, found only in winter (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Debenham, in winter (Podd *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley, common in winter (Clarke MS.). One shot at Yaxley Jan. 1871 (W. H. Sewell *in litt.*, who has it). Buxhall, in great numbers (W. M. White v.v.).

6. Cockfield, not uncommon in winter; one taken Nov. 10, (in my Collection, C. B.); two killed near the Rectory by Mr. W. Steward Jan. 1878 (C. B.!). Lavenham in great numbers (W. M. White v.v.), procured in winter plumage (Garrard jun., C. B.!). Occasionally at Sudbury in the winter in immense flocks (King, *List*, 127). Hadleigh (F. Spalding MS.). Several shot at Polstead in the winter of 1878 (Cooke v.v.).

7. Flocks varying from five to fifty seen on Thetford Warren by Messrs. A. and E. Newton in July and Aug. 1852 and 1854 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 68). Prof. A. Newton believes he has seen this bird on Thetford Warren every month in the year except June, but that it does not breed there (A. Newton v.v.); its decrease there of late years has been very marked, scores only are now (1870) seen where formerly there were hundreds (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 67, from Mr. Bartlett). Occurs at Elveden, arriving Sept. 24 in 1846 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693). Gazeley, common at times (Tearle MS.).

8. Sapiston (L. Travis *in litt.*). Livermere (James MS.). Rattlesden, abundant; they once came in by detachments of from two to forty till they reached about two thousand, in the centre of a large field at Woolpit, where they were undisturbed (Col. Parker v.v.). Whelnetham, March 1882 (Travis, C. B.!). Two shot at Bradfield Combust in or about 1865, by Mr. W. Steward, who has them (C. B.!).

Districts.—All.

Months.—All, except June.

Found over almost all the county, but locally and somewhat irregularly; often appearing in winter in large flocks. During the summer it remains only in a very few places,

but has been obtained in the winter in summer plumage. Probably does not breed; is not known to breed in Norfolk (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 69).

GREY PLOVER, *Squatarola helvetica* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 38.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon in summer and winter plumage (Paget, *Y.* 10); two received from that place May 25, 1817 (Whitear's *Calendar*, 245); specimens taken there and at Breydon May 1847 (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1785); in full summer plumage June 1854 and 1863 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 102, 103); a male in a most interesting state of change, May 6, 1869, one in superb summer plumage May 14, 1875 (J. H. Gurney jun. in *litt.* who has them); Sept. 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 342), again in Sept. 1879 with breast very nearly black (J. H. Gurney jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 460), seen there May 12, 1880, and May 1881 assuming summer plumage (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377 and vii., 325); one in full summer dress shot on Breydon Sept. 1881 (Lowne in *litt.*); Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. calls it a rather common spring and autumn migrant to Breydon (in Mason's *Norfolk* pt. iv.)*; a few are seen there throughout the winter, but not often so many as twenty or thirty at a time (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 101, from Mr. Frere). Lowestoft Dec. 1880 (Freeman v.v.).

2. Aldeburgh, common in April and May, and again in August and September; some remain all the winter (Hele, *Ald.*, 108, 109; James MS.); Mr. Hele received five perfect specimens in full dress May 2, 1867 killed near Aldeburgh (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 102. Note from *Field*); several seen on the mud flats near the Alde, Oct. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697); Aldeburgh, May 1870 (Tuck v.v., in his Collection); a very beautiful specimen in summer dress seen there May 14, 1875 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 4536); some seen there in their breeding dress, spring 1879 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302); one from this place (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection).

3. Common on the Deben; shot Feb. 1883 and at other times (G. P. Hope in *litt.*). Common on the shores of the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Occasionally at Sudbury in winter in immense flocks (King, *List*, 127).

7. Lakenheath, Dec. 1879, (in my Collection, C. B.).

*Mr. Gurney's *Catalogue of the Birds of Norfolk*, (1884), has been re-printed separately.

Months.—February, April, May, June, August, September, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

This bird is almost exclusively found near the coast, though occasionally it occurs inland as a straggler. It is to be suspected that Mr. King mistook the Golden Plover for it, when he speaks of immense flocks being seen in the winter at Sudbury. He probably, however, knew of specimens taken there (see *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 101, 102). When in the plumage most resembling that of the Golden Plover, it may always be distinguished by the presence of a back toe. The bird is not known to breed in this country.

LAPWING, *Vanellus cristatus*, Meyer.

S. and W. *Cat.* 38. Catalogued only.

Districts all, recorded as common at various places in all; at Herringfleet however it is becoming more and more scarce every year, eggs are no longer found in any quantity as formerly (Col. Leathes *in litt.* 1876); at Rattlesden it is not common (Col. Parker v.v.). Breeds at Herringfleet (Col. Leathes), Westleton (F. Spalding), Blaxhall (Rope), Aldeburgh (Hele), Leiston (Rope), Cornard Mere (King), Brandon (F. Norgate), Elveden (A. Newton), Icklingham (C. B.), Livermere Heath, Timworth (James MS.), Barton Heath, and at Rushbrooke (A. Parish).

This bird appears in many places where there are open fields, in immense flocks in the autumn, winter, and early spring, but does not stay to breed there, laying its eggs only on heaths or commons. Mr. Hope observes that the young birds crouch so close to the ground and resemble it so much, that unless the spot where they are be accurately marked it is almost impossible to re-discover them, even at a yard's distance; he has seen the tide actually float them from their resting-place before they would move (*in litt.*).

DOTTEREL, *Eudromias morinellus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 37.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth rather rare (Paget, Y. 10); it arrives there about March

25 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 248 ; see remarks in *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 80) ; a male killed there in 1850 (Bury Museum), another (Norwich Museum). Very rare at Lowestoft, one killed there on the beach May, 1867 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 77, and Thirtle *in litt.*).

2. One in Mr. Spalding's sale, killed at Dunwich (Lot 281), Aldeburgh (James MS. and Tuck specimen), Slaughden, Aug. 25, 1865 and Oct. 1871 ; others obtained at Iken about 1855 (Hele, *Ad.*, 106 and MS.).

3. Rendlesham estate, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B.!). Seen on Martlesham Heath (S. and W. *v. s.*). Sutton Heath, specimens in possession of Mr. Hillen and Mr. F. Carthew (W. H. M. Carthew MS.) ; a pair shot there by Mr. Phillips, only one preserved (W. P. T. Phillips *in litt.*). Common on the Deben about Bawdsey Ferry, shot there in April 1881 and 1884, and in Sept. 1883 (G. P. Hope *in litt.*), and some years ago (Prof. Colvin, *v.v.*).

West Suffolk.

7. Thetford, see below (Hans Jacob Wurmser *v. Vendenheym MS. Diary* 1610). "About Thetford, and the Champian, which comes unto us in September and March, staying not long" (Sir Thomas Browne's *Works* iv., 319, Ed. Wilkin) ; killed at this place (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. Norfolk*, p. lxxviii. Lond. 1829) ; Salmon remarked in 1836 that it had of late very much decreased on the warrens in consequence of being shot at ; it did not breed (in Loudon ix. (1836) 525) ; a few generally observed in a fine April and a warm May, on Mr. Bartlett's warren at Thetford in flocks varying from twelve to twenty (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 78, 79) ; leaving in June (D. Newby *in litt.*) ; one killed there, May 1851 (Cambridge Museum) ; Wangford, May 1851 (Cambridge Museum) ; others killed there May 1867 ; a few visit the warrens in Aug. (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 79, 81). Elveden, arriving Sept. 29, in 1847 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2149).

8. Found at Barton Mills occasionally (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*, 74).

Months.—March, April, May, June, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

A double migrant, appearing in small flocks or "trips" in the spring, on its way to the breeding grounds in the north, and returning in the autumn (see Saunders' *Yarrell*, iii., 247 4th Ed.). It is not common in Suffolk, but is found along the coast and in the warren country. It appears to have been more common in former days, both here and in the country generally. On May 8, 1610, King James I., who was staying at his sporting seat at Thetford, hunted this bird with hawks (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 82, 83 from Vendenheym's

Diary). It has always been considered an excellent dish (see Sir T. Browne *u. s.*).

RINGED PLOVER, *Ægialitis hiaticula* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 37.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth sands (Sir T. Browne, who calls it the Ringlestone. Works iv., 321. Ed. Wilkin); Yarmouth, common (Paget, Y. 10). Appears in large flocks on Breydon about the middle of Feb., or more commonly at the beginning of March, and a second flight commonly appears in the first or second week of May; re-appearing at the end of Aug., or beginning of Sept., some still remain in Jan.* (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 91). Breeds in small numbers nearly every year at Lowestoft (Thirlie *in litt.*; J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*).

2. A great many at Leiston in Jan. 1873, a half-fledged one caught on the beach in July, 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608, 3867). Thorpe and elsewhere near Aldeburgh, breeds on the beach in small hollows scooped out of the shingle (Hele, *Alt.*, 107). Breeds between Sizewell and Dunwich (Rope MS.); and between Aldeburgh and Orford (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1695); plentiful at the former place in July 1881 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468); many seen there Sept. 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 15, 16). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Common on the shores of the Orwell and Stour; breeds at Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Occasionally met with at Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. Two killed near Melford; stuffed by Richold for Capt. Solomons (Richold, v.v.). Sudbury, July 1879 (Rose v.v. C. B.!).

7. Very abundant when Salmon wrote in 1836 upon all the Thetford warrens during the breeding season; it commenced nesting very early, the eggs having been found on the 30th of March in a cavity scraped in the earth; after the young were reared, it took its departure by the middle of August for the sea-coast, where it remained throughout the winter. (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 522). Seen at

* A smaller form of this bird is occasionally killed on Breydon, mostly in May, once in March 1867; one killed (in 1850 C. B!) at Yarmouth is in the Bury Museum (H. Stevenson *B. of N.* ii., 95, 96). One was obtained by Mr. Tuck, at Aldeburgh, Aug. 1873 (Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S., 3799). Mr. Howard Saunders

(*Yarrell's Br. B.* iii., 259, 4th Ed.), regards this as a southern form, with a darker mantle and more sharply defined coloration. It has been made a distinct species under the name of *Æg. intermedia* (*Ménétries*); but for this, in Mr. Saunders' opinion, there do not seem to be sufficient grounds.

Thetford between Feb. 7 and Sept. 1, and eggs found between March 23 and June 8 (A. Newton in *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 84-86); it still continues to breed there, three or four pairs and two downy young ones able to run having been seen May 24, 1883 (F. Norgate *in litt.*). Mr. Newcome observed a few pairs on the Lakenheath and Wangford warrens in May 1867 (*Stev. B. of N. u. s.*). Eggs from Lakenheath warren (Newcome Coll.). Elveden, bred there May 1844; seen in small numbers in 1863 and probably still occurs (A. Newton in *Z.* 722, and in *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 86). Shot at Heigham, Sept. 1874 (Howlett *in litt.*).

8. Specimens killed at Euston (misprinted Elston) were in Mr. Sabine's Museum (S. and W. *u. s.*). Eggs from Barnham in Prof. Newton's Collection (A. Newton *v. v.*).

Breeds.

Months.—January, February, March, May, July, August, September, and some throughout the winter.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

This bird, provincially known as the Stonehatch, has in Suffolk two distinct phases of existence, being found throughout the breeding season, not only on the coast but also on the great sandy warrens in the interior. It is seen and heard at these latter places from about the middle of March up to the end of August, "when young and old retire to the sea-shore till the time once more arrives for this strange inland migration." The great majority leave this country in August and September for the south, though some remain till late in the winter, almost until the general vernal immigration commences about the beginning of March (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 84—91). A few stragglers have been met with inland at places far from the warrens. Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. suggests that the Thetford birds seem to recall the time when an arm of the sea came so far inland (*in litt.*). A few marine plants, as *Rumex maritimus*, *Carex arenaria* and *Phleum arenarium* grow in the sandy tract of this neighbourhood. (Bunbury *Bot. Fragm.* 27).

Mr. Williams, Vicar of Croxton, has favoured me with a list of Lepidoptera about Thetford, which are usually considered coast insects, viz., *Agrotis valligera*, *cinerea*, *cursoria*, *præcox*, *Miana literosa* among the *Noctuidæ*; *Spilodes*

sticticalis, *patealis*, *Crambus latistrius*, *Warringtonellus*, *Anerastia lotella* among the *Pyalidina*; *Aspilates citraria*, *Eubolia lineolata*, *Acidalia rubricata*, *emutaria* among the *Geometrina*; *Sericoris cespitana* among the *Tortricina*; and *Gelechia artemisiella*, *marmorea*, *anthyllidella*, *pictella* among the *Tineina*. He also mentions, in addition to the plants already named, the *Equisetum variegatum*, which he once considered not uncommon, but which he has not seen for many years, the ground which it frequented having been grazed and trodden down by cattle. This is perhaps "a more distinctly maritime plant" than the others. If these facts favour the presumption that Thetford was once washed by the sea, the marine range would indicate, so far as he can judge from his own experience and the notices in Stainton's *Manual*, "a broad estuary running from the South Suffolk coast between Bury St. Edmund's and Stowmarket through Thetford to Stanford and Bodney, seven or eight miles North of Thetford."*

KENTISH PLOVER, *Ægialitis cantiana* (Latham).

East Suffolk.

1. Killed at Yarmouth, in the Norwich Museum in 1829 (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* p. lxxviii.); rarely met with there (Paget, *Y.* 10); shot there in May 1831, in Jan. 1834, and Feb. 1836† (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 98), one or two near Yarmouth June 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2499), and an adult male killed there May 27, 1869 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1911); one from Yarmouth is in the Bury Museum, and birds were sent from that place to Mr. Dennis on various occasions (Note in Museum); one from this place (Newcome Collection); a few near Yarmouth, partly on Breydon, in April and May of various years (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 98, 99); one killed on the beach Sept. 25, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.*, 3rd S. vii., 318); one killed on a heap of stones on

* Mr. Southwell believes that the Ring Dotterel has deserted its old nesting places on Brandon Heath, and that the birds now frequenting Thetford Warren, and breeding there are descendants of the birds which rested on the shores of the prehistoric bay, the sandy margins of which are now the

barren wastes of Thetford and Brandon Heaths (Miller and Skertchley *Fenland*, 382 note).

† Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. suspects the accuracy of the records of the bird said to have been shot in January and February (*in litt.*).

Breydon April 1843 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 181); shot there in summer about 1876 by Hurr, in Mr. Combe's Collection (C. B. !); a male and two females shot April, 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 341); two or three seen on Breydon in April 1879 and one female shot; two other females shot in Oct. the same year (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 51); immature male shot there August 18, 1881, three seen there Sept. 1881 (J. H. Gurney jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 487), a female shot on the 14th, a male on the 22nd, and two Oct. 24, all immature (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 318-320 and Lowne *in litt.*), another also immature shot there May 26, 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). Lowestoft April 1865 (Thirtle *in litt.*), in possession of Mr. Newcome (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 98, 99); several observed there by Mr. Barton on the North beach towards the end of Sept. 1880; one was shot by a gunner at the same time; they ran about at a great pace, thrusting their bills under tufts of grass and retreating; when on the wing they uttered a plaintive cry of two notes (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334).

2. Mr. F. M. Spalding shot one at Easton Broad (F. Spalding MS.). Two male birds obtained at Thorpe in June 1869, (Hele, *Ald.* 107), now in the Aldeburgh Museum (C. B. !). One shot at Aldeburgh by Mr. Crewe in Sept. 1880, in his Collection (V. H. Crewe *in litt.*).

Months.—January? February? April, May, June, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2.

A rare species in this country, confined almost entirely to the southern and eastern counties, "where it is considered to be only a summer visitant" (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*); it is not known to breed in Suffolk. The late Mr. F. Frere informed Mr. Stevenson, that although observed on Breydon only in small numbers, scarcely a year passed without one or more examples being obtained in that neighbourhood, either in spring or autumn (Stev. *u. s.* 100).

TURNSTONE, *Streptilas interpres*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 38. Found sparingly on the sea-coast.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 10); two males obtained there May 1864 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1864, p. 45); a few killed there early in June and in the first week of Aug. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). A solitary specimen shot on Breydon Oct. 24, 1867 by Mr. J. E. Harting (Dresser *B. of Eur.* vii., 557); several killed there in June 1862, in May 1871, some obtained May 1874 (H.

Stevenson in *Z.* 8093 ; 2nd S. 2829, and 4191), and a few seen there April and May 1879, (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 51, 52), and May 12 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377).

2. Westleton (Spalding MS.). Appears at Aldeburgh in small flocks in May and Sept., does not breed (Hele, *Ald.* 110, and James MS.). An immature bird procured there Aug. 26, and a male bird Aug. 29, 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection, J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368, see also H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 14, for examples in 1883); two killed there in Sept. 1877, and an immature bird in July 1881 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496 and v., 469). One shot at Orford; in the Seckford Reading Room (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs).

3. A pair in good plumage shot, in Sept. 1882 on the Woodbridge River where they are by no means common; preserved by Asten (W. H. M. Carthew *in litt.*). Common on the river muds and shores of Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Found, not uncommonly, along the whole length of the coast, but very seldom at any distance from it. The small flocks that appear at Yarmouth and Breydon about the middle of May are mostly in full nuptial plumage, and rest only for a day or two, and then pass on to their northern breeding grounds in Denmark and elsewhere. They are rarely if ever seen at Yarmouth in winter, according to Mr. Frere (Dresser *B. of Eur. u. s.*).

OYSTER-CATCHER, *Hæmatopus ostralegus* (L).

S. and W. *Cat* 37. (Mentions only Norfolk by name).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon on the beach (Paget, *Y.* 10); shot on Breydon every year in spring, autumn, and winter (H. Stevenson *in litt.*); one from Breydon in Mr. Combe's Collection (C. B. !); seen there May 12, and in the middle of Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377); an adult male shot there Sept. 4, 1881 (Lowne *in litt.*).

2. Used to breed at Thorpe, where it was killed in 1872; formerly much more abundant than now about Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.*, 111 and MS., James MS.); a fine adult male shot on the Alde Aug. 23, 1871, in Mr. Tuck's Collection (T. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2804); shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Shot on the Woodbridge river; in possession of Mr. Hillen

(Carthew MS.) ; another in Nov. 1881 (Asten v.v. C. B. !). Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One seen by Mr. King on the banks of the Stour, near Sudbury, when its waters had been drawn off (King, *List*, 127).

7. Two killed at Lakenheath March 1866 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in Mason's *Norfolk* pt. iv., from the *Field* ; he thinks they had followed the course of the Ouse).

Has bred.

Months.—March, May, August, September, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Has occurred along the whole length of the coast, but not commonly of late years in some places. Very few specimens have been met with far inland. The name of Oyster-Catcher is quite a misnomer, but it is very dexterous in detaching limpets. It is called Sea-pye at Yarmouth (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*)

FAM. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

AVOCET, *Recurvirostra avocetta*, L.

Ray, *The Ornithology of Willughby*, 322, Lond. 1678. Frequents our Eastern coasts in Suffolk . . . in winter time. (See also Plot *Nat. Hist. Staff.* 231, Oxf. 1686).—S. and W. *Cat.* 41.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Now very rare.

1. A pair killed at Yarmouth June 1851 and preserved by Knight (J. O. Harper in *Z.* 3208) ; a male and a female from Yarmouth preserved by Knight in the Newcome Collection, probably the same birds (C. B. !) ; a pair killed April 22, 1852 (L. H. Irby in *Z.* 3504) ; another pair June 12, 1852, one April 1857, another May 1864, two May 1865 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 242 from *Nat.* 1870) ; one in 1853 (Bury Museum) ; two sent in May 1878 to Norwich from Yarmouth, one perhaps the Lowestoft bird (see below and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 155). One shot there April 12, and another seen in May 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 368). On Breydon, etc., but rather rare of late years (*i.e.* before 1834) (Paget, *Y.* 8) ; killed or seen there in May and July 1842, March 28, 1843, May 1852, and May 1863 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 241, 242) ; two shot there March 1876, and one in June 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S.,

4897 ; 3rd S. iii., 155) ; a pair shot there in 1878 by Hurr (one in Mr. Combe's Collection (C. B. !), the other in Mr. Gunn's possession), and a female shot in 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). One seen in May 1878, near the fishing pier at Lowestoft (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. iii., 155), and two by Mr. F. Barton near Lowestoft flying towards Southwold in Aug. 1880 (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. vi., 333) ; one mentioned as having been killed in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft by the late Mr. Thirtle, but no date recorded in his MS. (Thirtle *in litt.*).

2. Has been killed at Easton Broad and at Orford (Spald. *u. s.*). Two in Mr. Spalding's sale, killed at Blythburgh Fen, in or about 1858, bought by J. H. Gurney, Jun., Esq., and now in my Collection (C. B.) (Sale catalogue and F. Spalding *in litt.*). Very rare at Aldeburgh ; one killed in spring 1840 below Slaughden, observed along with another ; one again seen in the marshes of Slaughden in summer 1862 ; an old gunner informed Mr. Hele that he could recollect the bird, called the Awl-bird, breeding in the Mere-lands at Thorpe not unfrequently (Hele, *Ald.* 120) ; one taken at Aldeburgh in Col. Stewart's Collection (James MS.). Killed on the river Alde close to Orford (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B. !). Bred near Orford Lighthouse in the early part of the century (Whitear's *Diary*, 258).

3. Two near Orwell Park, shot by Blades the keeper in 1850 ; Mr. Bilson once saw six of these birds there by the side of the Orwell, but could not get a shot at them (Bilson MS.). One shot in Levington Creek, very rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

Formerly bred.

Months.—March, April, May, June, July, August, and, formerly at least, “in winter time.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

This bird has been known for hundreds of years as frequenting the Suffolk coast, where, until the present century, it seems to have been not uncommon, but for more than fifty years it has been rare, and has become rarer as the fen-land diminishes. During that period it has not been known to breed. Mr. Stevenson writes to Messrs. Sharpe and Dresser that the few specimens which are now obtained appear chiefly in May on Breydon flats (*B. of Eur.* vii., 578).

GREENSHANK, *Totanus glottis* (Pallas).

S. and W. *Cat.* 46.—Spald. *List* xxxvii.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y* 8) ; a female shot near

Yarmouth in May 1849, and an immature bird in Aug. in a later year (Bury Museum); another female Sept. 20, 1869 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1921); an adult bird Sept. 4, 1873, and three immature birds Aug. 12, 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859; 3rd S. iv., 341). Two pairs killed at Breydon in May 1862, some in June 1862, and various others at the same place at various times, but of late years their numbers have been few during the spring migration (F. Harmer in *Stev. B. of N.* 235 and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8093), several seen there in Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377); one shot there Sept. 26, 1881 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 488); others in May and June and two on Sept. 22, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325, 326).

2. Benacre (Spalding's Sale, Lot 342). Sometimes seen on salt marshes about Covehithe and Easton Broad, where Mr. Spalding has shot it (*Spald. u.s.*). Several obtained at Southwold, Aug. 1870, and five observed there Aug. 12, 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 2906, 3308). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One seen at Thorpe, Aug. 9, 1881 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468). Remains at Aldeburgh all the year round in small numbers, except in June and July, the breeding season (Hele, *Ald.*, 119); three shot on the river Alde, Sept. 11, 1867 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 950); a small flock seen and one shot Aug. 15, 1870 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S., 2368); annually at Aldeburgh (Kerry MS.); seen there most years in May and Sept. (A. Clark-Kennedy in Dresser's *Birds of Europe* viii., 176); one shot in Aug. 1870, in Mr. Tuck's Collection (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 236 Note); another in Aug. 1877 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i., p. 495). Several seen in the river between Snape and Iken, Oct. 6, 1873 (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S., 3867).

3. Woodbridge district, one in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.); another shot in Aug. 1881 (Asten v.v. C. B!). Four shot on the Stour at Holbrook, rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Occasionally met with at Eye (W. Clark *in litt.*).

6. One shot near Boxted, preserved at the Hall (Cutmore v.v.).

7. One taken within two miles of Thetford (D. Newby *in litt.*).

Months.—May, June, August, September, October; a few in all the other months, except July.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

Found along the whole length of the coast, but only rarely at any considerable distance from it. There is no proof, so far as I know, that it has ever bred in Suffolk; but it is by no means impossible that it has done so, as some few remain during the breeding season: two fresh eggs moreover, suspiciously like those of the Greenshank, were

said to be found in 1853 in "the marshes near Yarmouth" (See *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 236). The greater number however perform a double migration in spring and autumn.

DUSKY REDSHANK, *Totanus fuscus* (L.).

S. and W. Cat. 44.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Rare visitant.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot near Yarmouth Oct. 29, 1818 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 204, from Hooker); two shot near Yarmouth seen by Mr. Wigg; another, in autumn plumage, killed and preserved by Youell (S. and W. *u. s.*); two shot there in 1833, one in Selby's possession, another in the Saffron Walden Museum; a pair in the Norwich Museum, now destroyed by moths, from Yarmouth, and a pair in the Bury Museum in winter plumage, no date, said by Mr. Stevenson to have been probably obtained about August 1854; another pair shot May 7, 1859, one in full summer plumage May 10, 1861, and a similar pair May 2, 1862 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 204-207); two in Sept. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S., 3319); an adult bird in winter plumage in Nov. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S., 3403); and one in dark plumage May 15, 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 4632). Occasionally met with on Breydon, shot in all plumages (Paget, *Y.* 8); one shot there Sept. 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* i. (N.S. 1837) p. 117); a pair in nearly full summer plumage in June 1862 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8093); one in May 1863, one in May 1866 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 204-207), others in Aug. 1871 and Aug. 1872 (Booth, *Cat. B.* 132); one seen on the mud flats near Breydon, having a partially black breast in Sept. 1873; two shot there Oct. 12 and 22, 1877; one shot there Aug. 25, and a mature male in winter plumage on South Breydon Wall, Nov. 2, 1881, in possession of Mr. Cole (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 3859, and 3rd S. ii., 44, and vii., 326, and G. Smith *in litt.*); an immature male shot on Breydon in August 1882, and another Sept. 8, 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*).

2. One shot on the Poor's Marsh, Covehithe, in 1844 (Spald. *u. s.*). Two immature birds obtained at one shot near Southwold Sept. 1872 (Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308), one of them in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection, regarded by him as an adult in change (C. B. !). Thorpe Fen, 1829 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163). About eight specimens have been obtained by Mr. Hele in the neighbourhood of Aldeburgh, five of them in Aug. 1865 and 6, the others in Jan. and May 1871 (Hele, *Ald.* 117 and MS.).

3. Butley Creek, in Mr. Hillen's possession (Hillen v.v.; C. B. !). Shotley on the Stour, very rare (Kerry MS.).

4. One shot near Ipswich in summer plumage, in the British Museum (S. and W. *u. s.*, and *Stev. B. of N.* ii., *u. s.*)

West Suffolk.

7. One shot at Elveden Aug. 10, 1836, in the Norwich Museum (A. Newton in *Z.* 877; J. D. Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. H. N.* i. (N. S. 1837) 54). An adult male killed at Cavenham Sept. 1851; (E. Newton in *Z.* 3279); now in the Cambridge Museum (C. B.!).

8. One taken in Ickworth Park; another at Rushbrook 1870 (Bilson MS.). One killed at Stanningfield May 1871, recorded in the *Field* as a Black-winged Stilt (Tuck in *litt.*).

Months.—January, May, June, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.

Found though rarely, along the whole coast, but very seldom at any great distance from it. This bird is regarded as a spring and autumn migrant (Harting), and has been observed in Suffolk principally during the autumn migration; a very few have remained till the winter.

COMMON REDSHANK, *Totanus calidris* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 45.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very common (Paget, *Y.* 8); killed there early in June 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). One in beautiful summer plumage shot on Breydon Broad, May 18, 1876 (J. H. Gurney jun. in *litt.*, who has it).

2. Westleton, common; nests (F. Spalding MS.). Several seen at Leiston Jan. 1872, an unusual month, though they are common in the breeding season; many breed there in company with peewits (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608). Aldeburgh, common; breeds (Hele, *Alde* 117; James MS.); seen there in March 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266), very plentiful in May 1879 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302); one seen there with nestling down adhering to it's neck, Aug. 16, 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 14). An immense number breeding in May on marshy ground near Iken and Snape on the banks of the Alde. A pair shot Sept. 26, 1868, in Little Glemham Park (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1695-6).

3. Very common about Shotley; breeds at Walton (Kerry, MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Eggs taken from Redgrave Fen, supposed to be of this species (Foster-Melliard, MS.). Occasionally met with at Eye (W. Clarke in *litt.*).

6. One killed near Glemsford (given to me by Mrs. Edgar in 1873, C. B.).

7. Shot at Lakenheath in 1880 (L. Travis v.v. ; C. B. !). Messrs. A. and E. Newton found an old Redshank on the edge of Wangford Warren close to a mere, June 1853, where they supposed it to have bred (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 208 note).

8. One in summer plumage taken at Rougham March 27, 1883 (Travis *in litt.*).

Breeds ; the eggs are laid in the salt marshes in April or May (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Naturalists' Note Book* iii. (1869) 225-6).

Months.—January, March, April, May, June, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Very common on the sea-coast, breeding there plentifully; but found only rarely in West Suffolk. A double migrant, but occurring occasionally in considerable numbers in the winter (Hele *u. s.*).

GREEN SANDPIPER, *Totanus ochropus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 45.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 8) ; a small flock seen on August 13, 1869 about the Yarmouth marshes, and two shot (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S., p. 1866) ; several appeared there early in Aug. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). Five shot from the marsh dykes about Breydon, Sept. 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859).

2. One shot about Aug. 1869 near Halesworth (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S., p. 1866). Several obtained at Southwold Aug. 1871 and Aug. 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 2906 and 3318). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Suffolk estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One seen October 6, 1868 feeding in a stream near Snape, and several others in the marshes (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697). Found near Aldeburgh (Hele MS.) ; occurs there annually in autumn (Kerry MS., see also H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 15) ; shot there in 1870, 71, 74 (Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368 and MS.), and again Aug. 10, 1876 (F. Kerry in *Z.* 2nd S. 5083). Numerous along the ditches at the back of the wall by the river Blyth Aug. 1873, also several seen by the banks of the Alde near Orford, where they are more numerous than at Southwold (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3798). One seen at Blaxhall Dec. 5, 1872 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3607) ; common there both in summer and winter ; one or two observed at Leiston near the sluice and on the reed-land in 1872-3 (Rope MS.).

3. Six frequented some low meadows at Wickham Market, about Dec. 1868 ; they were not molested (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1858).

A female obtained near Rendlesham Jan. 1867 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 759). Hasketon (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection, C. B. !). Banks of the Deben, not uncommon; one preserved in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold, to whom it belongs, *in litt.*). Seen throughout the winter and probably bred, as five were found constantly one summer before 1824 near the old Decoy at Levington (S. and W. *u. s.*). Scarce at Shotley and Walton (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Common at Oakley (P. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. Several shot on the moat at Cockfield Rectory some years ago (G. Payne v.v.), and one seen about 1870 by myself (C. B.). Shot at Melford in 1873; in Sir W. Parker's possession (Sir W. Parker v.v., C. B. !). Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 127).

7. Seen at intervals at Thetford; has been observed in April, May, June, July, Aug., and Sept., but does not breed (Salmon in *Loudon's Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 525). Shot at Elveden, Sept. 1843, R. M. Newton (Cambridge Museum), and Aug. 1852 (Creed MS.). Icklingham Oct. 1869. Two specimens shot at Gazeley, Aug. 1877; in possession of Mr. Beales (Tearle MS.).

8. A male taken at Fornham, Dec. 2, 1882 (Travis *in litt.*, C. B. !). Numerous at Norton in 1816, where they were observed in parties of five or six, on the mud thrown out on the sides of meadow drains (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*, p. 110, and *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 225, 226). Several in the neighbourhood of Bury in 1883 (Travis v.v.). Seen at Clifton Hall, Rattlesden (D. Parker v.v.).

Has been supposed to breed, probably erroneously (see Newton in *Z.* 9115).

Months.—January, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, December.

Districts.—All.

Not very uncommon throughout the county on the coast and inland; a spring and autumn migrant, but found occasionally during most of the other months.

WOOD SANDPIPER, *Totanus glareola* (L.).

Spald. *List* xxxvii. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Two or three killed near Yarmouth, one in possession of Mr. Girdlestone in 1829 (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* p. lxviii.); a pair shot there in the spring of 1833 (Paget Y. 8); one obtained Sept. 1835 (Hoy in *Loudon's Mag N. H.* (N.S. 1837) 117); one seen about the end of

April 1847; three specimens occurred about May 9, 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 1769 and 2185); a female shot May 11, 1849; it contained beetles, Mayflies, and other insects (Dennis MS. Notes in *Yarrell*; specimen in the Bury Museum); a pair in June 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2499) and another pair Aug. 2 of the same year (L. H. Irby in *Z.* 3035, who had them); three immature birds, one male and two females, April 22, 1852 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3504); one near the same place April 22, and another shot on Breydon July 1, 1854 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 228), shot at Yarmouth in 1869 (A. M. B. in *The Naturalist's Note Book* iii., 350, 351), and one in Nov. 1881 (G. Smith in *litt.*). One killed on Breydon May 1852 in Capt. Longe's Collection (Stev. *u. s.* 229); another Sept. 10, 1884 (G. Smith; in my Collection C. B.). An immature male shot at Fritton Aug. 9, 1883 (W. Lowne in *litt.*).

2. One killed at Easton Broad by Mr. Spalding in 1844 (Spald. *u. s.*); three killed by Mr. Hele on Thorpe Mere May 1, 1867, part of a small flock (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 229, from the *Field*). Aldeburgh, in the first mere in small flocks (Hele, *Ald.*, 118), in spring and autumn plumage (Tuck specimen and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368); shot by Mr. Ransome at Aldeburgh, Aug. 1, 1845 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692); two males shot near this place Sept. 11, 1866 (Hele in *Z.* 2nd S. 499); a flock frequented the first mere some days before Aug. 9, 1867; Mr. Hele shot four (Stev. *B. of N.* *u. s.*); heard at Aldeburgh Town Mere Sept. 1867 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 950); several seen and one shot Aug. 11, 1873 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3799), and one Aug. 14, 1877 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 495).

West Suffolk.

6. A pair shot on a little brook by Assington Mill in 1876 (F. Lambarde in *litt.*, in his Collection).

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 6.

Much more rare than the preceding, to which it is very nearly allied; it is recorded only from the neighbourhood of Yarmouth and Aldeburgh on the coast, and but from one place (Assington) in the interior of the county. It seems not to have occurred during the winter.

RUFF and REEVE, *Machetes pugnax* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 44. Only mentions Norfolk.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget, *Y.* 9), bred there in May 1844 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 654); several good specimens of both sexes in autumn

plumage obtained in the neighbourhood in Sept. 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2833 and T. E. Gunn 2852); Breydon, killed Aug. 1871 (Booth, *Cat. B.* 144); they are seldom seen in spring on Breydon, but a couple were shot on the ooze in May 1864, and another pair during the same month about five years before (Frere in *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 265), one was picked up dead on Breydon May 1875, just putting on the ruff feathers (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4631), and one obtained there about the middle of Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). Mr. Lubbock once saw seventy or eighty together in a marsh near Burgh Castle, at the top of Breydon (*Fauna of Norf.*, 106, Ed. 1879).

2. An immature reeve obtained on the beach near Dunwich, August 15, 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308). Thorpe Mere, young birds abundant in Aug. and Sept.; only one mature female obtained in May 1867; one adult male killed July, 1872 (Hele, *Alb.*, 121 and MS.). Aldeburgh (James MS.), annually in autumn (Kerry MS. and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368, 3799), young birds not uncommon (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 3307); shot there in Aug. 1871 and in July 1872 (Tuck v.v. who has them, and *id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 3306), and an immature male killed Sept. 26, 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496). A reeve shot at Blaxhall, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Sudbourne, shot about 1876 in winter plumage, in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips (Phillips in *litt.*).

3. Woodbridge district, in possession of Mr. Hillen; one a reeve, shot by Mr. P. Carthew, in possession of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips (Carthew MS.). One shot at Walton, Aug. 1871 (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot in Thorpe Morieux Wood in 1877, in possession of Mr. Scott (W. Steward v.v.). Sudbury (Mr. Hill v.v.), in Mr. King's Collection (C. B.!).

7. Frequented the fens about Mildenhall in the first quarter of the century, but has now disappeared (see *Memoir of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.* by Sir Charles Bunbury, p. 104. Lond. 1868); Sir Charles is unable to say for certain that it then bred there, but he always supposed that it did (*id.* in *litt.*).

Formerly bred.

Months.—May, July, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Now extinct in the county except as passing migrants; this result has been produced by the drainage of the Fens. On Breydon where they were formerly abundant, they are seldom seen in spring, though still found in greater numbers

in the autumn (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 261, 265). Very few are now found inland, though formerly they doubtless nested in the fen district of Mildenhall.

COMMON SANDPIPER, *Tringoides hypoleucus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 45.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget, *Y.* 8.), several killed on Breydon Aug. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325). Fritton Decoy, (Leathes *in litt.*).

2. Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One or two seen near the sluice at Leiston, Aug. 1872 (Rope MS.). Tolerably abundant near Aldeburgh, never in flocks, it arrives early in May, remaining a few days, and then departs to the North, returning towards the end of July or beginning of August (Hele, *Ald.*, 119; James MS.); some seen on the Alde, Aug. 27, 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 14).

3. Woodbridge district, in possession of Mr. Cooke (Carthew MS.). Common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). Comes up the Gipping in spring and stays till the end of autumn (S. and W. *u. s.*), Ipswich (Podd v.v.).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Occasionally at Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Great Finborough 1831 (J. Nicholls in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv., 449).

6. Boxted (Cutmore v.v. C. B !). Lavenham (Garrard jun. C. B !). Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 128).

7. Visits Thetford only during its periodical migrations (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526). Several taken on the banks of the Ouse at Thetford (D. Newby *in litt.*).

8. One shot at Norton in August 1882; in possession of Mr. Ringwood (preserved by Travis, C. B !), Drinkstone (Capt. Powell v.v.).

Months.—May, July, August.

Districts.—All.

This double migrant is not uncommon on the coast, but occurs more rarely in West Suffolk; it frequents the neighbourhood of ditches, and river sides where there are piles covered with seaweed (Hele *u. s.*). Like some other waders, this bird occasionally dives. Some years since, say Messrs. S. and W., we saw a Sandpiper flying across a

river attacked by a Hawk, when it instantly dived and remained under water until its enemy disappeared ; it then emerged and joined its companions (*u. s.* 46). It is sometimes known in Suffolk as the Summer Snipe ; it is not known to breed.

KNOT, *Tringa canutus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 43.--Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common in both winter and summer plumage (Paget, *Y.* 9) ; a bird, called by Whitear a Red Sandpiper, probably a Knot in breeding plumage, received from Yarmouth May 25, 1817 (Whitear's *Diary*, 245, Note) ; one procured there May 1820 (figured in Yarrell's *Brit. Birds*) ; shot there 1850 (Bury Museum) ; a great many obtained in red plumage in May 1853 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 354), a single gunner procured seventy-three on May 13 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3946), a great many again in the spring of 1864 (Stev. *u. s.*). A fine male with red breast from Yarmouth in Mr. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !). A male and female in summer plumage shot near Yarmouth (Newcome Collection). They are rarely found on Breydon late in the autumn, one shot there Oct. 1867 by Mr. J. E. Harting (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 356), several in good red plumage obtained there May 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2829), and shot there by Hurr about 1872 (Mr. Combe's Collection, C. B.). ; many near there Sept. 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859) ; again in May 1874 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 4191) ; one in full breeding plumage Aug. 1 1876 (F. Kerry in *Z.* 2nd S. 5083), a few seen there Dec. 1878, on May 12 and early and in the middle of Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 342, and vi., 377), and one in Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*).

2. One shot at Leiston Feb. 7, 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608). A few in Thorpe Mere Dec. 31, 1878 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265). Very common in winter in Aldeburgh, but only a very few obtained in summer dress (Hele, *Alid.*, 125) ; annually at Aldeburgh in autumn (Kerry MS. and see J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368, 3307, and 3799), one in red plumage shot there Aug. 1879 ; others shot Jan. 1880 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 52) ; some pitched on Aldeburgh beach Aug. 31, 1882, one in winter dress but another, a female, still bore considerable traces of the red breast (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 15).

3. One shot Nov. 1868 on the river near Melton (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699). Woodbridge, Aug. 1881, in full summer plumage (Asten v.v. C. B. !). Near the sea-coast on the river Deben (in the

Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Very common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Sudbury, not common (King, *List*, 128).

Months.—January, February, May, August, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

Common in some places on the coast; but very rarely found at any great distance from it. The bird has been taken in fine state, both in summer and winter plumage, although not found during the summer months. It is a spring and autumn migrant (see account of its migrations in S. and W. *u. s.*, and Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 354-356).

CURLEW SANDPIPER, *Tringa subarquata* (Güldenstaedt).

S. and W. *Cat.* 43.

East Suffolk.

1. One killed at Yarmouth, in the Norwich Museum (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* lxvi.); several killed there, one in Aug. with a red breast (S. and W. *u. s.*); common there in winter, but rare in summer plumage (Paget *Y.* 9); one from this place in summer plumage (British Museum); several shot in the neighbourhood in summer plumage May 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (N.S.) (1837), i., 117); a specimen shot there 1852 (Bury Museum), again in 1869 (A. M. B. in *Nat. Note Book*, 350, 351); on Sept. 13. 1870, Mr. Gunn received four immature specimens from Yarmouth, and Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. saw thirty more in Leadenhall Market, all young, said to have come from Yarmouth; the occurrence of this species in such numbers, says Mr. Stevenson, is very unusual on that coast (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 2496), nine or ten shot there Sept. 12, 1874 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 4292). Occasionally met with on Breydon in the rich red plumage of the breeding season; one in Mr. Harting's Collection; shot there Oct. 1854, May 1863, Sept. 1863, April 1866 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 351-353 and J. E. Harting in *Z.* 8827); two males in full summer plumage obtained there May 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2829); two procured out of a flock near this place Sept. 12, 1873 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859); several in the first week of Oct. 1876 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 96); some, in red plumage, shot there June 28, and some appeared at Yarmouth early in Aug. 1880 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377); a flock of six shot in summer plumage, breasts red, July 28, 1880, one a male in Mr. Gurney's Collection (J. H. Gurney jun. in Mason's *Norfolk*, part iv.); some young ones shot on Breydon Sept. 6, 1881, when they appeared to be

as common as Dunlins (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 488). Mr. Gurney shot several at that time and sent me two in the flesh (C. B.).

2. Two shot on Thorpe Mere Sept. 11 and 13, 1867, the one had a white, the other a red breast; another shot, and one seen a little later (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 950,991); two more July 27, 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434). By no means rare near Aldeburgh in spring and early autumn, they disappear about the second week in June, and return in Aug. (Hele, *Alb.*, 125 and MS., Kerry MS., see also J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368, 2369, and 3307); shot there by Mr. Fuller July 31, 1845 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692); fifteen shot in the neighbourhood in Aug. and Sept. 1865, others in summer plumage Aug. 1866 and 1867, and one also in summer plumage May 2, 1867 (Hele, in *Field*, quoted by *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 353); shot again at Aldeburgh 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection); several Aug. 1873 retaining a good deal of the summer plumage (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S., 3799), and a flock seen and two shot, both young, Sept. 10, 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496); one from this place in Dr. Whitty's Collection (C. B. !); one shot Sept. 5, 1882, in full winter dress; about seven seen the same month (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 16).

3. Butley 1830 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag N. H.*, iv. (1830), 163). Woodbridge river Oct. 1881 (Asten v.v. C. B. !). Two shot on Sutton Heath by Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.). One at Tattingstone 1848 (Bilson MS.). One shot near the mouth of the Deben by Mr. G. P. Hope about 1880 (Col. Russell in *litt.*). Walton and Felixstowe, rare (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. See below under *Dunlin*.

8. One shot in March 1878 by Mr. Wires, in the neighbourhood of Felsham, preserved by Bilson (See *Bury Free Press*, March 29, 1878).

Months.—March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 8.

Found not unfrequently along the whole length of the coast, both in spring and autumn, occasionally in considerable numbers, some in the rich red plumage of the breeding season, but it does not breed in the county. Found also, perhaps not very rarely, in the interior.

PURPLE SANDPIPER, *Tringa maritima*, Brünnich.

S. and W. *Cat.* 43.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. A few killed at Yarmouth (S. and W. *n. s.*), one shot there by Mr.

Sabine's servant 1819 (Whitear's *Diary* 251), one killed there preserved and presented to the Norwich Museum by the Rev. W. Whitear (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* lxxvii. and Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 385), another Nov. 13 1849 (Dennis MS. Notes in Bewick), one specimen only seen at Yarmouth Oct. 1841; comparatively common there from Oct. to Dec. 1842; one shot May 14 1853, commencing the change to summer plumage (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 384, 385), one from the same place Nov. 13, 1875 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 4776), one Nov. 8, 1876 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 98), and one shot Nov. 7, 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 342), another in 1880, seen by Mr. Stevenson Sept. 25 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334); a female shot on Breydon Dec. 31, 1866, another Oct. 1867, and others Jan. 19 and Nov. 19, 1881 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 385-387, and in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 324-326), another Aug. 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). A fine male shot at Gunton Nov. 10, 1868 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1722), one from Lowestoft preserved by Thirtle (Newcome Collection); one killed there on the beach by Mr. F. Barton Nov. 26, 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334).

2. Shot at Easton Broad 1840 (Spald. *u. s.*). Not abundant about Aldeburgh, one taken in 1861; a few obtained at Thorpe in the winters of 1866, 69, 71 and 74 (Hele, *Alb.*, 128 and MS.).

3. One shot near the mouth of the Deben in 1882, by Mr. Russell (Col. Russell *in litt.*). Shotley, rather rare, found also at Walton, Erwarton, and Holbrook (Kerry MS.), one probably of this species seen flying along the shore of the Stour (S. and W. *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

7. One at Icklingham, 1840 (Bilson MS.).

8. Killed near Bury St. Edmund's by J. Dalton Esq., in 1845 (Bilson in *Journ. of Suff. Inst.* 46).

Months—May, August, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

Found along the whole length of the coast, but not very frequently; it is somewhat irregular in its appearances. The bird is very rarely met with at any great distance from the sea, its food consisting generally of marine mollusks and young shrimps. It occurs in autumn and winter and very rarely in spring.

DUNLIN, *Tringa alpina*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 43.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth abundant both in summer and winter plumage (Paget, *Y.* 9), a pair from Yarmouth in 1849, the female in summer plumage

(Bury Museum) ; some shot there early in June 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377) ; some in different states of plumage killed on Breydon, Dec. 13 1819 (Whitear's *Diary*, 251) ; feeds on the Breydon flats ; a white one killed there in spring, having only a few feathers rust-colour (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., pp. 372, 384), a rather pale variety a female obtained from Breydon Broad in Dec. 1868 ; in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !) ; small flocks on Breydon flats in September and October 1863 seen by Mr. Harting, who has described their habits there at great length (Stev. *u. s.* 374) ; immense flocks there Dec. 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 342). A few of the small race (*T. torquata* Degland) have been obtained at Yarmouth, one on April 28, 1858, in Prof. Newton's and Mr. Stevenson's Collections (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 38). Often picked up dead at the foot of the lighthouse at Lowestoft, killed by striking against the windows (Stev. *B. of N.*, 377).

2. Very plentiful at Southwold Aug. 1871, extremely rare the following Aug. (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308) ; one of the small race shot there in company with a large flock of the usual size Aug 21, 1873 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 3798). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate ; in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Very abundant about Aldeburgh ; a perfectly white one killed at Thorpe Aug. 1865 (Hele, *Alde*, 127, 128) ; plentiful there July 1881 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468), many seen there Sept. 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 16). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !).

3. Very common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Boxted (T. Poley v.v.). Mr. King once or twice noticed immense flocks apparently of this species skimming over the low meadows at Sudbury during floods, most probably, he thought, intermixed with other species as the Pigmy Curlew, Ring Dotterel, and Sanderling (King, *List*, 127). One seen by Capt. Bence by the side of his moat at Kentwell Hall, Melford, May 25, 1884 ; the other birds molested it (Bence v.v.).

7. Thetford (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 379, from A. Newton), and a male and female obtained there May 1851 (A. and E. Newton, Cambridge Museum).

8. One in winter plumage caught by a cat at Sicklesmere Feb. 1879 (Mrs. Mothersole v.v. who gave me the bird, C. B. !). Drinkstone, occasionally (Capt. Powell *in litt.*).

Months.—February, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.

One of the commonest birds on the coast, where it is found during nearly the whole year, and sometimes met with very far inland. In severe winters hundreds are

sometimes obtained by a single gunner in a day. This species is subject to great variation in plumage "apart altogether from seasonal changes" (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 380). There are likewise differences of size, which has led some foreign naturalists to distinguish two European species, but Mr. H. Saunders, after examining a large number of specimens, pronounces that there is every gradation between the two extremes (*Brit. B.* by Yarrell 379, 4th Ed.). The bird is believed not to breed in either Norfolk or Suffolk.

LITTLE STINT, *Tringa minuta*, Leisler.

S. and W. *Cat.* 43.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*) ; one killed there May 21, 1853 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 361.); another, a female in 1862 (Bury Museum) ; a male in summer plumage in May 1868 and three others in July, 1869, one of them in full summer plumage on the 16th (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 362, and *id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 1912) ; several appeared, one obtained in full summer plumage early in Aug. 1880 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). Not uncommon about Breydon (Paget, *Y.* 9) ; an adult bird obtained there May 1836 (Hoy in London's *Mag. N. H.* (N.S.) 1837, i., 117) ; two or three obtained by Capt. Longe about June 18, and others seen by him quite as late in the season (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 361) ; four immature birds shot there Sept. 13, 1870 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2497), others seen about May 12, 1871 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2829), a pair of old ones in change Aug. 12, 1872 (*id.* and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3317) ; five shot out of a flock Sept. 1881, two sent to me by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 488) ; thirty-four shot there between Sept. 1 and Sept. 17, 1881, seen by Mr. Lowne ; some others were shot which he did not see (Lowne in *litt.* and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325).

2. In small flocks near Thorpe, specimens obtained in spring and autumn 1865, 1866 (Hele, *Ald.*, 126 and MS.) ; shot on Aldeburgh Marshes, about 1855, in possession of Mr. Cooke (Carthew MS.) ; three shot near Aldeburgh Oct. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697), unusually plentiful in Sept. 1870 ; several shot (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2369), several again in Sept. 1871, 1872, and Aug. 1873 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2804, 3307, 3799), one Sept. 26, 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496), and a male in adult plumage Aug. 1879 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 52).

3. Ramsholt (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Killed on Ray Island, on the Stour (S. and W. *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

7. A male and a female obtained at Thetford (Newcome Collection).

Months.—May, June, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

Observed at a few places on the coast, from Yarmouth to the Stour, sometimes in small flocks; it has been very rarely found inland. A spring and autumn migrant, more usually seen in the autumn.

TEMMINCK'S STINT, *Tringa Temminckii*, Selby.

Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Two birds of the year obtained near Yarmouth about Sept. 1835 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (N.S.) i., 1837, p. 117, and *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 363); one taken at Yarmouth May 14, 1847 (J. H. Gurney and W. Fisher in *Z.* 1785), another, a female August 28, 1850 (Dennis MS. note in *Yarrell*, Bury Museum), one Oct. 2, 1851, four May 1861, one May 1866 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 364), two in Sept. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3319), and two immature birds Aug. 12, 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 341). An adult bird killed on Breydon May 1836 (Hoy in Loudon *u. s.*); one about May, another Nov. 23, 1861, four or five in May, June, and Aug. 1862 (*Stev. B. of N. u. s.*); one in June 1862 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8093), and a pair Sept. 1881, one in possession of Mr. Lowne (*Lowne in litt.*, and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 487, and *in litt.*).

2. A flock of ten seen on Benacre Broad about 1850, by Mr. Spalding, who shot and preserved one (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 363, note). Killed at Easton in 1843, probably the same bird (Spalding *u. s.*). In company with the Little Stint about Aldeburgh; shot there Sept 1865, May 20 and Aug. 30 1866 (Hele, *Ald.*, 126 and MS.); and one at Thorpe Mere May 2, 1867 (*Stev. u. s.*, 365); shot Sept. 1870 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2369), again in Sept. 1871 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2804), and two in Sept. 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496).

Months.—May, June, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2.

Found nearly in the same localities as the preceding, but not yet recorded South of Aldeburgh; it associates in small flocks with the Little Stint on the margins of broads and large ponds and on mud flats. It is however a much rarer bird (Stevenson and Hele *u. s.*).

SANDERLING, *Calidris arenaria* (L.).

S. and W. Cat. 36.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon on the beach in summer and winter (?) (Paget Y. 10); one shot there Sept. 1874 (H. Stevenson in Z. 2nd S., 4292); an adult April 11, 1878 (*id.* in Z. 3rd S. iii., 155); and one in winter plumage Nov. 5, 1878 (*id.* in Z. 3rd S. iv., 342). Seen on Breydon May 1871 (*id.* in Z. 2nd S. 2829); fine specimens shot there May 1874 (*id.* in Z. 2nd S. 4191); some obtained again about the middle of Sept. 1880 (*id.* in Z. 3rd S. vi., 377). Common on the beach at Lowestoft (Freeman v.v. C. B. !); eight seen there in Sept. 1880, by Mr. F. Barton (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. vi., 333).

2. Several obtained in winter (*sic*) plumage Aug. 15, 1872, at Southwold (H. Durnford in Z. 2nd S. 3308); one shot there Sept. 1881 (Travis in *litt.*). A small number visited Thorpe in June 1866, three were shot (Hele, *Ald.*, 110); two immature birds shot there Sept. 1871, one in possession of Mr. Tuck (J. G. Tuck in Z. 2nd S. 2805); two beautiful birds killed there Sept. 8, 1877 (*id.* in Z. 3rd S. i., 496), and one obtained on Thorpe Mere Jan. 2, 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in Z. 3rd S. iii. 265). Several seen in the first mere at Aldeburgh, Jan. 1867; a few obtained in May 1867 (Hele *u. s.*); killed at Aldeburgh, Jan. 15, 1880 (T. E. Gunn in Z. 3rd S. iv., 52); and a mature male and female killed there Sept. 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in Z. 3rd S. vii., 17).

3. Woodbridge district, in possession of Mr. Cooke (Carthew MS.). Common at Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Perhaps seen at Sudbury; see remarks under *Dunlin*.

8. One obtained at Pakenham in winter plumage, in Mrs. Casborne's possession (C. B. !).

Months.—January, April, May, June, August, September, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6 ?, 8.

Found not uncommonly on the coast from one end to the other; only rarely found far inland. They are most numerous in spring, come again in the end of August or beginning of September, and are rarely found in winter (see Stevenson *B. of N.* ii., 117). This and the two preceding breed only in high Northern latitudes (Howard Saunders' *Yarrell* iii.).

GREY PHALAROPE, *Phalaropus fulicarius* (L.).S. and W. *Cat.* 50. Catalogued only.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, rather rare; eight or nine in the winter of 1828 (Paget Y. 9); a pair in winter plumage sent from this place (Bury Museum); an immature bird believed to have been killed there seen in Leadenhall Market, Oct. 1870 (H. Stevenson in Z. 2nd S. 2497), and one seen there in Oct. 1872, swimming in the breakers off the South Denes. H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in Z. 2nd S. 3355) One shot at Breydon in Oct. 1866 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 438); one Sept. 12, 1873, its plumage being partly summer, partly winter (H. Stevenson in Z. 2nd S. 3859); one mentioned by Mr. Everitt as having been shot on Breydon Water in 1875 (Creed *in litt.*) One seen swimming in the sea at Lowestoft, Nov. 1, 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in Z. 2nd S. 3403).

2. Has been not unfrequently obtained about Aldeburgh in the autumn and winter (Hele, *Alld.*, 132 and MS.); a pair shot there by Mr. Fuller, Oct. 13, 1846 (G. Ransome in Z. 1693); two obtained there on Sept. 18 and 19, 1866, both males (*Occurrences of Grey Phalarope in Autumn* 1866, by J. H. Gurney, jun. 21, and Hele in Z. 2nd S. 499), and one washed ashore near the Life-boat home Nov. 20, 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in Z. 2nd S. 1698); one seen Sept. 2, 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in Z. 3rd S. vii., 15).

3. One shot at the mouth of the Orwell, Nov. 3, 1882 (Kerry *in litt.*). One shot at Bawdsey in 1880, in possession of Mr. Fonnereau (H. Turner *in litt.*) One shot at Shotley (Kerry MS.).

4. An immature bird shot on the Gipping at Blakenham (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. One killed by the telegraph wires at Lakenheath Sept. 20, 1866, in the Newcome Collection (*Occurrences of Grey Phalarope, &c.*, by J. H. Gurney, jun. 21; C. B.!).

Months.—September, October, November, and “winter.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 7.

Almost exclusively an autumnal bird, although it is recorded above as having been observed in winter (see Stev. *B. of N.*, u. s.). It probably occurs most years, but must be looked upon as a rather rare visitor. The extraordinary immigration into this country in 1866 seems to have lain between August 20 and October 8; three specimens, apart from the Breydon one, occurred that year in Suffolk in September (J. H. Gurney, jun. u. s., who gives ample details).

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE, *Phalaropus hyperboreus* (L.).*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, very rare ; Mr. Miller had a pair, one in winter and the other in summer plumage (Paget, Y. 9 ; now in Mr. Gurney's Collection) ; one killed near that place in Oct. 1850 ; another in Nov. 1854 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 440) ; a male bird June 19, 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 95) ; one killed on Breydon in winter 1824, possibly the same as one of Mr. Miller's pair (Sir W. J. Hooker quoted in Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 442) ; one immature shot Sept. 4, and another Oct. 3, 1881 (J. H. Gurney, jun. who has the former, in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 488, and H. Stevenson vii., 318, 319) ; one, a bird of the year, obtained in Sept. 1882 (H. Stevenson and Lowne *in litt.* C. B. !) a male shot at the same place Sept. 7, 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). One immature shot at Hopton, Sept. 29, 1881, swimming in a pond with ducks (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 488, and H. Stevenson vii., 318).

2. Three said by Mr. Farr to have been obtained at Benacre, Sept. 1853 ; the Editor of the *Naturalist* suspects that they were Grey Phalaropes (*Nat.* for 1853, 275).

3. Two shot at Aldeburgh, Oct. 26, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 319, from Hele in *Field*) ; one from this place killed in Nov. about 1879 after a heavy gale, in Mr. V. H. Crewe's Collection (V. H. Crewe *in litt.*). One shot at Hollesley in autumn 1871, by Mr. Threadkill, of Ipswich, who has the bird (Haward MS.).

4. One shot at Needham Market, Nov. 1877 (preserved by Bilson).

West Suffolk.

6. One killed early in Dec. 1881 on a pond at Acton (from W. Garrard, in my Collection, C. B.).

7. An immature bird shot on Lakenheath Fen Nov. 28, 1860 (S. P. Saville in *Z.* 7316).

Months.—June, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2?, 3, 6, 7.

Although this bird has been found in several parts of Suffolk distant from one another, it must be regarded as rare in all. Very few have been met with except in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth. A spring and autumn migrant, occurring more usually in this county and in Norfolk in the autumn than in the spring.

WOODCOCK, *Scolopax rusticola*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 47.

Districts all. Found throughout the county more or less commonly in different years, where there are woods. Has long been observed in great numbers on the coast in the autumn, and also flying in the evening or night in the interior; the bird is thus peculiarly liable to accidents, and has often been killed by striking against the lanterns of lighthouses, or telegraph wires; one out of a flock flying over Ipswich early in 1866 was impaled on the arrow of the vane of a church (Pennant, *Br. Z.* ii., 436; Hele, *Ald.* 122; A. P. Smith in *Z.* 2nd S. 271). Has bred at Herringfleet (Col. Leathes), Yoxford (F. Spalding), Ufford (G. T. Rope), Butley (Lord Rendlesham), Brettenham (S. and W.), Melford (Capt. Bence), Hinderclay (Foster-Melliar), Ixworth (G. T. Rope), Woolpit Wood (Col. Parker), and Felsham (F. Clarke). Very heavy specimens have occurred; one at Hadleigh in or about 1770 is said to have weighed 24 oz.! (the usual weight lying between 11 and 14 oz.); a very large one was killed at Thornham about 1875 (Yarrell *Br. B.* ii., 595 (Ed. 1843) Lord Henniker v.v. C. B. !). The following varieties have been noticed. A small red female in a garden at Yarmouth June 14, 1873 (Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3713); a fulvous bird shot in Stanstead Wood Dec. 12, 1846 (Capt. Bence); a piebald example at Lowestoft Manor 1859 (figured in *Young England* iii., 213); and a pure white bird seen at Corton, about April 20, 1873 (H. Stevenson *u. s.* 3712). Has been only occasionally observed in March and April (the breeding months); it is especially met with at Aldborough (and probably in general on the coast) from September to November inclusive (Hele, *Ald.*, 122). The bulk of these birds appear to come into this county in the end of September or in October, and leave early in March. A few remain during the summer (S. and W. *u. s.*; Lord Rendlesham in *litt.*). An ample account of this species in East Anglia may be seen in *Stev. B. of N.* 272-298.

GREAT SNIPE, *Gallinago major* (Gmelin).

A specimen from Suffolk, formerly in Montagu's Collection, is now in the British Museum.—S. and W. *Cat.* 47. Norfolk specimens only mentioned.—Spalding, *List*, xxxvii. Rather rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon in the autumn (Paget, *Y.* 9); one killed there in Mr. Hillen's possession (Hillen v.v.); another in Mr. Clarke's (W. Clarke in *litt.*). About eight appeared in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth and Lowestoft Sept. 1880; one shot at Carlton Colville on

the 17th, recorded in the *Field* as weighing eleven oz.; others weighed between seven and eight oz. (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334, and 373). A pair killed near Breydon, Sept. 16, 1871 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2833). One still (1870) every now and then obtained at Herringfleet (Leathes *in litt.*); one from St. Olave's, Herringfleet, Sept. 12, 1884, from Lowne, (in my Collection, C. B.). Twelve or thirteen shot in the beginning of Sept. 1842, near Lowestoft (W. R. Fisher in *Z.*, 182). A male shot there in April 1846 (P. E. Hansell in *Z.* 3175); Mr. Stevenson, quoting this, gives reasons for suspecting that it belonged to the large race of the Common Snipe (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 300). An adult bird shot at Barneby in spring, 1851 in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*, who says it is the finest he ever saw from East Anglia). Fine adult female killed October 5, 1865 at Worlington Hall, near Beccles (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S., 40).

2. Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.* C. B.!). Several specimens have been seen about Aldeburgh, generally in August; one was obtained in 1860, not preserved; another was seen there in Aug. 1867, and a male shot Aug. 21, 1882 (Hele, *Ald.*, 124 and MS.); occasionally shot on the Saltings by the river side (James MS.).

3. One killed at Butley in 1879, and another in Oct. 1881; the former is in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (Lord Rendlesham v.v.; C. B.!).

4. Near Ipswich, 1847 (Bilson MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One, very large and heavy, shot by the Stour at Melford by Sir W. Parker Nov. 18, 1881, not preserved (Sir W. Parker *in litt.*).

7. A female shot at Mildenhall, Aug. 13, 1854 (Bury Museum). One distinctly seen March 13, 1865 on the Little Ouse near Thetford (M. R. Pryor in *Z.* 9564). One shot at Icklingham by Rev. R. Gwilt in Sept. (Hawkins MS.). A young bird shot by Mr. Blake at Tuddenham in Sept. 1854; not preserved (W. Blake *in litt.*).

8. One seen at Ickworth by Lord Bristol and others; it was not molested (Marquis of Bristol v.v.). Shot at Felsham in a stubble by the late Mr. S. G. White about 1846 (W. M. White v.v.).

Months—March?, April?, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.

Though occasionally found in nearly all the Suffolk districts, it is decidedly rare everywhere except in a few places on the coast. It is generally an autumnal bird. Probably a few recorded above may really be the larger race of the Common Snipe, *Gallinago russata* (Gould), or Russet Snipe, as he provisionally calls it in his *British Birds*.

COMMON SNIPE, *Gallinago media*, Leach.S. and W. *Cat.* 47.—Catalogued only.

Districts all ; recorded as common or abundant at Yarmouth, where in the winters of 1829 and 1844 five hundred have been brought to market in one day, the average number being about fifty a week during the season from October to April (Paget, Stevenson), at Herringfleet (Leathes), Leiston (Rope), Aldeburgh (Hele), Shotley (Kerry), and Sudbury (King); sparingly at Finborough (R. J. Pettiward), Bacton (A. B. Hemsworth), Gazeley (Tearle); about Cockfield (C.B.), and at Ickworth (Lord John Hervey). A beautiful fawn-coloured variety killed near Yarmouth Jan. 13, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3559). A large specimen is in the possession of Mr. Bantock of Lavenham, it was shot at Preston a few years ago; the plumage is that of the common and not of the Great Snipe, which has bars throughout underneath the body (C. B. !); another, a female, weighing six ounces and a quarter, was shot in the first mere at Aldborough, Aug. 21, 1867 (Hele, *Ald.* 124, who calls it *Gould's* Snipe; the ordinary weight of the Common Snipe is about four ounces). Col. Leathes shot a very dark specimen at Herringfleet about 1870 (Leathes in *litt.*). These two last varieties have been called *Scolopax russata* and *S. Sabini* respectively.* Nests have been observed at Herringfleet (Col. Leathes), Aldeburgh, occasionally (Hele), Westleton (Spalding MS.), Leiston (G. T. Rope in *Z.*), Redgrave (Wilson MS.), Oakley (Clarke MS.), Melford (Capt. Bence v.v.), Brandon (F. Norgate in *litt.*), Thetford, Wangford, Cavenham, Elveden, and more especially Barnham† (A. Newton in *Z.* and v.v.), and at Tostock (Foster-Melliard MS.). I observed many at Mildenhall in the summer (June 14) of 1884 by the river, where it probably breeds.

The numbers of this bird are being continually diminished in consequence of drainage and other agricultural improvements, but as late as 1879, two gentlemen shooting all day, brought into Col. Leathes' larder at Herringfleet, no less than 103 Snipe, most of which were full Snipe (*Unn. Notes on N. H.* 3, Lond. 1884).

* Mr. Harting, who in his *Handbook* retains *Gallinago Sabini* (Vigors) as a distinct species now inclines to believe that it ought to be regarded as a melanism of the common species (*Proc. Z. Soc.* 1877, p. 533). See H. Saunders' *Yarrell* iii., 347, 350, 4th. Ed.

† Here, more than forty years ago, on

a piece of low land, only a few acres in extent, was an evergreen boggy spot, frequented by Snipes all the year round, there being in the breeding season from a dozen to twenty pairs. About 1845 the place was drained, and the Snipes completely disappeared. (See *Stev. B. of N* ii., 306 7 note).

JACK SNIPE, *Gallinago gallinula* (L.).

S. and W. Cat. 47. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), at Aldeburgh, especially during autumn and early spring (Hele), about Shotley (Kerry), at Sudbury (King); numerous in Nov., 1883, about Rattlesden (D. Parker); sparingly at Leiston, once as late as May 4, 1877 (Rope in *Z.*), Bealings (Moore); Cockfield (C. B. !), and Gazeley (Fearle). It has been very rarely observed in the summer months, Mr. C. Girdlestone had one brought him in June, 1822; in June, 1824, he himself saw a pair on Bradwell common, and about two years after, another specimen was shot. Mr. Miller says he has had Jack's eggs brought to him, they were smaller and of a more elliptical shape than those of the Common Snipe, which they otherwise exactly resemble (Paget *Y.* 9). It is supposed to have bred at Oakley; it has been seen there during the last two or three summers, and a young one was picked up in the summer of 1881 (W. Clarke in *litt.*). Col. Leathes gives an interesting account of its having bred at Herringfleet. Early in August, 1869, his gamekeeper announced that during the summer some Jack Snipe had bred in one of the marshes, and that he had often flushed the Jack from the nest during the season, adding that the young were now strong and healthy on the wing; Col. Leathes went with him to the marshes, and in no long time shot fifteen; he does not think it possible that these birds could have migrated, as they do not appear, as a rule, before the middle of October, or early in November; he never knew of a flight as early as "the middle of August" on his own Snipe ground, when Lubbock says they migrate to Norfolk.* He was afterwards informed by the late Mr. Talman, Rector of the next parish of Haddiscoe, Norfolk, that without doubt Jack Snipe had bred in the marshes there more than once (Col. Leathes in *litt.* and *Unnatural Nat. Hist. Notes*, by H. M. L. 64-66. Lond. 1884.). The evidence taken as a whole of the Jack Snipe's having bred in Suffolk is certainly strong, and cannot lightly be put aside. At the same time, it does not amount to an absolute demonstration; the examples mentioned by Col. Leathes are perhaps the best; yet it is possible that the nests found by the keeper may have been those of the Common Snipe, and that the Jack Snipes shot by Col. Leathes may have migrated from the Continent.

The Jack Snipe appears to be less numerous than the Common Snipe in Suffolk. Mr. H. Saunders (in *Yarrell* iii., 353, 4th Ed.) says that it may safely be stated that there is not one single well-authenticated instance of the Jack Snipe's having bred in the British Islands. It usually arrives in England in September and departs in April.

* Lubbock says: On the 1st of August Barton Fen, *Fauna of Norf.* 120 (Ed. 1883, I saw a Jack Snipe shot upon 1879).

BAR-TAILED GODWIT, *Limosa lapponica* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 46.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii.—Visits the Eastern coast in its annual migration.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth May 1868 (W. Clarke, MS. notes in *Yarrell*, who has it; Creed MS.); one from that place in the Bury Museum; a male shot Aug. 1872 in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !); common about Breydon (Paget, *Y.* 9); two immature shot there Sept. 1870; several in good red plumage May 1874 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2497, 4191); a few seen there April 19, 1878, with red breasts (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 51), and some May 12 and early in Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377), and one obtained Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*).

2. Thorpe Fen 1828 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163); a great many appeared about the Thorpe mere and river in May 1860 and 1866; a few visit Aldeburgh every spring and autumn (Hele, *Alde*, 121; James MS.; and Kerry MS.); on the mud flats of the Alde April 24, 1869 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1861); a pair from Aldeburgh in 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection), and two, one red the other partly so, killed there Aug. 1879 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 52); a mature male, still with red breast, killed on the edge of the marsh Sept. 2, 1882; several seen later in the month (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 15); one shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. A male in fine summer plumage shot at Wickham Market in April 1868 (H. Lingwood *in litt.*, who shot it); Woodbridge Oct. 1881 (Asten v.v.; C. B. !); Deben River, red plumage (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips); very common on the shores of the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot at Sudbury Nov. 1882 (Rose v.v.; C. B.!).

Months.—April, May, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

This spring and autumn migrant is not uncommon on the coast, but is rarely found at any distance from it.

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT, *Limosa ægocephala* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 46.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. But seldom obtained.

East Suffolk.

1. A large flock at Yarmouth in Oct. 1819; an egg received about 1821 from the same place (S. and W. *u. s.*); a pair from Yarmouth, the

female taken Aug. 1850, the male Aug. 1858 (Bury Museum); a female in full summer plumage killed there May 1859, in Capt. Longe's Collection (Stev. *B. of N.* ii. 251); a pair in immature plumage killed Sept. 4, 1862 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8330); an immature bird Aug. 22, 1863, in the Collection of the Rev. C. J. Lucas; four immature specimens said to have been killed at Yarmouth in Aug. 1864; one in Mr. Stevenson's Collection; another adult on Jan. 10, 1866 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii. 251); and one shot Sept. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S., 3319). Common about Breydon (Paget *Y.* 8); a young male shot there Aug. 12, 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3317); another young bird from a marsh near Breydon Sept. 5, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859 from J. E. Harting), and a male and two females in unusually perfect summer plumage shot April 27, 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4631).

2. Mr. Spalding shot one at Easton Broad (Spald. *u. s.*). Westleton, rare (Spalding MS.). A few seen in Thorpe Mere, Aug. 1871, one of them taken (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S., 2804). Annually at Aldeburgh in autumn (Kerry MS.), several seen there and four killed in Aug. 1877 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496). Two specimens obtained above Slaughden Aug. 29, 1863 (Hele, *Alld.*, 121). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection C. B. !).

3. Woodbridge district, grey and red forms, in possession of Mr. Cooke (Carthew MS.); one from Woodbridge River (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection).*

Formerly bred.

Months.—January, April, May, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Occurs much more rarely than the preceeding. Does not breed, although formerly it appears to have done so (see Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 249-250).

CURLEW, *Numenius arquatus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 42.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very common (Paget, *Y.* 8). Always plentiful on the Breydon muds (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 196). Lowestoft, not rare (Freeman v.v.).

2. Some obtained at Southwold Aug. 1871 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S.

* Mr. Stevenson thinks that Whelp Moor, near Lakenheath, probably derived its name from this species which was known by the name of Yarwhelp in Sir

T. Browne's time (Stev. *B. of N.* ii. 252). It is not now, I believe, found inland in Suffolk.

2906); seen there in large flocks Aug. 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308). Westleton (Spalding MS.). Plentiful at Aldeburgh in July 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434); not so abundant there as formerly; a few may be seen all the year at Iken (Hele, *Ald.*, 116). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection C. B. !); large flocks about Orford Ness in Aug. 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3798).

3. Very common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

4. Between Ipswich and Harwich at all times of the year (S. and W. *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Occasionally met with at Eye (W. Clarke in *litt.*).

6. One shot at Boxted by Mr. Cross in 1881 (Cutmore v.v.). A pair killed in the neighbourhood of Sudbury in or before 1843, in the Sudbury Museum (T. B. Hall in *Z.* 342); one of these is now in my Collection (C. B. !).

7. One shot near Lakenheath (Wainwright v.v., who has it; C. B. !).

8. Troston Heath (H. Jones v.v.). Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). One seen flying over the Rectory at Rougham in September 1882 (F. Shaw v.v., who saw it).

Months.—July, August, September, “all the year.”

Districts.—All.

Common on the coast, and occasionally met with inland. Its numbers are increased in the autumn and winter by the migratory movements, more especially of immature birds. It has long been observed that it does not breed in this county (Booth, *Rough Notes*, pl. iv. ; Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 195; S. and W. *u. s.*).

WHIMBREL, *Numenius phaeopus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 42.—Arrives on the coast early in May, and migrates again in the latter part of the autumn.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very common (Paget, *Y.* 8). One shot on Breydon July 1816 (Whitear's *Diary*, 244); the bird appears on Breydon in May so invariably that it is known by the gunners as the “May bird” (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 199); abundant there Aug. 1, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325); Mr. F. Frere describes them as always scarce in autumn on Breydon and rarely if ever seen during the winter months (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 200). Lowestoft, not rare (Freeman v.v.).

2. One obtained in Aug. 1871 at Southwold (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 2906). Westleton (Spalding MS.). Two frequented the marshes at Leiston in May 1871, and a few others in May 1872 (Rope MS.).

Arrives about Aldeburgh early in May and remains about three weeks; an albino seen in company with a large flock of others in May 1867 Hele, *Alld.*, 116); one taken in Aug. 1871 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection); abundant there in July 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434); one killed in Sept. 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 16). Five seen Oct. 1868 near Iken (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection; C. B.!). Large flocks seen about Orford Ness in Aug. 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3798).

3. Very common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

7. Two or three taken near Thetford (Newby *in litt.*). One shot at Gazeley, 1879 (Travis v.v.; in my Collection; C. B.).

Months.—May, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant on the coast from one end to the other; the birds usually arrive in May and stay a few days, then passing northwards; by the end of August, or a little later, they appear again on their southward journey, but are then less abundant than in the spring (see *Stev. B. of N. u. s.*). It is but rarely found inland.

FAM. TANTALIDÆ.

GLOSSY IBIS, *Ibis falcinellus* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 42 (mentioning Norfolk specimens only).

East Suffolk.

1. A pair shot at the mouth of the Norwich river (the Yare) Sept. 13 1824 (now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's from Mr. J. J. Gurney's Collection), there were four more in company with them (Paget, *Y.* 8); the pair shot are mentioned also in Lombe's MS. notes in Bewick and in Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. Norf.* p. lxvi.; a pair shot at Yarmouth Jan. 1825 (Lombe's MS. notes in *Mont. Dict.*); one seen near this place early in Jan. 1868 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 193, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1493). A mature female killed at Blundestone May 27 1850 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2879). One mentioned by Mr. Everitt as having been seen Jan. 1855; probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*).

Months.—January, May, September.

District.—1.

A very rare visitant to Suffolk, but it may possibly have been more abundant in past times. Mr. Lubbock says that less than a hundred years ago it was familiarly known to the gunners of Lynn in Norfolk as the Black Curlew, but it is now equally uncommon in that county (See *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 191). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. thinks it impossible that this bird can have ever been common enough to have had a local name (*in litt.*).

FAM. PLATALEIDÆ.

SPOONBILL, *Platalea leucorodia* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 41.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii.

1. A flock migrated into the marshes near Yarmouth in April 1774; Pennant gives a description furnished by Mr. Sparshall from a specimen killed there at that time (Pennant's *Br. Z.* ii., 634-5, Lond. 1776); several killed there in 1808 (Paget, *Y.* 8); occasionally met with there, generally in the winter; one killed in May 1818 (S. and W. *u. s.*); one, a male, occurred in June 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2499); an immature female shot about Oct. 1864, in Mr. Lucas' Collection (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 188); two immature males shot May 4 1868, one in Mr. Stevenson's Collection (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1295; *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 189); a young bird killed in Oct. 1871 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 2871; and 3rd S. iv., 514); and three males in June, 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 157). Two or three are generally shot every spring on Breydon (Paget, *Y.* 8); one killed there May 1818 (Whitcar's *Diary*, 248); three more in June 1834 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 185, from Sir W. J. Hooker); one from the same place June 18, 1850 (Bury Museum); one shot July 6, 1860; a pair in May 1862; two or three seen early in May 1863; a pair in mature plumage May 23, 1865; in Mr. Tomlinson's Collection (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 187, 188; see also T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1865 p. 108); a fine old male shot May 2, 1866; in Mr. Lucas' Collection; another old male in 1868; about the same time as the pair shot at Yarmouth on May 4; in Mr. Overend's Collection (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 188-9); a fine specimen shot in May 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2830); two others in July of the same year (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2832); two seen in May 1872 (*id.* and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3133); four shot in May and June 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3712); one seen early in the winter of 1876 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 95); about eight seen on or near Breydon in the spring and summer of 1880, one as late as the

first week in July (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 370-1); a single bird seen there for several days in the first week of Sept., and another Oct. 27 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 372-3); five seen there at 4 a.m. May 19, 1881; four were sleeping with heads thrown back and buried in their feathers, while one apparently stood sentinel; about twenty large gulls were with them; a single bird was seen there June 23; one shot in May 1882 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 317, and viii. 372). One stated by the late Mr. Thirtle to have been killed (in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft) but no date recorded in his MS. (Thirtle *in litt.*); a magnificent adult couple, both females, killed at one shot by Mr. Johnson, of Benacre Hall, between Lowestoft and Southwold in May 1863 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 187, and in *Z.* 8691). Four mentioned by Mr. Everitt as killed in 1874; probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*).

2. Benacre, Dec. 1854 (Creed MS.); another, shot by Mr. Durnford Dec. 1866 (W. Bilson in *Journ. of Suff. Inst.* 46); another in Jan. 1869, in Lord Malmesbury's Collection (W. Hart and Son in *Z.* 2nd S. 1562). Seen at Easton Broad in 1835 (Spald. *u. s.*). One shot at Southwold Sept. 26 1868 (W. Gibson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1484). One shot at Thorpe Mere Nov. 1829 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163); again in 1848, another immature Sept. 29, 1858 (E. Neave in *Z.* 6266); one killed there in the winter of 1865-6, a pair seen (Rope MS.); two seen June 25, 1868 (*Field*). Several instances have occurred near Aldeburgh, mostly during the early summer and autumn; sixteen are enumerated by Mr. Hele (Hele, *Ald.*, 115 and MS.; see also Acton for others in 1828, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163); an adult shot there by Mr. Fuller (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692); one seen in July 1848 by Mr. W. H. Haward (F. W. Johnston in *Z.* 2229); another Oct. 12, 1871 between Aldeburgh and Orford (H. R. Leach in *Z.* 2nd S. 2871); nine seen in the marshes June 1827, and two of them shot (F. Kerry in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 343, 1525). Two killed at Orford May 21, 1881, possibly part of the flock seen on Breydon (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 317).

3. Two shot in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge out of a flock of four in May 1881, in Mr. Hillen's possession (W. H. M. Carthew *in litt.*). A pair shot at Hollesley Aug. 1881 (Asten v.v. C. B. !), four seen there Aug. 1884, and two shot (J. J. H. Knights in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 471). A pair shot at Bawdsey Ferry in 1881 (G. Newson *in litt.*). Has been shot on the river Stour before 1824 (S. and W. *u. s.*), and another more recently (Kerry MS.). Sir Thomas Browne says that in his time, the seventeenth century, they built on the tops of high trees at Trimley, and he adds "they come in March" (Works iv., p. 315-6 Wilkin's Ed.)

West Suffolk.

8. A male bird killed near Norton Hall by Mr. Sturgeon in 1864 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46). A fine specimen shot near Bury St. Edmund's, in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.* C. B. !).

Formerly bred, but has not been known to do so for about two centuries.

Months.—January, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 8.

This fine bird has probably rarely visited us of late years without being recorded. Much the greater number during the last sixty years have been observed in spring and summer; though Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear say that it was generally met with in the winter. If it were not molested, it would probably breed with us as it used to do in Sir Thomas Browne's time.

FAM. CICONIIDÆ.

WHITE STORK, *Ciconia alba*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 38.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii.

East Suffolk.

1. A Stork seen about Yarmouth by Mr. Penrice and Mr. Bonfellow in the autumn of 1810 (Paget, *Y.* 8; Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 178); one shot there April 1815 (Cambridge Museum); another adult shot near that place in 1842, in the Norwich Museum (Stev. *u. s.*, 179, J. H. Gurney, and W. R. Fisher); one said to have been killed in Jan. 1852 (L. H. Irby in *Z.* 3476); and an immature specimen in Feb. 1852, sent to Norwich for preservation (Stev. *u. s.* 180); a fine specimen in 1858, bought in the flesh by Mr. F. A. Sealy (now in the Collection of the Rev. C. J. Lucas); one shot about May 1873, supposed to be the bird seen rather earlier at Leiston (G. T. Rope MS.); and one sent to Norwich from Yarmouth in May 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd. S. iii., 155). A pair seen at Gorleston, and one killed a few years before 1824 (S. and W. *u. s.*). An adult female killed on Breydon June 7, 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2291; Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 180); an adult male about March 15, 1852 (L. H. Irby in *Z.* 3476); another, an old male, in June 1865 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1865, 108); a pair seen in May and June and at length killed near Burgh Castle in July 1817, and another in the following Nov. (Stev. *u. s.* 179, and S. and W. *u. s.*)

2. One seen at Leiston in the marshes May, 1873, too wary to be approached (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3580); another seen there in 1877 (*id.* MS.). A single specimen seen in the winter of 1860-61 by the river between Snape and Slaughden; another seen at Thorpe (Hele,

Ald., 113 and MS.). Three seen some weeks in spring 1830 about Thorpe Fen and Butley Creek; one of these(?), a splendid specimen, killed on the Sudbourn Hall estate by Lord Hertford's keeper in 1830, in Sir R. Wallace's collection (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv., 163 (1831) C. B.!) One washed up by the tide near the Aldeburgh Lifeboat house Nov. 1868, not preserved (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699); one seen there several times and at length put up by some boys, after which it disappeared (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 4536).

3. A female shot at Trimley in spring 1860; in possession of Mr. Haward (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

7. One killed at Mildenhall in 1830 (Spald. *u. s.*).

Months.—January, February, March, April, May, June, July, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

A rare visitant principally met with at a few places on the coast, very seldom found in the winter months.

FAM. GRUIDÆ.

COMMON CRANE, *Grus cinerea*, Bechstein.

East Suffolk.

1. A very fine adult female killed in April 1845, at Kirkley; it was walking slowly in a barley field, apparently searching for food; the wind had for some time previously been easterly; given by Mr. Scales to Mr. J. H. Gurney (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norf.* 82, Southwell's Note; *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 128-9; J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 1320, C. B.!).

West Suffolk.

6. Said to have been seen flying over Sudbury (Hills v.v.).

Month.—April.

Districts.—1, 6(?)

Only one certain specimen of this rare visitant has occurred in the county. In ancient times it appears to have been a resident in Great Britain.

FAM. ARDEIDÆ.

COMMON HERON, *Ardea cinerea*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 39.

East Suffolk.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth, more

particularly at Breydon (Paget, Stevenson, G. C. Davies), on Fritton Broad (C. B.), about Aldeburgh (Hele, Tuck), at Great Bealings (Moor MS.), on the Orwell (C. B.), about Shotley (Kerry), at Bramford (Haward), at Oakley (W. Clarke), at Sudbury (King), and formerly at Mildenhall (Sir C. Bunbury). Heronries exist, or lately have existed, at Barsham Old Hall (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*), at Henham Hall, at Blackheath near Friston, which is probably one of the largest in England, containing, in 1871, perhaps about two hundred nests scattered over a large wood of Scotch firs, overlooking the river Alde (Harting in Z. 2nd S. 3265, J. H. Gurney, sen., in Z. 2nd S. 3315); on the right hand of the Blythe, between Blythburgh and Walberswick, in a clump of tall firs (Harting *u. s.* 3406); at Orwell Park* (Harting *u. s.*); and on a small scale at Cavenham (Harting *u. s.* 3265, and A. Newton v.v.). The Barsham Heronry was formerly at Herringfleet,† where the keepers recently destroyed the young birds, so that the old ones forsook the place (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*, Col. Leathes *in litt.*); that at Orwell Park came in 1871 from Woolverstone Park (Harting *u. s.* 3406). Nests have also been found at Boxted Hall (W. R. Bevan); in the park at Redgrave (Holt Wilson), and about 1835, it is said, at Cockfield (Bligh v.v.; see my *Materials for a Hist. of Cockfield in Proc. Suff. Inst.* v. 213).

* The Rev. F. B. Zincke gives the following interesting account of the Orwell Heronry. "In the reign of Elizabeth the burgesses of Ipswich lodged a complaint against the then owner of this Heronry, that his Herons destroyed their fish. The Queen in Council issued an order for the destruction of the Heronry. It has, however, survived this order, which certainly no lover of birds, perhaps few lovers of fish, will regret. The Heronry at Orwell Park is an interesting sight. . . . One may note the caution of the Herons in placing their nests only in trees that, by being situated in a valley, are very much protected from the wind. A gale would be too much for so large a bird on so large a nest in an exposed position. . . . Some thirty years ago one of the late Archdeacon Berners'

keepers shot a Heron with a brass plate on its leg, which gave the information that it had come from a certain Heronry in Lincolnshire. The brass plate he returned to the gentleman who owned the Heronry, who replied that he was not surprised that one of his Herons should be shot on the Orwell, for not long previously one had been shot on the Danube not far from Vienna."—(F. B. Zincke in *Suffolk Chronicle*, May 31, 1884).

† Mr. F. Frere, on a recent visit to the Fritton (Herringfleet) Heronry, was informed by the keeper that the birds lay a first clutch of eggs, which take three weeks to hatch; after about a fortnight they lay as many more, which are hatched off with the young birds in the nest. (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 139, note).

Whitear mentions a Heronry near Orford* early in the century; also that a pair of Herons bred three times at Gawdy Hall (Harleston), the eggs were taken twice, and the young ones once, about the year 1808 (*Diary*, 258).

The Heron has probably been seen on every large piece of water in the county, and is also seen not uncommonly flying over other parts, and occasionally remaining for a short time even where, as at Cockfield, there is but little water to attract it. It has been observed at sea, thirty miles off Yarmouth (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 144).

PURPLE HERON, *Ardea purpurea*, L.

Spald. *List*, xxxvii.

East Suffolk.

1. Has been killed either three or four times about Yarmouth; Col. Montagu had one from this place, another was sent to the British Museum by the Rev. George Lucas (Paget, *Y.* 7); two shot here were in 1831 in Mr. Miller's possession (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 147); another, a very fine adult bird, is in possession of Mr. W. G. Blake of Nowton Hall (C. B. !); another was killed near the same place about 1842 (Lot 362 in Mr. Spalding's Sale); and an immature specimen was killed Oct. 17, 1878, preserved by Gunn (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd. S. iii., 159; T. E. Gunn 3rd S., iv. 52). A male bird was killed on Oulton Broad, June 1833, and a female Sept. 18 the same year (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 147; both in the Norwich Museum, J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*). An immature bird is mentioned by Mr. Everitt as having been shot in 1875, probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*). A beautiful young bird was shot from a boat in a high wind from N.E., about 6 a.m., in Parker's Reach of the Waveney, on Sept. 21, 1882; when first seen it was sitting among sedges as if looking for fish (G. Rouse *in litt.*, who was in the boat); it was sent by Messrs. Garrod, of Beccles, to Mr. Roberts, Norwich, for preservation (H. Stevenson *in litt.*, who saw it).

3. One from Kingsfleet Water, Woodbridge River, Nov. 1835 (Hoy in London's *Mag. N. H.*, N.S. i. (1837), 116).

4. A beautiful pair taken on the Orwell were brought in the flesh to Mr. Podd, and are now in the Ipswich Museum (J. E. Taylor v.v.; C. B.!).

Months.—June, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 3, 4.

A rare visitant to the Suffolk coast and the rivers near it;

* He possibly intends the Heronry at Blackheath, which is a few miles distant.

the bird has probably strayed from Holland, where it may be considered rather common (Yarrell *Br. B.* ii., 452 Ed. 1843; see however Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., 219).

NIGHT HERON, *Nycticorax griseus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 40. One shot in Suffolk, and slightly wounded, was long kept alive by Mr. Hunt.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Mr. Youell has known six or seven to have been shot at Yarmouth at different times (Paget, *Y.* 8); one shot by Mr. Staggs on a tree in his Nursery garden about 1800; one taken near Yarmouth in 1820 (S. and W. *u.s.*; Lombe's MS. notes in *Mont. Dict.*); a fine specimen recorded by Paget as a Cayenne Night Heron, was shot in the Apollo Garden May 24 1824 (in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection from that of Mr. S. Miller); another, also killed in a garden at Yarmouth, bought at Doubleday's Sale (date lost), is in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*, Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* lxvi., and Lombe's MS. notes in *Bewick*); one taken between Yarmouth and Lowestoft in 1831 (Lombe's MS. notes in *Mont. Dict.*).

2. Westleton (Spalding MS.). A pair shot in 1866 at Sudbourn, near Orford, bought at the Rev. J. Maynard's Sale, now in Mr. V. H. Crewe's Collection (R. Hillen, v.v., Hele, *Ald.* 113, V. H. Crewe *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. An immature bird shot at Eye; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.*; C. B.!).

6. Near Bildeston, Oct. 1829 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii., 436 (1830). Hadleigh (Spalding MS.).

7. One immature caught at Exning alive and brought to Mr. Howlett, June 10, 1883 (Howlett v.v., C.B.!).

Months.—May, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 5, 6, 7.

This bird, rare in Britain generally, has occasionally been met with in Suffolk, both on the coast and inland. Its geographical range over the old and new world is very extensive.

COMMON BITTERN, *Botaurus Stellaris* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 40.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 7); one killed near that place Jan. 15, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3559); another Jan. 15, 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 431); a fine specimen Jan. 23, 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 336), and one Feb. 13, 1880 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd. S. iv., 52); another Feb. 9, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd. S. vii., 315). Not very uncommon at the Burgh end of Breydon (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 170). An immature male shot at Lound Nov. 24, 1882 (W. Lowne in *litt.*). One shot on the Oulton marshes, Dec. 3, 1884 (*Lowestoft Journal*). A fine specimen killed at Lowestoft Jan. 7, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3558). One killed at Beccles in Nov. 1876 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 97). Three fine birds were put up by Col. Leathes at the same moment on Barnaby Broad in 1873; one was shot by the Rev. J. F. Reeve, who has it; (Leathes in *litt.*); he has another shot there many years before (Reeve in *litt.*); a female was obtained there in 1879 (Freeman v.v.).

2. A fine old male shot at Benacre Jan. 13, 1865, and a young male shot there Feb. 6 the same year (T. E. Gunn in *Young England* (Newspaper) iv. 111). Southwold, Dec. 27, 1879 (Freeman v.v.). One flushed from reeds near the sea-wall at Leiston Dec. 1879; another had been shot near the same spot about twenty years before (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 68-9). A rare visitor about Aldeburgh, occurring usually in winter; specimens were obtained in 1860, 1861, and 1868, the last, a pair, killed in the fen at Thorpe (Hele, *Alid.*, 115); one seen in the Corporation Marshes, May 1881 by Mr. Duncan Parker, it rose about fifteen yards from him and settled down again very shortly (D. Parker v.v.); North Warren, Aldeburgh (James MS.); one taken at Aldeburgh early in 1868 (Rope MS.). Shot on Sudbourn Hall estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !). Thirteen shot and one taken by a dog within ten miles of Orford in Jan. 1848 (H. Lingwood in *litt.*, who has one of them); one shot at Orford is in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold in *litt.* to whom it belongs).

3. Rendlesham Estate, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !). Three shot near Woodbridge Dec. 1830; one seen in April 1860, flying a good height past Great Bealings Rectory, and one seen Dec. 30, 1880 at Kesgrave by Mr. Moor (Moor MS.). One killed flying over from the sea near Bawdsey Ferry in winter 1880 (Newton in *litt.*). Shot by J. B. Taylor at Walton Dec. 11, 1846 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693). One killed at East Bergholt, Feb. 3, 1871 (*Ipswich Journal*).

4. Mr. Clarke remembers two being shot at Syleham in one day (W. Clarke in *litt.*). One shot at Needham Market Jan. 1871 (*Ipswich Journal*). Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). A fine specimen shot in Jan. 1867 at Whitton (*Field*, Jan. 19, quoted in *Z.* 2nd S. 634). Several obtained near Ipswich in the severe weather of 1846, and several more in the beginning of 1848 (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 1637, 2066).

West Suffolk.

5. One or two killed on fen-lands near Redgrave some years ago

(G. Holt Wilson MS.). Occasionally met with about Oakley and about Thornham (W. Clarke *in litt.*). A specimen shot in a tree at Aspoll in Feb. 1855 (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 4630).

6. One shot at Brettenham, in Colonel Parker's possession (C. B. !). A small form published by Bilson as the Swabian Bittern, was shot at Thorpe Wood by Mr. F. Scott, Oct. 1881 (in my Collection, C. B.). One shot at Boxted, supposed to be the same bird which had been seen at Shimplingthorne (W. T. T. Drake v.v.), in Mr. T. Poley's possession (T. Poley v.v.). One shot at Monk's Eleigh in the early part of 1881, when snow was on the ground, by Mr. Phillips of that place in whose possession it is ; about a week later a male bird, probably its mate, was found drowned in a well at the back of the house of Mr. Hill, at Bildeston, who now has it (Bantock v.v., C. B. !). One seen near a pond at Acton in the winter of 1837-8 (King, *List*, 127). A specimen, believed by Mr. Hills to be from Sudbury, in Mr. King's Collection (C. B. !). One shot at Boxford (preserved by Richold v.v.).

7. One shot at Undley Hall, Lakenheath, about 1850 (Wainwright v.v. who has it ; C. B. !). In Sir H. Bunbury's youth (born 1778) the boom of the bittern "was often heard near Mildenhall"; in about 1820 the bird "had become scarce" (Sir C. J. F. Bunbury's *Mem. of Sir H. Bunbury*, p. 104, Lond., 1869). One killed in Dec. 1846 at Icklingham, and another at Brandon about the same time (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693). One at Eriswell March 26, 1866, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). One shot by Mr. Howlett on the Suffolk side of Newmarket in 1880 (Howlett *in litt.*). Two obtained near Clare about 1879 (Simmons, v.v.).

8. One shot at Hopton a few years ago (Hind *in litt.* from Rev. H. Downton); one shot at Bardwell by Sir Henry Blake, Bart., about 1820 (W. Blake *in litt.*). One shot near Bury in Dec. 1848 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2382); one killed at Mermaid's Pool, Bury (no date), and another seen there in 1855 (Creed MS.); Mr. Haggitt, of Little Whelnetham, has one, shot near Bury (C. B. !); four were seen near the canal at Rushbrooke Hall early in 1862, and one (of them ?) captured near Bury Gaol about the same time (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8036); this last bird was knocked down by a stick, and is preserved at Barton Hall (Sir C. J. F. Bunbury v.v., C. B. !). Perhaps one or more of the above-named birds are here enumerated more than once.

Months.—January, February, April, May, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

It is not specified in what month several of the specimens above mentioned were seen or obtained, but it is somewhat remarkable that not one is recorded as having been observed in any of the summer months, and only one in May ; while in Norfolk it bred, though rarely, in one or two of the

Broads, about 1820, and there is proof of its having bred in that county three or four times since 1840, once as lately as 1868 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 160-168). In all likelihood, however, it used to breed in Suffolk in former times, when the fens were more extensive. The Bittern's boom, mentioned above as heard at Mildenhall about the end of the last century, is the bird's note only in the spring and in the breeding season. This bird, formerly not uncommon in suitable situations, has become more and more rare during the last fifty years.

Under the name of the Swabian Bittern, Mr. Bilson, in a letter to the *Bury Standard* of Feb. 27, 1877, mentioned a bird which had been recently shot at Thorpe Wood; it came into possession of Mr. Wright of Felsham, at whose sale I bought it. The species so called by Latham in more than one of his works,* is considered by modern ornithologists to be identical with the Squacco Heron (*A. Newton in litt.*). The Thorpe bird is only a small example of the Common Bittern, which, as Mr. Stevenson remarks (*B. of N.* ii., 171), varies much in size. I am indebted to Mr. Bilson for the sternum, which is two and eight-tenths of an inch long; one of the Common Bittern in my Collection is three and three-tenths. The irides of the same specimen were white; the colour is usually yellow, but it has also been known to be of a bright copper colour (see *Whitear's Diary*, 259). Pennant has observed two colours in the same iris, that next the pupil yellow, and that beyond the yellow inclining to hazel; S. and W. examined one in which the colours were nearly the same.

LITTLE BITTERN, *Botaurus minutus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 41. Only mentions a single specimen, and that from Norfolk.

East Suffolk.

1. One in Mr. Gurney's Collection was shot in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth. Mr. Rising has a pair which he believes were killed at

**Gen. Syn. of Birds*, v., 60, Lond. 1781-5; *Ind. Ornith.* ii., 681; Lond. 1790; *Gen. Hist. of Birds*, ix., 113; Winchester 1824.

Herringfleet; he says also that one was shot on his Breydon marshes in Feb. 1842 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 157). A female shot near Lowestoft in June 1830 was found to contain a perfect egg; formerly in Mr. C. A. Preston's Collection, now in that of Mr. Stevenson (Paget Y., 8, *Stev. u. s.* 155, and MS., and J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in Z. 1321). One taken near Bungay, in the possession of Mrs. Bedingfield (Freeman v.v.); one shot Oct. 15, 1872 near Bungay (the same bird?) (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney in Z. 2nd S. 3356). One shot at Barnaby Broad in Mr. Miller's possession (Paget, Y. 8).

2. One seen by the Rev. H. K. Creed rising out of the sedge close to him, while he was fishing in Benacre Broad in July 1854 (Creed MS.); another seen there May 1, 1863 (T. E. Gunn in *Young England*, iii., 59). One shot at Yoxford, in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs). One shot at Leiston in Aug. 1882; seen by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., at Mr. Gunn's (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*). Mr. Spalding heard of a pair killed near Orford (F. Spalding MS.).

3. Killed at Glevering, on Lady Huntingfield's estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B.!). One shot at Melton; in possession of Mr. Schreiber (T. Carthew *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

6. A mature and an immature bird in Mr. King's Collection, said by Mr. Hills to have been obtained near Sudbury (C. B.!). an immature specimen, formerly in the Sudbury Museum, may probably have been obtained in the neighbourhood (now in my Collection, C. B.). A fine specimen killed on the Cornard meadows was in possession of the late Rev. E. Sidney (F. Lambarde *in litt.*). Another, a mature bird, shot there by Mr. F. W. Taylor in Aug. 1872 (in my Collection, C. B.).

7. Barton Mills 1861 (Bilson MS.).

8. One killed near Bury in 1850 by the late S. Newham, Esq. (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Insk.*, 46).

Months.—February, May, June, July, August, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.

This rare bird has occurred principally in the summer months; it is more especially a bird of the Broads, both in Suffolk and in Norfolk, and has been observed in these counties more frequently than elsewhere in England (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., 260).

FAM. RALLIDÆ.

WATER RAIL, *Rallus aquaticus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 47.

Districts all. Recorded as common in the marshes at

Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 10), at Herringfleet (Leathes), at Lowestoft (Freeman v v.), at Oakley (Clarke MS.); numerous at Leiston in the winter of 1872-3 (G. T. Rope MS.); not uncommon at Sudbury (King, *List*, 128); as more or less uncommon at Great Bealings (Moor MS.), Shotley (Kerry MS.), Bramford (Haward MS.), Cockfield (C. B.), Drinkstone Park (Capt. Powell), and at Rattlesden (Col. Parker). Recorded from various other places; one was found at Barton Mills Nov. 1884, choked by a miller's thumb (Howlett, v.v.) a curious example of a Water Rail's taking fish. Nests have been observed at Yarmouth (Stev. *B. of N.*), at Barnaby Broad and Westleton (F. Spalding), Aldeburgh (Hele), Downham (Stev. *B. of N.* from Prof. Newton), Brandon (Hawkins), and Nowton (Hawkins). The eggs were formerly supposed to be very rare. This bird is more common than might be supposed, as it is generally concealed in sedges or other herbage; in these it may be occasionally caught alive, as was one taken at Cockfield.* A nest found in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, is described by Mr. John Smith:—"The bird had selected for her nest a thick tuft of long grass, hollow at the bottom, on the side of the reed pond; the nest, about an inch and a half thick, was composed of willow leaves and rushes; it was so covered by the top of the grass, that neither bird, nest, or eggs could be seen; the entrance to and from the nest was through an aperture of grass, directly into the reeds" (*Ann. Nat. Hist.* ii. (1839) 78).

LAND RAIL OR CORN CRAKE, *Crex pratensis*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 47.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon at Yarmouth (Paget), at Herringfleet (Leathes), at Great

* Mr. Stevenson (*B. of N.* ii. 404) observes that the Water Rail, like many others, must be regarded as both migratory and resident in Norfolk, *i. e.*, that the birds resident throughout the winter receive migrant incomers in March and April. Very probably the same thing

might be said of the bird in Suffolk: my records and observations are insufficient to determine the matter one way or the other. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. believes that none of the birds which nest in Norfolk remain for the winter (*in litt.*).

Bealings (Moor), at Shotley (Kerry), at Buxhall (White), at Brettenham (T. B. Beale), at Lavenham (White), and at Gazeley (Tearle); as found sparingly at Westleton (Spalding), at Aldeburgh (Hele), at Bramford (Haward), at Bacton (A. B. Hemsworth), at Cockfield (C. B.), at Sudbury (King), at Ickworth, where its numbers have of late decreased (Lord John Hervey), at Bradfield Combust (A. J. Young), and at Rattlesden (Col. Parker). Recorded from various other places. One shot at Leiston in 1872, as late as Dec. 16 (G. T. Rope MS.). Nests have been observed at Melton (F. Spalding), at Whitton (H. Turner), at Wherstead, which locality the bird appears now to have forsaken (F. B. Zincke), at Oakley (W. Clarke), and at Melford (King); at Sapiston in 1854 (A. Newton v.v.), at Bury in 1883 (Travis v.v.), and at Lavenham Park and Lavenham Hall (E. Hitchcock). This summer migrant is seen annually in all the districts of the county, but for the most part in small numbers; it is perhaps most commonly met with in autumn, but is very rare in any of the winter months.

SPOTTED CRAKE, *Crex porzana* (L.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 48.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Eggs and young found in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*); one from this place July 1877 (Travis v.v.); eight or ten obtained in the neighbourhood in Nov. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 320). Not uncommon at Belton (Paget, *Y.* 10). Several obtained at Herringfleet about 1874 by Col. Leathes (Leathes *in litt.*). Mr. Creed shot one on Oulton Broad in 1854 (Creed MS.); another shot there Dec. 1879 (G. Mason, who has it). Four shot near Lowestoft, Nov. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 320). Mr. Everitt mentions one as having been shot in March 1873 (probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove) (Creed *in litt.*).

2. Mr. T. M. Spalding has taken its eggs in the Blythburgh fen; Westleton, nests, rare (F. Spalding MS.). A nest, similar to that of a Waterhen, containing six young birds and three eggs found at Leiston May 28, 1872, with the old bird just hatching off on a large piece of reed land; one shot Sept. 18, 1873; another in Oct., 1878; two flushed

from a large piece of reeds Nov. 1879, and one killed; another shot Sept. 29, 1881 (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3868, 3rd S. ii., 454, and iv., 68 and MS.). A male bird killed near Snape in Oct. 1868, and several others seen (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697). This bird haunts a large reed bed by the river wall near Hazlewood, and is not uncommon about the fen at Aldeburgh; it is met with only during the autumn; specimens have been obtained in Oct. 1863, autumn 1864 and Oct. 1868 (Hele, *Alde.* 129).

3. One shot near Woodbridge, in Mr. Hillen's possession (C. B.!). Two or three have come under Mr. Haward's notice; one shot at Trimley in spring 1855 is in his possession (Haward MS.). One shot at Higham (F. Lambarde *in litt.*, in whose possession it is.).

4. Shot near Ipswich about 1845 by R. Newson (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.).

6. Rare at Sudbury (King, *List*, 128).

7. One shot at Icklingham (L. Travis *in litt.*).

8. Fornham, 1839 (Bilson MS.). Shot at Bury St. Edmund's; in possession of Mr. Wayman (W. M. White v.v.). An immature female caught by a dog at Sicklesmere, Oct. 1881 (L. Travis *in litt.*, C. B.!).

Nests.

Months. — March, May, July, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Not very uncommon in fenny districts, but rare in other places. The bird is principally seen in autumn, and its nest is now rarely found.

BAILLON'S CRAKE, *Crex Bailloni* (Vieillot).

S. and W. *Cat.* 48.—Spald. *List* xxxviii. (from S. and W.).

East Suffolk.

1. Two killed at Yarmouth, bought by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. at Mr. Doubleday's Sale at Epping (J. H. Gurney, jun. in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv.). A fine male killed at the Burgh end of Breydon, Aug. 12, 1842; in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (*Ann. Nat. Hist.* x. (1842), 157, *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 401, and *in litt.*). A specimen belonging to Mr. Crickmore, of Beccles, was shot near that town (S. and W. *u. s.*).

3. A very small Crake belonging to Mr. Vernon, probably of this species, was shot at Nacton, many years since (S. and W. *u. s.*). Two birds, killed in Oct. at Trimley, were either this species or the Spotted Crake (Rope MS. who saw them at Heffer's).

West Suffolk.

8. Shot on Thelnetham Fen some years ago (Sawbridge *in litt.*).

Month.—August.

Districts.—1, 3, 8.

Very few specimens of this rare bird have been obtained in this county.

LITTLE CRAKE, *Crex pusilla* (Gmelin).

East Suffolk.

1. Shot near Yarmouth in 1832; two in March 1833 by Mr. Richers, in Mr. Hoy's Collection (J. D. Hoy in London's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834) 53; *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 398); one killed at Yarmouth, in Mr. Doubleday's Collection, bought by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. and given by him to Mr. Stevenson (H. Stevenson *in litt.*). One killed on Oulton Broad in 1830 (Lombe's MS. Notes quoted in *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 396). A bird in Mr. Crickmore's Collection, supposed by Mr. Whitear to be of this species, was killed in the river near Beccles (Whitear's *Diary* for 1819, 252, probably the same bird as that mentioned under Baillon's Crake.).

Month.—March.

District.—1.

Very like the preceding, but rather larger, and less spotted; only one specimen, that from Oulton Broad, can with certainty be counted on as having occurred in Suffolk.

MOORHEN, *Gallinula chloropus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 48.

Districts all, common everywhere and breeds. A very small bird with an exceedingly brilliant shield caught at Blaxhall, March 29, 1877 (G. T. Rope MS.). A white variety killed at Butley (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection); a "hairy" variety shot at Bramford, Dec. 16, 1847, by Mr. Haward; the webs of all the feathers were disunited, and had the appearance of hair (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2167; see *Norfolk and Norw. Nat. Trans.* iii., 581). An egg was found in a blackbird's nest by the brook at Cockfield, May 1881 (W. Hustler, jun.); and a nest at Culford, by Prof. Newton, in a fir tree above twenty feet from the ground (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 416 note). This is the only water bird which can be said to be really common in every part of Suffolk.

Coot, *Fulica atra*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 48.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, abundant (Paget, *Y.* 10). Sometimes twenty or more killed at one shot on Breydon (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 434).

2. Many seen on Easton Broad, Oct. 18, 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 454). Ten observed swimming on the sea a short distance from land near Southwold, Sept. 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308). Westleton common, nests (F. Spalding MS.). Rather numerous at Leiston in the winter of 1872-3; one seen April 8 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608 and MS.); several nested in Leiston reed-land in 1877 (Rope MS.). Frequents the river at Aldeburgh, but deserts it before the nesting season (Hele, *Alld.*, 130); it bred abundantly in the first mere at Aldeburgh in May 1879 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Very rarely seen at Great Bealings at any time (Moor MS.). Found upon the Stour, where many are taken by fowlers (S. and W. *u. s.* 49); very common at times on the Stour and Orwell, fourteen killed at one shot on the Orwell (Kerry MS.); a variety, white except head and tail, seen on the Stour, Dec. 1823 (S. and W. *u. s.* 50).

4. Needham Market, one or two to be seen at any time, but never abundant (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave Park, breeds (Foster-Melliar MS.). Not very often seen at Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One killed at Monk's Eleigh by the telegraph wire about Feb. 1882 (Bantock v.v., C. B.!). Taken at Melford (in possession of Sir W. Parker, C. B.!). breeds there (Capt. Bence v.v.). Sudbury, rare (King, *List*, 128); a specimen obtained there recently (Simmons v.v.; C. B.!).

7. Killed near Thetford (Newby *in litt.*). Found in Tuddenham Fen; rare at Gazeley (Tearle MS.).

8. Livermere (James MS.). Breeds on Barton Mere; seen there of late years in June, July, Aug., Oct., and Nov. (H. Jones v.v., C. B.!) Rushbrooke (L. Travis *in litt.*). Sicklesmere, March, 1883 (Travis v.v., C. B.!). Always found on the water at Drinkstone Park, where it breeds (Capt. Powell *in litt.*). Breeds occasionally at Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Breeds.

Months.—All.*Districts.*—All.

This bird is rarely found, except on large pieces of water or slow rivers. It is occasionally seen on the sea, where

it is liable to be attacked and devoured by gulls (S. and W. *u. s.*).

ORDER V. NATATORES.

FAM. ANATIDÆ.

WILD SWAN or WHOOPER, *Cygnus musicus*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 55.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Not unfrequent at Yarmouth and the adjacent parts in severe winters; many were killed in 1819 (S. and W. *u. s.*); more or less common there in different seasons (Paget *Y.* 11); several killed in the winter 1860-61 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 7392); five brought down there at one shot by a gunner early in Jan. 1871 (*Ipswich Journal*, Jan. 10, 1871). One killed on Breydon Dec. 13, 1819, measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length (Whitear's *Diary*, 251); eighteen seen there Jan. 1871, and several shot in the following Feb. (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2602-3); three seen in winter 1869-70 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2363); one killed there, about May 10, 1880, having put in a late appearance (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 368). Fritton Decoy, occasionally; in 1876 six passed within twenty yards of Col. Leathes, making their usual noise (Leathes *in litt.*). One shot at Oulton, March 4, 1870 (Stev. in *Z.* 2nd S. 2363). Several killed near Lowestoft in Jan. 1855; Mr. Creed saw a couple flying north in March the same year (Creed MS.).

2. One seen at Leiston flying inland from the sea, Jan. 11, 1871, and two more the following day; many others seen in the marshes there both in Jan. and Feb.; and two in Jan. 1873 (Rope MS.). A male bird taken at Southwold in Dec. 1880 (Freeman v.v.). Six seen flying over Mr. Rope's house, at Blaxhall, Oct. 24, 1866, and another Oct. 28 (Rope MS.). Appears during the excessive cold of severe winters about Aldeburgh; one, immature, killed on the river in Dec. 1860; seven seen near Blackstakes, March 1861; and four at Sizewell, Jan. 1862; a great number visited Aldeburgh in the winter of 1870-71; upwards of twenty-four specimens were killed (Hole, *Atl.* 146 and MS.); one shot at Aldeburgh, Jan. 1871, in Mr. Tuck's possession (Tuck v.v.). One shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !).

3. Occasionally shot on the Orwell, near Walton, in severe winters (Kerry MS.); one in Mr. Kerry's Collection (C. B. !).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.).

6. Several were shot in the neighbourhood of Sudbury during the severe winter of 1837-8 (King, *List* 128); one in Mr. King's Collection

shot at Sudbury (Hills v.v., C. B. !). Numbers shot near Mr. Hoy's residence at Stoke-by-Nayland; three in his Collection (Bree's *Catalogue*).

7. Shot at Moulton in Feb. 1873 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

8. Two killed at Fornham All Saints by Mr. W. Mitchell in 1859; one shot at Ickworth by Mr. Bilson, sen. about 1829 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46 and MS.). A wild swan probably of this species has been seen fighting with a tame one on Barton Mere (H. Jones v.v.). Five once seen at Drinkstone Park (Capt. Powell in *litt.*). Three seen for some hours at Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Months.—January, February, March, May, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

This bird has been seen in most parts of the county, but more especially near the sea, during the winter months; it commonly appears in flocks, which do not remain long at the same place.

BEWICK'S SWAN, *Cygnus minor*, Keyserling and Blasius.

Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Rather rare.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Yarmouth in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke in *litt.*); one adult and one immature shot there in Oct. 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4775), and three more in Feb. 1880 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 140, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 367). A fully adult male shot on Breydon, Feb. 10, 1878, and another specimen on the marshes Jan. 21, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 337 and vii., 314). One shot at Blundestone in the winter of 1860-61 (*id.* in *Z.* 7392).

2. Westleton, rare (F. Spalding MS.). One shot at Dunwich by Mr. T. M. Spalding in 1838 (Spald. *u. s.*; in his Sale, Lot 324). One at Saxmundham Feb. 1880 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 140). One shot from a boat on the sea, north of Sizewell, Dec. 12, 1871, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Four old birds killed at a single shot by a fowler in the neighbourhood of Aldeburgh (Hele MS.). One shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate; in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !).

3. One killed by a fisherman in Woodbridge river Jan. 3, 1847 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693).

4. One shot on the Orwell near Ipswich, in the winter of 1878, by Col. Tomline's gamekeeper (Podd v. v. ; C. B. !)

West Suffolk.

6. One shot on the Stour about three miles east of Sudbury in the winter of 1837-8; another bird subsequently obtained on the same

river (King, *List* 128). One shot near Mr. Hoy's residence at Stoke-by-Nayland (Hoy Collection).

8. Four seen at Hopton Feb. 1880; one immature, shot (in my Collection, C. B.). One killed at Rushbrooke by Col. Ayres in 1840 (Bilson MS.).

Months.—January, February, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.

This, like the preceding, is a winter visitant, sometimes appearing in small flocks. It is decidedly less common than the Whooper; the bird is much smaller in size, has fewer tail quills, and differs materially in its internal structure.

MUTE SWAN, *Cygnus olor*, Naumann.

East Suffolk.

2. A few appear, generally in immature dress, about Aldeburgh every winter, probably escaped birds; one brought to Mr. Hele Dec. 1860, another killed at Snape Dec. 1869 (Hele, *Ald.* 146-7); three seen, and two shot on Aldeburgh Mere early in Dec. 1882, probably tame birds (W. H. M. Carthew *in litt.*, from the *East Anglian*).

3. Occasionally seen in small flocks flying over Great Bealings (Moor MS.).

West Suffolk.

8. Breeds in a semi-domesticated state at Euston, Cuiford, and elsewhere; a nest found April 4, 1848 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2227 and *in litt.*).

Months.—April, December.

Districts.—2, 3, 8.

A native of North and Eastern Europe, and also found on the Caspian Sea and elsewhere in Asia; not truly wild with us. The stragglers about our coasts have probably strayed from some swannery, or have been in a state of domestication. Mr. Dresser thinks that the bird may have been introduced by the Romans, while Yarrell supposes that they were brought from Cyprus in the reign of Richard I. (see *Dresser* vi., 420-422). Harting does not admit this bird into his *Handbook*, but it is admitted into the *Ibis List*, and Dresser (*u. s.*) even thinks that it has as good a claim to be included as a British species as the Pheasant. Mr. Stevenson, in a note just communicated to me, thinks it

probable that stragglers may at times come to our shores from those northern and eastern portions of Europe, where it is wild.

GREY LAG GOOSE, *Anser ferus* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54.—Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very common (Paget, *Y.* 10); two shot in the neighbourhood Oct. 22, 1881, one in my Collection (C. B.), the other an immature specimen much barred across the breast (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 320, G. Smith *in litt.*). A fine male shot on Breydon in April, 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2456), several flocks seen there Sept. 24 and 25, 1881, two birds shot, one sent to Mr. Stevenson (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 318) another shot May, 1882 (W. Lowne *in litt.*).

2. Appears regularly in flocks in the low lands at the Blackstakes, Iken, and Sudbourn in Oct. and Nov.; several specimens have been obtained at Sudbourn since 1859 (Hele, *Alld.*, 141). An adult male shot Sept. 10, 1870, on Thorpe Mere; Mr. Tuck says this is one of the rarest geese on the Suffolk coast (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd. S. 2369). One killed on the Sudbourn Hall estate in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. One shot on the Holbrook side of the Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Howard MS.).

Months.—April, May, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4.

This and the following are so nearly allied that one may sometimes have been mistaken for the other. The Grey Lag Goose appears to be now much the rarer species; its beak has no pink about it, the nail is pale, the legs dull flesh colour. It "formerly" bred in the fens of Lincolnshire and other swamps contiguous to our eastern coasts (Hunt *Brit. Orn.* ii., Norwich, 1815); these remarks may very well include parts of Suffolk.

BEAN GOOSE, *Anser segetum* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54. Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Winter visitor.

East Suffolk.

1. Found occasionally about Yarmouth, said to be more common than the Grey Lag Goose (S. and W. *u. s.*), less frequent there than the Grey Lag Goose (Paget, *Y.* 10), one shot there Oct. 15, 1881 (H.

Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 320). Breydon, one shot there Jan. 30, 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 314) and another Jan. 16, 1882 (in my Collection, C. B.) A very fine specimen taken at Fritton, Jan. 19, 1883 (G. Smith *in litt.*).

2. A few flocks at Leiston, probably of this species, in the winter of 1871-72, scarce in the following winter (Rope MS.). One specimen killed on the Alde, Jan. 1864 (Hele, *Ald.*, 142; see also *Field* for 1865, p. 80); some at Aldeburgh, March 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266). Some seen in fallows near Iken Feb. 1869; none shot (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1859).

West Suffolk.

6. Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 128).

8. Two, part of a flock, shot at Bardwell in Jan. 1850 (W. Blake *in litt.*).

Months.—January, February, March, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 6, 8.

This would seem to be the most common wild goose in Suffolk; Messrs. Paget are probably mistaken in calling it less frequent than the Grey Lag Goose; the difference between the two species was then little known. From the above notes it would appear that the Bean Goose is the more usually met with in winter of the two, it has also been more frequently found inland. Wild geese have been seen not very uncommonly in West Suffolk, but unless they are secured it is very difficult to say to what particular species they belong. This goose never has pink feet, the nail of the beak is black.

PINK-FOOTED GOOSE, *Anser brachyrhynchus*, Baillon.

East Suffolk.

1. About thirty geese, probably of this species, appeared on Breydon Feb. 15, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 315); one shot there Jan. 16, 1882; the same discharge of the gun brought down a Bean-goose (G. Smith *in litt.*). One shot at Fritton Jan. 12, 1883 (*id.* *in litt.*). One bought and stuffed by the late J. F. Thirtle from the neighbourhood of Lowestoft (Thirtle *in litt.*); another shot Nov. 1884 (H. Stevenson *in litt.*).

2. Two killed Dec. 1864, on the Alde near Blackstakes; two others near Orford, Jan. 19, 1866, one of them came into Mr. Hele's possession; and one, the most mature example seen by Mr. Hele, the legs and feet being most beautifully pink, at Thorpe, Dec. 31, 1868; others also have

occurred at different times in the neighbourhood; it may be classed as a tolerably abundant species there (Hele, *Ald.* 142); a fine specimen killed on the Lantern Marshes at Orford, Feb. 1877 (Rope MS.).

West Suffolk.

7. Flocks of geese occur more or less irregularly every winter on the open parts of the district, they appear to be mainly of this species (A. Newton *in litt.*).

Months.—January, February, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 7.

This was not distinguished in England from the other geese until 1839, when Mr. Bartlett brought it before the notice of the Zoological Society. He was not then aware that M. Baillon had described it in France in 1833. Its pink feet and beak in part pink with black nail mark the bird when alive. It is rather smaller than the Bean Goose, and its beak is much shorter. This goose may have occurred in the county much more frequently than the above records might seem to imply; it seems to be not uncommon in Norfolk (see J. H. Gurney, jun. in Mason's *Norf.* iv.).

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE, *Anser albifrons* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Two shot at Yarmouth by E. T. Booth, Esq., Nov. 1881, (G. Smith *in litt.*). Occasionally shot on Breydon (Paget, Y. 10); a somewhat small female, well barred below, shot there Jan. 5, and another bird of this species in Feb., 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 366-7). An immature bird (without a single bar across the breast) obtained at Belton, Feb. 11, 1882 (G. Smith *in litt.*). One killed at Oulton Broad Feb., 1871, by Mr. Bull (Thirtle *in litt.*). Mr. Everitt mentions that this bird occurred in numbers in Dec., 1875; probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*).

2. One, in Spalding's sale, from Benacre or Easton Broad (Lot 358). One shot at Southwold about 1879 by Hurr (in Mr. Combe's Collection; C. B.!) One obtained by Mr. Hele, shot at Thorpe in Jan., 1869; he was informed that several others were obtained during the unusually cold winters of 1859, 60 and 61 (Hele, *Ald.*, 143). Aldeburgh, 1829 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163). A pair shot on the Alde, at Orford, March, 1883 (T. Carthew *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. A flock once extremely well seen at Elveden (A. Newton *in litt.*). One killed at Icklingham, Jan., 1870 (in the Rev. J. G. Tuck's Collection).

8. A beautiful specimen shot at Bardwell, Jan., 1850, in company with the Bean Goose; in possession of Lady Blake (W. Blake *in litt.*).

Months. — January, February, March, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 7, 8.

Found in the winter months; not very common on the coast, and rare inland.

BERNICLE GOOSE, *Anser leucopsis*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 54. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget *Y.* 10); a male and female from this place (Newcome Collection). Two shot on Breydon Jan. 21, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 314); five shot there Oct. 3, 1883, two mature and three immature (Lowne *in litt.*).

2. Southwold (Freeman v.v.). A very beautiful male bird killed on the river at Orford, Jan. 1866 (Hele, *Alld.* 143). Another shot at Gedgrave by Mr. Crisp Jan. 1867 (Rope MS.).

Months.—January, October.

Districts.—1, 2.

Now a rare winter visitant; only a few specimens have been met with on the coast of late years (see H. Stevenson in Dresser in *B. of Eur.* vi., 398).

BRENT GOOSE, *Anser bernicla* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54. Not uncommon in winter.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 10); a dark male killed there in March (in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun.); very plentiful there early in Jan. and Feb. 1881, and many killed on the beach and on Breydon (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 314). Occasionally seen at

Fritton Decoy (Leathes *in litt.*). Flocks of from twelve to forty birds, observed going south from the Corton Light Vessel on July 18 and 30 and Sept. 17, 1879 (J. A. Harvie-Brown and J. Cordeaux in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 184).

2. Benacre or Easton Broad, Spalding's Sale (Lot 358). A few at Leiston as early as Oct. 19, 1871; they were very abundant on our east coast in that winter, large flocks were continually passing southward at the commencement of the severe frost in January; but were scarce in the winters of 1872 and 1873 (Rope MS.). A pair seen flying up the river near Snape Dec. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699). Arrives in great flocks at Aldeburgh during the winter (Hele, *Ald.*, 143; and James MS.); a large number there Jan. and Feb. 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266); a fine specimen from this place is in Mr. Kerry's Collection (C. B. !).

3. Two shot at Woodbridge, Jan. 1871 (Moor MS.). Common in severe winters in the Deben and other rivers on the Suffolk coast; Mr. F. Spalding shot one at Bawdsey Ferry in Jan. 1871 (F. Spalding MS.); one from the river Deben, in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection (Phillips *in litt.*). Very common in most winters at Walton and Felixstowe, and on the rivers Stour and Orwell (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 128).

Months.—January, February, March, July, September, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

Found principally though not exclusively near the coast, in winter, in greater or less frequency. Messrs. H. Brown and Cordeaux remark that July and September are very early dates for the occurrence of Brent Geese, but they are inclined to believe that no error has been made by the observer (in *Z. u. s.*).

CANADA GOOSE, *Anser canadensis* (L.).

East Suffolk.

1. A flock of fifteen approached Yarmouth from the north, June 13, 1869, flying along the beach; none appear to have been obtained (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1848). Flocks visited Lowestoft Denes three successive years; one or two were shot (Thirtle *in litt.*).

2. Benacre or Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale, Lot 358). Eleven seen at Wrentham, and two caught alive June, 1855 (Creed MS.). Eleven passed over Aldeburgh in June 1867; two were killed at Orford; some were shot at Thorpe in the same month, and another in June

1872; more than forty seen at Sizewell in June 1867; twelve seen at Orford, July 1869 (Hele, *Alb.*, 145 and MS.); one shot at Aldeburgh June 28, 1877 (F. Kerry in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 525 and MS.).

3. One shot near Felixstowe, July 1877 (F. Kerry in *Z.* u. s. and MS.).

West Suffolk.

8. One shot by Mr. Leeds at Saxham, March 1861 (Newcome Collection). One shot at Rougham Water Cot, March 29, 1875 (Creed MS.).

Months.—March, June, July.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 8.

Admitted by Harting as an “annual winter visitant,” but called in the Ibis *List* an “introduced species often found at large, especially in winter.” It is remarkable that the specimens recorded above have all been seen in Suffolk in the spring or summer. Many are kept and bred on large pieces of water, as at Gunton and Riddlesworth in Norfolk, and Culford in Suffolk, some of which escape, and may pass for wild birds (A. Newton and J. H. Gurney, *jnn. in litt.*).

EGYPTIAN GOOSE, *Anser aegyptiacus* (L.).

Hunt, *Brit. Orn.* ii., 236 (Norwich, 1815). A specimen was then in possession of Rev. B. Philpot, of Sibton Park, near Yoxford; it was killed in Suffolk.

East Suffolk.

1. A pair shot by a fisherman off the Yarmouth coast in April 1851 (J. Green in *Z.* 3175). Four seen and one, a female, shot on Breydon Aug. 3, 1855 (Dennis, Notes in *Yarrell* and Bury Museum); a fine adult pair obtained there in May 1864 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1864, 45), and a male shot there Feb. 1, 1882 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). One shot at Oulton Broad, Feb. 1877 (G. Mason *in litt.*, who has it).

2. A fine specimen shot a few years ago at Blaxhall, it was alone and shewed no signs of having been in captivity; in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Has occurred several times near Aldeburgh, especially about Thorpe Mere, where two were obtained about 1857, and eight seen July 21, 1862; two or three others, too wild to allow a chance of a shot, frequented the Mere in Jan. 1866 (Hele, *Alb.*, 144).

3. A specimen from the Woodbridge district, preserved by Mr. Heffer; probably an escaped bird (Carthew MS.). Two killed on the Orwell (Kerry MS.).

4. A pair shot at Blakenham in the winter of 1859 or 1860, in possession of Mr. Biddell, M.P. (C. B.!).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot near Cockfield Great Green, feeding out of a sheep's trough, Dec. 13, 1878, doubtless an escaped bird (C. B.!).

8. Ampton (L. Travis *in litt.*); two at Culford in 1876; two at Ickworth in 1859 (Bilson MS.). One shot on the Rougham estate in Oct. 1876, by Mr. Morris, in whose possession it is (C. B.!). a flock of these birds seen about the same time in various parts of Suffolk, probably escaped birds (see *Bury and Suffolk Standard* Oct. 24, 1876).

Months.—January, February, April, May, July, August, October, and December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.

This bird is admitted by Harting as an annual winter visitant; but is supposed in the Ibis *List* always to have escaped from confinement (see also J. H. Gurney, jun. in Mason's *Hist. Norf.* pt. iv). It has occurred not unfrequently in various parts of the county, but, like the last species, it is kept on many pieces of water, where it breeds.

SHELDUCK, *Tadorna vulpanser*, Fleming.

S. and W. *Cat.* 55. Mentions Norfolk only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 11), bred there in April 1844 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 654). Several killed at Breydon Jan. 1873, a few there Aug. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3559 and 3rd S. vii., 327). Lowestoft, common, six or eight obtained in the winter of 1880 (Freeman v.v.).

2. Easton (Spalding's Sale, Lots 346 and 358). Sir Thomas Gooch's keeper told Mr. Spalding that it used to breed in old rabbit warrens by Easton Broad. It occurs at Westleton (F. Spalding MS.). Has recently bred at Dunwich (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.* 1883). Very many were killed in the winter of 1864 at Thorpe, some seen on a marsh at Leiston Feb. 6 1873; one killed there about Oct. 1876 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608 and MS.). Two splendid males seen at Aldeburgh in May 1879; females reported to be sitting in rabbit burrows on the heath where they used to breed regularly, as well as at Blackheath, Iken, and Thorpe, a few years before 1870 (Hele, *Ald.*, 151 and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302); two shot at Aldeburgh Sept. 19, 1870; another seen July 16, 1872 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2369 and 3307). A

young bird shot in Thorpe marsh and another seen Oct. 27 1868; a few observed and three killed on the Alde between Iken and Snape in Feb. 1869 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698 and 1859). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!). Two others killed near Sudbourn Hall by Mr. Hoy; in the Hoy Collection; they were shot at the distance of 104 measured yards, both at once. (Bree's *Cat.* in *Field* for 1867). A pair believed by Mr. Rope in 1872 to breed every year at Gedgrave (Rope MS.).

3. A few in the Alde and Deben in Dec. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699); one taken outside the mouth of the river Deben; in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs, C. B.!). Some shot every year at Walton and on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley, occasionally (W. Clarke *in litt.*).
6. Sudbury, not common (King, *List*, 128).

Bred till lately, and perhaps still breeds.

Months.—January, February, April, May, July, August, September, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6.

Found along the whole length of the coast, not very uncommonly, but rarely met with far inland; another name for this bird is "burrow duck" from its habit of breeding in rabbit burrows (see J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Mason's Norf.* pt. iv.).

WILD DUCK, *Anas boschas* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 55. Constantly breeds in our marshes.

East Suffolk.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), Fritton (J. H. Gurney, jun.), Aldeburgh (Hele), Woodbridge (Moor), Shotley (Kerry), Oakley (Clarke), Bramford (Haward); as not uncommon at Sudbury (King, *List*, 128); and as found in many other places. A pure white variety has been obtained near Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.*, 153). Hybrid birds from Iken Decoy are in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' and Mr. Hillen's Collections (C. B.!). Besides breeding on the marshes and by large pieces of water, it has been observed to breed at Westleton (Spalding),

at Leiston in great numbers in 1877 (Rope), by the pond in Wherstead Park (F. B. Zincke); at Thetford (F. Norgate *in litt.*), at Tuddenham Fen (Lord Bristol's keeper v.v.); on Risby Heath, the nest being a mile and a half distant from the nearest constant water (C. A. Abraham *in litt.*); at Rougham and at Rushbrooke (A. Parish v.v.); at Drinkstone (Capt. Powell); at Clopton Hall, among rock-work in Col. Parker's garden, the eggs being found at the end of a concealed cavity (C. B.!). This is the only duck which can at all be regarded as common in the county generally.

GADWALL, *Anas strepera* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 56. Not common in this part of the country.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Sent from Yarmouth in 1848 (in the Bury Museum); two shot there by E. T. Booth, Esq., Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). Two or three generally shot every year on Breydon (Paget, Y. 11); three immature birds shot there Sept. 1881, they were very tame and were with an old drake which escaped (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 487); one shot there about Dec. 1881 (in Mr. Combe's Collection, C. B.!). Has been found on Fritton (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist of Norfolk* p. lxiii., Norwich 1829).

2. Two female birds obtained at Aldeburgh and Thorpe, one in Feb. 1868, the other Jan. 1870, and another in the neighbourhood Dec. 1868 (Hele, *Ald.*, 153, and A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699). Aldeburgh (James MS.); an immature bird purchased in a poulterer's shop in the summer of 1883 (T. Lister in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 67).

4. A female taken near Ipswich in 1856 (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Three (including both sexes) shot at Thornham in 1880 (Lord Henniker v.v.).

6. A female shot about 1836, on the Stour at Cornard, in Mr. King's Collection (King, *List*, 128).

Months.—January, February, September, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Has occurred but rarely in Suffolk and then almost always near the sea. It is included in the earliest list of

British Birds, by Merrett, published in 1667 (A. Newton *in litt.*). No nest has, so far as I know, hitherto been found.

SHOVELLER, *Anas clypeata*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 56. Mentions Norfolk only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, Y. 11); a variety (or rather state) killed there May 24, 1817 (Hunt, *Brit. Orn.* ii., 271, who describes it; and Whitear's *Diary*, 245). A male killed there Dec. 1878 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 53). Several lots seen on Breydon Aug. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 327); an adult male shot there Nov. 3, 1882 (G. Smith *in litt.*). A male shot on Fritton Lake Jan. 1881, preserved at Somerleyton Hall (Page v.v.; Freeman v.v.; C. B.!).

2. Has bred at Benacre Broad (Spald. *u. s.*). A pair killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate in a severe winter, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). A young bird killed near Leiston Aug. 28, 1873; others seen on the reed-land in the summer of 1877, probably breeding; a female with five young ones seen on the old river, June 25, 1883 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3868; 3rd S. vii., 496 and MS.). Occurs in the early spring on the Alde, several instances enumerated by Mr. Hele (Hele, *Alde*, 152 and MS.); an adult female shot there Aug. 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection, C. B.!).; three immature birds obtained there, Aug. 15, 1872, and a young bird Sept. 6, 1877 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2369, 3307, 3rd S. i., 496); at least twenty, mature and immature, seen there in the poulterers' shops in summer 1883 (T. Lister in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 67). A splendid male from Iken Decoy in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B.!).

3. Has frequently occurred on the Woodbridge River (Carthew MS.). Breeds in the tussocks in the middle of Ramsholt marshes; Mr. Hope shot a fine young bird there Sept. 1884 (G. P. Hope *in litt.*). A young male obtained on the Orwell Jan. 1864 (T. M. Spalding, MS. note), and a female in 1878 (Podd v.v.). Four killed on the Holbrook side of the river Stour, two are in Mr. Kerry's Collection; it is rather rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One shot at Melford in 1881 (Sir W. Parker v.v., who has it, C. B.!).

7. A pair shot on the river near Thetford March 7, 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2828).

8. One shot at Saxham, flying very high, April 1880 (Travis v.v.).

A specimen from Drinkstone, in Capt. Powell's Collection (C. B.!). One shot at Clopton Hall (Col. Parker v.v.).

Breeds.

Months.—January, March, April, May, June, August, September, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Principally a spring and autumn migrant, but found more or less throughout the year; a few remain to breed, mostly near the sea. A nestling however from Elveden, obtained June 1875, is in the Cambridge Museum. Not very uncommon.

PINTAIL, *Anas acuta*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 56. Not uncommon.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, Y. 11). Breydon (in Mr. Combe's Collection, C. B. !); some appeared there Feb. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 326); two young birds shot there Dec. 1881, and a young male Oct. 1882, in my Collection, C. B. (G. Smith *in litt.*). Shot on Fritton Lake in 1881 (Page v.v.).

2. Benacre or Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale, Lot 358). Westleton, rare (F. Spalding MS.). Several seen in the Hospital Marsh, Leiston, Feb. 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3609 and MS.). Observed by Ray on the coast about Aldeburgh and Orford (Raii *Syn. Meth. Avium.* 147; Lond. 1713); many were shot during two winters at Aldeburgh, otherwise they have been rare; specimens have been since obtained in Jan. 1861, Feb. 1868, Feb. 1873, and Sept. 17, 1881 (Hele, *Ald.*, 153 and MS.; T. Lister in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 67; James MS.); shot March 1870 (Tuck v.v.); a beautiful pair seen there May 1874 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 4536). Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Not rare on the Woodbridge River; one in possession of Mr. Hillen (W. H. M. Carthew MS.); another in possession of Mr. T. Carthew (C. B. !); another in the Ipswich Museum (C. B.!). Three killed on the Stour, rare in the neighbourhood, two in Mr. Kerry's Collection (Kerry MS. and C. B.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. A female bird shot in the winter of 1837-8, near Sudbury (King, *List*, 128).

7. Found on the Little Ouse (A. Newton *in litt.*).

8. Culford (A. Newton *in litt.*).

Months.—January, February, March, May, September, October, December.

Districts.—All.

Almost exclusively a winter visitant, not now common anywhere; it is only occasionally found at any distance from the coast.

WIGEON, *Anas penelope*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 56. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), at Westleton (F. Spalding), at Aldeburgh, where it is by far the most common of the Duck tribe (Hele); at Woodbridge (Moor MS.); on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry); at Oakley (Clarke); as occasional or not uncommon at Sudbury (King, *List*, 128); and at Drinkstone (Capt. Powell *in litt.*); and as rare at Bramford (Haward). Reported from various other places. It has been supposed to breed at Aldeburgh, a young bird unable to fly was taken alive in 1878 (Hele MS. and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302). Generally distributed and common in suitable localities.

TEAL, *Querquedula crecca* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 57.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), Fritton Decoy (G. C. Davies), Aldeburgh (Hele), Westleton (F. Spalding), Woodbridge (Moor), Shotley (Kerry), Oakley (Clarke); as not uncommon at Sudbury (King), and as rare at Bramford (Haward). Reported from various other places. Has bred at Yarmouth (Whitcar), Fritton Decoy (G. C. Davies), Dunwich* (Stevenson), Westleton (F. Spalding), Leiston reed-land (Rope), Aldeburgh (Hele MS.), Tuddenham Fen (Lord Bristol's keeper v.v.), and Barnham (A. Newton v.v.). At least as common as the preceding.

GARGANEY, *Querquedula circia* (L.).S. and W. *Cat.* 56.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Rare.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon ; occasionally breeds (Paget, *Y.* 11) ; a specimen killed near Yarmouth June 2, 1820 (S. and W. *Cat.* 57) ; a pair sent from this place (in the Bury Museum) ; a young male seen there by Mr. Stevenson Sept. 29, 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 375). A beautiful pair shot at Gunton March 25, 1870 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2364). A male bird shot at Bungay about 1842 (in possession of Mr. J. W. Clarke, Bury St. Edmund's).

2. Benacre or Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale ; Lot 358). At least one pair bred at Leiston in 1873, the bird was seen in June, July, and the beginning of Aug. ; a nest found there April 28, 1874, containing several eggs, the old birds were seen ; bred again in the reedland in 1877 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3868 and 4036 and MS.). Two immature males killed on the Alde, Aug. 8, 1872 ; and a young male killed at Thorpe, the same day, out of a flock of about a dozen (Hele, MS.) ; seven eggs taken in the fen in May 1875 by Messrs. Hele, Moor, and F. Spalding ; the male bird was afterwards found dead near the spot (F. Spalding *in litt.*). Aldeburgh (James MS.) ; three shot there Aug. 1872 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3306-7). An immature female shot above Slaughden in Aug. 1865 (Hele, *Ald.*, 154).

3. Woodbridge River (in Mr. Phillip's Collection).

West Suffolk.

5. Five shot in Wortham Fen in the autumn of 1852 (Creed MS.). Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley, rare (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

7. Killed near Thetford (Newby *in litt.*).

Breeds.

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 7.

A rare summer visitant, found principally near the coast and occasionally breeding.

POCHARD, *Fuligula ferina* (L.).S. and W. *Cat.* 58.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget, *Y.* 11) ; young birds (nestlings)

* A Teal was flushed by a sportsman from her nest among marram-grass on the sandhills at Dunwich, and it was found to

contain in addition to four or five Teal's eggs, as many of the Red-legged Partridge (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2869).

mentioned as having occurred once at this place not later than 1818 (Whitear's *Diary* 261). Fritton Lake (Leathes *in litt.*); half-a-dozen seen there in Oct. 1879 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 22).

2. Benacre or Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale, Lot 358). Westleton, common (F. Spalding MS.). Several seen at Leiston Jan. 20, 1873, two of them adult males (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608). Tolerably abundant about Aldeburgh in severe weather; many have been obtained (Hele, *Ald.*, 157, James MS.; see also T. Lister in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 67). One shot on the Orford River; preserved in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. River Deben (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillip's Collection). Common on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley occasionally (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. Young male shot on a piece of water of half an acre at Lavenham, by Mr. Biddell, Dec. 1875 (given to me by him, C. B.).

8. One shot in the winter of 1876-7 at Clopton Hall, where it is preserved (Col. Parker v.v.).

Months.—January, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

A tolerably common autumn and winter visitant; young birds, which the context shows to mean nestlings, are recorded by Whitear; it now breeds abundantly in some parts of West Norfolk, near the boundary line of the two counties (A Newton *in litt.*).

FERRUGINOUS DUCK, *Fuligula ferruginea*. (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 58.

East Suffolk.

1. Two specimens of this bird killed at different times in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, one in Mr. Wigg's possession (S. and W. *u. s.*); preserved by Youell, and figured in Hunt *Brit. Orn.* ii. (see p. 341); four obtained at Yarmouth in spring 1855, and one Dec. 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 4704 and 3rd S. iii., 159). Has been shot on Breydon but very rarely (Paget, *Y.* 11). Two immature birds obtained on Oulton Broad (Freeman v.v.). Mr. Everitt shot one in Suffolk in 1866, probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*). One seen at Easton Broad, within gunshot, Dec. 1884 (W. S. Everitt *in litt.*).

2. One obtained at Iken, Jan. 7, 1834; (J. H. Gurney jun., *in litt.*)

West Suffolk.

7. One, said to have been obtained at Mildenhall, in Mr. West's possession, seen by Mr. Travis (Travis v.v.).

Months.—January, December, and “Spring.”

Districts.—1, 2, 7.

This bird is so rare that it can hardly be considered otherwise than as an accidental visitor in Suffolk; several of the above-mentioned instances appear to be doubtful.

SCAUP, *Fuligula marila* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 58. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 11); two old birds sent from that place Jan. 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3559); a good many there in the middle of Sept. 1880 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 375). Some old birds on Breydon, Feb. 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 326). One obtained near Lowestoft, in Mr. Peto's possession (Freeman v.v.).

2. Has been killed at Easton (Spald. *u. s.*; in his Sale, Lot 358). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Suffolk estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B.!). A small flock visited the marshes at Leiston Lower Abbey, Feb. 10, 1871, some were obtained; six seen on a large piece of water in the marshes at Leiston Dec. 1872, and an old male shot Feb. 11, 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3607 and 3609 and MS.). Has been a very common species about Aldeburgh, very abundant there during the winters of 1864 and 1865 (Hele, *Alb.*, 157); two male birds shot there Jan. 26, 1879 (T. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265). One shot on the Alde near Iken Oct. 6, 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3868). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Shot on the Rendlesham Estate (Lord Rendlesham's Collection, C. B.!). One shot near Woodbridge (in the Seckford Reading Room, C. B.!). another on the Woodbridge River (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips), and some seen in the neighbourhood Sept. 1884 (G. P. Hope *in litt.*). Common on the sea near Landguard Fort (Kerry MS.). One shot on the Orwell in 1864 (F. M. Spalding MS. note).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One caught alive at Thorpe Morieux Dec. 16, 1882; it had been observed in the neighbourhood for some months (E. Baldwin *in litt.*, who gave me the bird, C. B.). One shot at Nedging by the Rev. T. S. J. Harries, who has it (Harries v.v.).

8. Seen once for some days at Drinkstone Park (Capt. Powell *in litt.*).

Months.—January, February, September, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.

Found in autumn and spring along the coast not very unfrequently; it occasionally visits the interior.

TUFTED DUCK, *Fuligula cristata* (Leach).

S. and W. *Cat.* 58. Catalogued only.—Spald., *List* xxxviii.

East Suffolk.

1. Not uncommon at Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 11); one obtained at Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.).

2. Has been killed at Easton (Spald. *u. s.*). One at Southwold (Freeman v.v.). Many killed every season about Aldeburgh, seen in flocks of seven or eight (Hele, *Alb.*, 158); small companies noticed near that place Feb. 1869 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1859); a pair taken there in March 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection). A very fine male, with crest nearly three inches long, killed on the river above Slaughden in the winter of 1865 (Hele, *u. s.* and MS.). Orford river, now in the Sackford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold, to whom it belongs).

3. One from the Woodbridge River (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips); several shot there Dec. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699); another shot at Woodbridge Nov. 1881 (Asten v.v., C. B. !). Found near Walton (one in Mr. Kerry's Collection) but it is rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). A specimen taken on the Orwell (Podd v.v.),

West Suffolk.

5. Shot at Redgrave in 1864 or 1865 (Lord Henniker v.v., who has it); Oakley, occasionally (in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection; W. Clark *in litt.*).

6. A pair shot on a pond at Melford in Dec. 1858 (Capt. Bence v.v., in his collection, C.B. !). Two shot at Layham (in my Collection, C.B.).

7. Killed near Thetford (Newby *in litt.*). Shot at Barton Mills in 1864 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

8. Drinkstone, occasionally (Capt. Powell *in litt.*).

Months.—February, March, June, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Not very uncommon in the winter months; met with both inland and near the sea.

GOLDEN EYE, *Clangula glaucion* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 58.—Spald. List, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget *Y.* 11); a fine adult male killed there in the winter of 1862; (in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection, C.B. !); two other male birds sent from this place Jan. 1873; four male birds shot there, Feb. 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3559, and 3rd S. iii., 154). A young male shot on Breydon Dec. 13, 1819 (Whitear's *Diary*, 251); an adult male bird shot on Breydon, in Mr. Combe's Collection (C. B. !); a few seen there Dec. 1874; a male bird shot there Jan. 12, 1875; some seen in Jan., 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4368, 4629, 4893); adult females shot Dec. 19, 1880 and Dec. 1881 (*id* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 375 and vii., 327); and another female Dec. 1882, in my Collection, C. B. ! (G. Smith *in litt.*).

2. Benacre or Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale, Lot 358). Wangford (Freeman v.v.). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B. !). Westleton, rare (Spalding MS.). A small female bird shot at Leiston Nov. 23, 1872, and a flock of twelve seen there Jan. 3, 1873, three of which were adult males; others were seen later (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3607-3608). One seen at Marsh Pool, Blaxhall, in winter 1866 and on Jan. 6, 1867 (Rope MS.). One seen on Thorpe Mere near Aldeburgh, Oct. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697); the immature bird is tolerably common about Aldeburgh during the winter, mature males have been obtained near Iken (Hele, *Alid.*, 158, see also Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv., 1831, 163); eight young ones seen in the river at Iken Nov. 1868, and three killed in Feb. 1869 in the reaches of the Alde between Iken and Snape (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698 and 1859), and a flock seen during the severe frost in 1870 (Rope MS.). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B. !).

3. A few, mostly immature, driven by a sharp frost into the Woodbridge River some days after Christmas in 1868-9 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1858); one from thence (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Common on the Orwell and Stour; a specimen taken on the Orwell in 1878 (Kerry MS. and Podd v.v.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot at Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley, occasionally (in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection, (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Great Finborough (J. Nichols in Loudon's *Mag. N. S.* iv. (1831) 449).

6. A male shot on the pond at Melford Hall, Nov. 1881 (Sir W. Parker *in litt.*). Several seen in the neighbourhood of Sudbury in

the winter of 1837-8, a fine male in Mr. King's possession shot with another at Cornard (King, *List*, 128).

7. Killed near Thetford (Newby *in litt.*). Elveden (Cambridge Museum).

8. Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.); two from this place, in possession of Mr. Okeden (L. Travis *in litt.*), and another, an immature female (in my Collection, C. B.).

Months.—January, February, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

A winter visitant not very uncommon near the coast, more rare inland; mature birds are less frequent. Mr. Clark-Kennedy often watched these birds in the river near Iken, and found by repeated daily observations that they dived continually, but were never all under water at the same time, always leaving one bird to keep watch for the others, in about a minute this bird would be relieved by another, who would give the next duck a peek to remind him when it was his turn to take the duty of sentinel (in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698; see also S. and W. *u. s.*). It is known by the name of Rattlewing or Rattler at Yarmouth (Whitear's *Diary*, 252).

LONG-TAILED DUCK, *Harelda glacialis* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 57. Visits our shores and rivers in severe winters.—Spald. *List* xxxviii. Considered a rare bird.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very rare (Paget, *Y.* 11); in the winter of 1819-20 they were unusually numerous, particularly at Yarmouth, many were killed (S. and W. *u. s.*); a male bird in full plumage shot at or near that place (not later than 1829), in possession of the Rev. C. Penrice (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk*, lxiii.), several fine old males killed there in Jan 1859, an immature female in Oct. 1870, others immature Oct. 20, 1878 and Jan. 12, 1880; an immature female shot in the neighbourhood, Oct. 22, 1881, an early date (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 7389; 2nd S. 2497; 3rd S. iv., 339; vi., 375 and vii., 327). Shot on Breydon in hard winters (Paget, *Y.* 11). Taken in the decoy at Herringfleet (S. and W. *u. s.*). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.).

2. A fine young bird killed at Aldeburgh about 1846, in Mr. Johnson's Collection (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 1637); an immature bird taken

on the mere in autumn of 1859, and other immature birds shot on the river in autumn and winter; below Slaughden in Oct. 1870; a mature male in Feb. 1870, and several immature at Thorpe in Nov. 1873; an old male in full summer plumage was killed below Orford in July 1872 (Hele, *Ald.*, 158 and MS. and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3306). A pair taken in Gobbet's Decoy at Iken (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips); another from the same place, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.).

3. A female bird from Butley Creek in possession of Mr. Cooke (Carthew MS.). One shot on the Deben at Woodbridge in Jan. 1830 (Moor MS.), and two immature females in Dec. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1700); another from Woodbridge Nov. 1881 (Asten v.v., C. B.!). Occasionally seen in severe winters at Walton and Felixstowe; it is usually rare in the neighbourhood, but was common in the winter of 1878 (Kerry MS.).

4. A female shot on the Orwell three miles from Ipswich in the winter of 1878 (Podd v.v., C. B.!). A female shot close to Ipswich Oct. 25, another Nov. 24, 1881 (J. H. H. Knights in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 151).

Months.—January, February, July, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4.

A somewhat rare visitant to the whole length of the coast in winter, hardly ever found at any distance from it; it has once or perhaps twice been taken in full summer plumage.

COMMON SCOTER, *Ædemia nigra* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 57. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Common in some winters at Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 11); seen in great numbers at the South Ham, Gorleston, and in the Roadstead in Nov. 1881, two female birds were shot; many others observed in Dec. 1884 (G. Smith *in litt.*). Some appeared on Breyden Feb. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 326). A fine adult male taken at Beccles, Feb. 1848 (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2067).

2. Westleton, rare (Spalding MS.). Mr. A. Rope shot a fine male from the beach at Leiston in the winter of 1876-7 (G. T. Rope MS.). Often visits the river and meres at Thorpe in very severe winters, and is not unfrequently shot, some remain in the neighbourhood during the whole year and are seen frequently during the summer months flying along shore (Hele, *Ald.*, 156-7); a flock seen near Aldeburgh in Oct. 1868; some few again seen, but none obtained, in Feb. 1869 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698 and 1859); a pair taken there in 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection); about eighteen seen there Sept. 7, 1882 (H. A.

Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 16). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !).

3. Shot on the Woodbridge River (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Common at Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

4. Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, rare; in Sir Edward Kerrison's Collection (Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One killed on the moat at Kentwell Hall (in the Collection of Capt. Bence; C. B. !).

8. One driven by storm into a hovel near Clopton Hall, Rattlesden, Feb. 1855, and kept for some time alive (Col. Parker v.v. and C. R. Bree in *Z.* 4630).

Months.—February, September, October, November, December, and "the whole year."

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

Common along the coast in the winter, more rarely found in autumn; very few examples have been taken far inland.

VELVET SCOTER, *Cedemia fusca* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 57. A rare species, but has been sometimes killed in Suffolk.—Spald. *List xxxviii.*—E. Blyth in *Nat.* for 1838, p. 420. Two procured by Mr. Hoy in Suffolk in a very emaciated state in the severe frost of 1837-8.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth; occasionally shot in hard winters, several in the very severe one of 1829-30 (Paget, *Y.* 11); a female shot there Nov. 14, 1859, another Feb. 3, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6806 and 3rd S. vii., 326). A male bird taken at Lowestoft, preserved by Thirtle (Newcome Collection).

2. Mr. Everitt mentions it as occurring occasionally at sea off Easton (Creed *in litt.*). One at Halesworth in 1837 (Bilson MS.). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Suffolk Estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One shot by Mr. Fuller at Aldeburgh about 1847 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693); another sent from that place to Mr. Haward in Jan. 1848 (Haward MS. and F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2067); it has very rarely been met with in a mature condition about Aldeburgh, the immature female, first taken in Oct. 1863, is not nearly as rare as the male, of which last one was taken in Oct. 1864, and another, mature, in Feb. 1870; a female was taken in Jan. 1864, and two more in the winter of 1864-5 (Hele, *Atl.*, 155).

3. One shot on the Woodbridge River in 1845, in the possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.). Taken on the sea outside the bar at Bawdsey (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). One shot by Mr. Haward on the Orwell, in the winter of 1848 (Haward MS. and F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2067); one seen in Oct. 1882, and another, a male, in the winter of 1883-4 by Mr. Kerry (Kerry *in litt.*). Occasionally seen with the Common Scoter near Landguard Fort, Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

Months.—January, February, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Found exclusively on the coast in the winter; much more rare than the last.

EIDER DUCK, *Somateria mollissima* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 57.

East Suffolk.

1. A male bird caught in a fishing net off Yarmouth, in Lord Huntingfield's Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*); an immature male obtained at Yarmouth about Nov. 1859 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6806). A female shot on Breydon, Dec. 12, 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*).

2. A nice young bird got at Thorpe Mere Dec. 4, 1884; weighed 3lb. 2oz. and a half (Hele *in litt.*). A female obtained from Orford, preserved by Mr. Heffer (Carthew MS.).

3. A female killed on the Orwell Nov. 1818 (S. and W. *u. s.*); rare on this river, one shot in Oct. 1876 (Kerry MS.); three, immature, seen near Levington Creek Oct. 7, 1881, two were shot and the third obtained the next day (J. H. H. Knights in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 151); a pair (immature) shot there in 1881, in Mr. Hillen's possession; although said to have been killed in Sept. probably two of the above (C. B. !).

Months.—September (?), October, November, December.

Districts.—1. 2, 3.

Appears, though very rarely, on the coast in the autumn and winter.

SMEW, *Mergus albellus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 59. Not uncommon on the coast in cold weather.—Spald. *List.* xxxviii. Rare in adult plumage.

East Suffolk.

1. Plentiful at Yarmouth in the winter of 1819-20 (S. and W. *u. s.*). Yarmouth, not uncommon in hard winters (Paget, *Y.* 11); a young male obtained there Jan. 1849 (Dennis MS. notes in *Bewick*); an

adult male and a young bird Feb. 17, 1865 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 9576); and a young male shot by E. T. Booth, Esq. (G. Smith *in litt.*). Two males shot by Mr. F. Frere on Breydon in Feb. 1865 (T. E. Gunn in *Naturalist* for 1865, p. 29); some seen there Jan. 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4894); four adult females shot Dec. 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 340); a pair shot in the same winter (in Mr. Combe's Collection, C. B. !), several shot Jan. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 314); and a pair obtained some years ago from Mr. G. Smith, the plumage of the male was in a very rare state of change (J. H. Gurney jun., *in litt.*). One shot at Herringfleet by Col. Leathes (Leathes *in litt.*). A female killed at Somerleyton in Jan. 1881 (Freeman v.v., C. B. !). One shot at Oulton Broad in winter 1876 (G. Mason *in litt.* who has it). Mr. Everitt mentions that two were killed in Jan. 1876, probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*). A fine male shot near Beccles Jan. 17, 1867 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 759).

2. A pair killed in a severe winter on Lord Huntingfield's Suffolk Estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Snape, 1829 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv., 163 (1831)). Has become more rare about Aldeburgh of late, the mature male has always been scarce, though it has been taken at different times (Hele, *Alb.*, 159); a pair taken there in 1881 (Howlett *in litt.*). One from the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !).

3. Two killed on the Woodbridge River in 1856, one in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.); a splendid male killed there (in Lord Rendlesham's Collection, C. B. !), and another pair (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Rare on the Stour (Kerry MS.). Two or three shot on the Orwell in 1864 (F. M. Spalding MS. note).

4. Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally; a specimen in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. Fine male shot at Cornard in the winter of 1837-8 (King, *List*, 128).

7. Male and female shot on the Hockwold River (Newcome Collection). Three shot near Thetford in the winter of 1846-7, one was an adult male (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693).

8. One shot at Bardwell by the Rev. H. Blake, and preserved (Hawkins MS.).

Months.—January, February, December.

Districts.—All.

A winter visitant throughout the county, more especially near the sea; adult birds are rather rare.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER, *Mergus serrator*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 59,—Spald. *List xxxviii.* Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon in hard winters, several in 1829-30 (Paget, Y. 12); a male bird shot there in Feb. 1852 (Bury Museum). One killed on Breydon (Lot 301, in Spalding's Sale); another, in Mr. Combe's Collection (C. B. !). An adult male seen at Lowestoft, by Mr. J. H. Gurney, flying over the denes the latter part of July 1852 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3599); a pair shot there by Mr. Thirtle in Jan. 1855 (Lucas *in litt.*, who has them); seen in the harbour there by Mr. Booth (see below). Pakefield (Freeman v.v., C. B. !).

2. One killed at Benacre or Easton Broad (Lot 358 in Spalding's Sale). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate (C. B. !). Westleton, rare (F. Spalding MS.). By no means rare about Aldeburgh in an immature state, a mature male shot near the river wall in Feb. 1865; two others in Feb. 1870, and two more and an adult female in Jan. 1871 (Hele, *Ald.*, 160 and MS.). An adult male from Iken Decoy, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B. !); and an adult male killed near Orford in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.).

3. Taken on Butley Creek in a heavy gale; now in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs); one from Woodbridge district, in full plumage, in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.); another pair shot near that place (in the Seckford Reading Room, C. B. !); another, a male, in Nov. 1868, it is a rare species there (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699). One from the Woodbridge River (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection); one, immature, shot on the Deben at Shottisham Creek, by the Rev. W. H. M. Carthew, who has it (Carthew MS.); and a pair shot on the Deben, in the Ipswich Museum (C. B. !). Common on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally, in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (Clarke *in litt.*).

6 Shot on the river Stour, probably near Nayland (C. B.) by J. D. Hoy, Esq. (Seaman's MS. Catalogue).

7. A male from the Hockwold River (Newcome Collection).

Months.—January, February, July, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

Generally seen in Suffolk as a winter visitor, the adult male is seldom obtained but in severe seasons; it has been once observed in July (Gurney *u. s.*). Mr. Booth observes

that the bird is usually to be seen along the Suffolk coast during autumn, winter, and early spring (*Rough Notes* pt. v.).

GOOSANDER, *Mergus merganser*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 58.—Spald. *List* xxxviii. Sometimes obtained in hard winters.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, occasionally in severe winters (Paget, *Y.* 12); an adult male occurred at Yarmouth in Jan. 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2027); a fine old male shot there in Dec. 1875; several of both sexes Jan. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4777 and 3rd S. vii., 313). One in Mr. Spalding's Sale from Breydon (Lot 293); a very fine old male shot there about Feb. 1874; an old male bird and an immature one March 11, 1875; and some seen Jan. 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4186, 4629, and 4893); a male shot there May 22, 1880, from Lowne (in my Collection, C. B.). Fritton Decoy, occasionally (Leathes in *litt.*). A fine male specimen killed at Lowestoft, in the possession of Mr. Crickmore (S. and W. *u. s.*). A fine male killed on Oulton Broad Jan. 1881 (G. Mason in *litt.* who has it), and a female on the same place, Dec. 1882 (*id.*).

2. A male killed in a severe winter on Lord Huntingfield's Estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield in *litt.*). Little knots of these birds frequent Thorpe Mere and the river; four shot on the Alde, March 15, 1866; a mature male procured in 1862; several immature birds obtained from the river near Iken in Jan. 1867 (Hele, *Alde.* 160). One, Feb. 28, 1879, at Aldeburgh (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B. !).

3. A specimen from Rendlesham Park (in the British Museum). Often met with in the Woodbridge district; specimens have been preserved by Mr. Heffer (Carthew MS.); one male bird shot near Woodbridge (in the Seckford Reading Room, C. B. !); and another from the river Deben (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Occasionally seen on the Stour and Orwell; it has been shot at Walton (Kerry MS.).

4. A pair, male and female, shot on the Orwell, near Ipswich, in the Hoy Collection (Seaman's *Catalogue*); Mr. Kerry shot a fine old male quite close to Ipswich (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot at Oakley, by Sir E. Kerrison in whose Collection it is (W. Clarke in *litt.*).

7. Male and female from the Hockwold River (Newcome Collection). Elveden (Cambridge Museum).

8. Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). A male bird shot at Clopton Hall, Rattlesden, in the winter of 1876-7 (Col. Parker v.v. who has it, C. B.!).

Months.—January, February, March, May, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.

Not very rare in an immature state in the winter either on the coast or on inland waters. Adult birds are less common.

FAM. COLYMBIDÆ.

GREAT NORTHERN DIVER, *Colymbus glacialis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 60. Spald. *List*, xxxviii.

East Suffolk.

1. One or more killed at Yarmouth most seasons (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* lxxv.); two young birds killed there on the river in the winter of 1823, one in Mr. Sabine's Collection (S. and W. *u. s.*). Occasionally shot at Breydon, more commonly the young bird (Paget, *Y.* 12). Seen by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., at Lowestoft, where he considers it to be not rare (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*); an adult bird with white bill from this place, in Mr. Gurney's Collection, recorded in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (C. B.!).

2. Seen by Mr. Rudd on Easton Broad (Spald. *u. s.*). Two immature birds killed in Jan. 1879 by Hurr, off the beach at Southwold (Hurr v.v.). A remarkably large immature male killed in the mere at Thorpe in Dec. 1869; another killed opposite the Shepherd's House, Aldeburgh in Dec. 1870 (Hele, *Alde*, 162 and MS.). One seen at Snape close to a bridge on the Alde, Oct. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697). An immature specimen shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. A young bird reported to have been shot on the Deben, at Woodbridge, in Nov. 1830 (Moor MS.); one shot there in 1858, in the possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.); another shot at the same place (preserved in the Seckford Reading Room; E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs). Rare on the Orwell; one, immature, shot Feb. 1882 (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

8. A specimen obtained at Culford many years ago (A. Newton *in litt.*).

Months.—January, February, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 8.

Found occasionally in the winter, generally near the sea; almost always in immature plumage.

BLACK-THROATED DIVER, *Colymbus arcticus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 60. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Shot near Yarmouth, in the river above the bar (some time before 1861, Dennis MS. notes in *Yarrell*); a male shot at Yarmouth in 1850 (Bury Museum). An immature specimen killed in Nov. 1880 (in my Collection, C. B. from J. H. Gurney, jun.). Two young birds shot at Breydon about March 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2828). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.); a splendid adult specimen killed there about 1857, in breeding plumage, now in Mr. Gurney's Collection (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *litt.*, C. B. !); a male, assuming the adult plumage shot near that place Jan. 14, 1868 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1221). An immature male shot on Oulton Broad Nov. 1879 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 53); another in Jan. 1880 (G. Mason in *litt.* who has it).

2. A bird of the year procured about two miles north of Southwold Dec. 29, 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3413). One killed in the river near Snape in the autumn of 1866, in possession of Mr. Garrett (Hele, *Ald.*, 162).

3. Two shot on the Orwell, Dec. 7, 1882 (Kerry in *litt.*); rare on the Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. A young specimen killed near Stowmarket in Feb. 1855; Dr. Bree believes this to be the first instance of this bird being met with in the neighbourhood (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 4630).

7. A young female shot on the Hockwold River, Jan. 1863 (Newcome Collection).

Months.—January, February, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 7.

A rare winter visitor, almost always occurring near the sea, and generally immature.

RED-THROATED DIVER, *Colymbus septentrionalis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 60.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Not uncommon at Yarmouth in winter (S. and W. *u. s.*); one in nearly full breeding plumage, and another in full breeding plumage

killed at Yarmouth, the latter at the mouth of the Yare, in Oct. 1865 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 84, 85; T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1865, p. 297); a few immature birds shot there Oct. and Nov. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 327). Both this bird and its young, the Speckled Diver, are common on Breydon (Paget, *Y.* 12). Taken on the Broads near Herringfleet (Leathes *in litt.*). An adult male from Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.); a fine adult female in full summer plumage captured near that place in May 1864 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1864, 45); a specimen retaining the red throat obtained there by Mr. Barton in Sept. 1880 (Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334). Oulton Broad, Oct. 1855 (Creed MS.); one shot there by Mr. Clarke (W. Clarke *in litt.*); one shot in 1880 (G. Mason *in litt.*, who has it).

2. Specimens shot near Dunwich seen by Capt. Bence (Bence v.v.). Westleton, rare (Spald. MS.). An abundant species about Aldeburgh, one with a remarkably perfect red throat killed there in Oct. 1865 (Hele, *Alb.*, 162); another a male specimen in 1874 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection). Snape, 1827 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163). Specimens, very fine, mature and immature, shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B. !).

3. A young bird killed on the Rendlesham Estate (in Lord Rendlesham's Collection, C. B. !). One from the Woodbridge River about 1840, in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS., C. B. !); another in 1875, (presented by W. Scrutton, Esq. to the Ipswich Museum). A fine old bird shot near the harbour, off Hollesley, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Felixstowe and Walton, common on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. One killed near Ipswich in Oct. 1865 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1865, 297). Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Shot by Mr. Clarke at Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One obtained at Melford in 1877 (H. H. Almack v.v., who has it).

7. One at Elveden; the skeleton is in the Cambridge Museum (A. Newton *in litt.*).

8. A female killed at Fornham St. Martin, Dec. 1878 (L. Travis *in litt.*). One in winter plumage shot by the Rev. H. Ray at Stowlangtoft, now preserved at the Hall (Hawkins MS.).

Months.—May, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Immature examples are not uncommon, especially near the coast; the adult bird is more rarely met with.

FAM. PODICIPEDIDÆ.*

GREAT CRESTED GREBE, *Podiceps cristatus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 50.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Found on the Broads, particularly those which are shallow.—Graves *Brit. Orn.* iii. (Lond. 1821). Extremely common on the Suffolk Broads. (This expression of Graves, as Mr. Gurney and Mr. Stevenson suggest, seems too strong, C. B.).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common on the Broads (Paget Y., 12); a male and female from thence (Newcome Collection); one shot at Yarmouth April 20, 1850 (Dennis MS. note in *Yarrell*); four shot near there in 1851 (Richard Strangways in Z. 3117); five killed Oct. 1880, and another immature Feb. 6, 1881 (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. vi., 373, and vii., 315). Nestlings shot on Breydon Sept. 1871 (Booth *Cat. B.* 194). Breeds on Fritton Decoy (S. and W. *Cat.* 50); has done so within Mr. Spalding's recollection (F. Spalding MS.); a pair killed there (Lot 275 in Mr. Spalding's Sale); several seen there in Oct. 1879 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in Z. 3rd S. iv. 22), and again in April and May 1880 (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. vi., 369). Mutford (Freeman v.v.).

2. Westleton, rare (Spalding). Very scarce of late years about Aldeburgh; nearly all the specimens have been immature, only one mature example taken possessing a crest; immature birds obtained Nov. 1, 1862, Jan. and March 1864, in winter 1864-5, and in summer 1882 (Hele, *Ald.*, 161; T. Lister in Z. 3rd S., viii., 67). A splendid adult bird shot on the Alde close to Slaughden Quay, Aug. 15, 1870 (J. G. Tuck in Z. 2nd S. 2368). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Woodbridge River, killed in 1846 by Goodwin, in the possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.); another preserved in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.* to whom it belongs, C. B.!). Rare on the Orwell and Stour; two shot on the Orwell, Dec. 11, 1882 (Kerry MS. and *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot on the lake in Redgrave Park by Mr. Wilson, who has seen others there (Wilson MS.); an immature bird brought to Mr. Creed, from Redgrave in Feb. 1854 (Creed MS.). Shot at Eye by Mr. W. Clarke (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

* Prof. Newton observes to me that *Podicipedidæ* is the true orthography. *Podiceps*, the form commonly adopted by modern authors, is a contraction of or misprint for *Podicipes*, used by Linnæus (*Syst. Nat.* Ed. 10, p. 136), possibly out of

regard to euphony, but in utter disregard of Latin. *Podicipes*, Prof. Newton adds, occurs in Willughby (*Ornithologia*, p. 257) and in Catesby *Nat. Hist. Car.* i., 91); I have accordingly ventured to restore it.

6. A fine specimen in winter plumage shot on the Stour, near Sudbury, in the spring of 1838 (King, *List*, 128).

7. Two old birds taken at West Row, Mildenhall, Dec. 1883 (Howlett v.v.); one immature shot there Nov. 1884 (*id.*, C. B.!).

8. Livermere, where it is now protected and breeds (James MS.). A full-grown specimen taken at Ampton, March 26, 1883, where it nested the same year; another March, 1884. A male bird picked up alive near Bury St. Edmund's, March 30, 1878 (L. Travis *in litt.*, C. B.!). Taken at Timworth April 19, 1884 (L. Travis v.v.). Nested at Barton Mere in 1883 (H. Jones v.v.).

Breeds.

Months.—January, February, March, April, May, August, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Found not uncommonly on the Broads and lakes in the spring; more rarely by the sea-side. It has been met with at nearly all times of the year.

RED-NECKED GREBE, *Podiceps rubricollis* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 50. Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth very rare, three shot in Jan. 1828 (Paget *Y.*, 12); one shot near that place, in Mr. Wigg's possession (S. and W. *u. s.*); another in the British Museum (from Mr. Gould's Collection); procured in breeding plumage in April 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2185); a male bird shot in June 1852, and a female in 1854 (Bury Museum); rather plentiful in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth in Feb. and March 1865; upwards of thirty were killed, chiefly adult birds, (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* (1865) 29-30 and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 9575); a fine bird with reddish throat shot there Oct. 9, 1870; a female changing from summer to winter plumage Sept. 28, 1871, and another specimen in Jan. 1877 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2497, 2833, and 3rd S. i., 431); a very fine adult bird from Yarmouth in Mr. Gurney's Collection (J. H. Gurney v.v., C. B.!). Shot by Hurr on Breydon about the summer of 1859 (in Mr. Combe's Collection, C. B.!). An immature bird shot there Aug. 1873 (Booth *Cat. B.* 217); and one in winter plumage, date not recorded (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*, who has it).

2. A bird in moult taken in a sprat-net at Southwold Nov. 1864 (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*). A fine specimen shot on Thorpe Mere, in Nov. 1878; not very common in the neighbourhood (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265). About Aldeburgh, always obtained in an immature state, and in the winter; one taken in 1864, and another in Feb. 1870 (Hele,

Alb., 161); a nearly mature specimen in summer plumage shot on the Alde Aug. 7, 1883 (T. Lister in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 67); one killed in the river Iken, Sept. 6, 1877 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496). One shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. An immature male shot at Rendlesham, Feb. 1864 (T. E. Gunn in *Young England* IV., iii.). A pair shot on Woodbridge river, Oct. 1881 (Asten v.v., C. B. !); another, from Sutton, in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection (Phillips *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. Hockwold river (Newcome Collection).

Months.—January, February, March, April, June, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

Found somewhat rarely on the coast all the year round, except about midsummer; very seldom at any great distance from it.

SCLAVONIAN GREBE. *Podiceps cornutus* (Gmelin).

Spald, *List*, xxxviii. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Yarmouth in April 1850 (Creed MS.); two killed near that place in Feb. 1869 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1909); another in winter plumage, shot Nov. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S. 3403); an immature bird in Oct. 1880, and an adult Feb. 26, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 373, and vii., 315). The young bird is not uncommon on Breydon in winter (Paget *Y.*, 12). An immature bird shot on the river Waveney in 1849, in the possession of Mr. Creed (Creed MS.).

2. One obtained at Aldeburgh in Feb. 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266).

3. Woodbridge, 1827 and 1829 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.*, iv., 163); one shot in winter plumage in the Woodbridge District in 1876, preserved by Mr. Heffer (Carthew MS.).

4. Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

8. One shot by the gamekeeper at Livermere in 1867 and another at Ampton in 1864 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46).

Months.—February, April, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 8.

A coast bird, occurring principally in winter; not often met with of late years; very rarely found inland.

EARED GREBE, *Podiceps auritus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 50.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Very seldom seen, particularly in adult plumage.

East Suffolk.

1. A specimen caught alive near Yarmouth in the autumn of 1817, it was very tame ; Mr. Sabine had one from the same place (S. and W. *u. s.* ; see also Hunt, *Brit. Orn.*, iii., 94, with a figure of the bird taken in 1817) ; another in Mr. Gould's Collection (British Museum) ; a male and female in full summer plumage, April 17, 1851, another also in full summer plumage three days earlier, sent to Leadenhall Market (R. Strangways in *Z.* 3117 ; J. Green in *Z.* 3175) ; and a beautiful pair killed in May, 1852 (E. Newman in *Z.* 3477). Rarely shot on Breydon or the Broads (Paget *F.*, 12) ; one killed on Breydon in partial change to summer plumage, April 12, 1865 (in Mr. Stevenson's Collection ; Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 653), and one, adult, in 1883 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

2. A few immature birds obtained at Aldeburgh in the winter (Hele, *Ald.*, 162 ; James MS.) ; a fine male in perfect dress shot near the Martello Tower, August 3, 1870, the first obtained at Aldeburgh in full summer plumage (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434) ; another in like plumage obtained by Mr. V. H. Crewe (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

3. One shot on the Woodbridge river, in the Seckford Reading Room (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs, C. B.!). A female from Woodbridge river, presented by Mr. E. Moor (Ipswich Museum). Another in Mr. Phillips' Collection (W. P. T. Phillips *in litt.*). Shot at Nacton (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692). Rare on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. One shot by Capt. Shilling near Ipswich, Aug., 1878, in full summer dress (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 653 ; Podd v.v.).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.).

7. Barton Mills, Feb. 1869 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

8. A specimen from Fornham, sent by Mr. Baker, in Jan. 1876, to Mr. Bilson, who preserved it (*Bury Post*, Jan. 25, 1876 ; Bilson MS.).

Months.—January, February, April, May, August.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.

Obtained occasionally along the coast, and more rarely inland. It has occurred both in summer and winter plumage.

LITTLE GREBE OR DABCHICK, *Podiceps minor* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 51.—Catalogued only.

Districts all ; recorded as common about Lowestoft

(Freeman); about Aldeburgh, especially in the reed beds at Snape (Hele); on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry); at Bramford (Haward); at Oakley (Clarke); at Sudbury (King, *List*, 128); as not uncommon at Yarmouth (Paget); at Gazeley (Tearle); as occasionally seen at Great Bealings (Moor MS.), and at Hadleigh (Bantock v.v.). Mentioned as found in various other places. One at Fritton consorted with the domestic fowls at Mr. Buxton's house, Jan., 1880, being evidently frozen out from the Broad (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 366). At Thornham one was taken entire out of the body of a pike (Lord Henniker v.v.). Young birds or nests have been observed at Aldeburgh (Hele); at Thorpe Fen (F. Spalding MS.); at Southwold, Aug. 19, 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3798); at Westleton (F. Spalding); at Wortham (Clarke); on the Hockwold river (Newcome Collection); at Thetford (J. H. Gurney, jun.); at Elveden and Barnham (A. Newton in *Z.* 722, and v.v.); at Rattlesden (Col. Parker), at Barton Mere (H. Jones v.v.); and at Livermere (James v.v.).

A tolerably common resident.

FAM. ALCIDÆ.

PUFFIN, *Fratercula arctica* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 61. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, an occasional visitant (Paget *Y.*, 12; Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norf.* lxiv); a young bird killed there in Nov. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S., 3402), and Dec. 26, 1884 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.).

2. One caught in a net at Southwold (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*). A young bird shot on the coast near Leiston in Nov. 1863 (E. Neave in *Z.* 8891). One shot at Aldeburgh by Mr. Fuller Jan. 18, 1847 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693); rare about that place; an immature bird taken alive in Nov. 1862; and one, remarkably old, also alive, March 21, 1869 (Hele, *Ald.*, 164). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection; C. B.!).

3. Bawdsey, washed ashore (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips)

West Suffolk.

7. Three found dead on Newmarket Heath Dec. 1875; another Jan. 1883 (Howlett v.v.).

8. One shot at Hardwick, near Bury St. Edmund's, Dec. 1878 (Bilson *in litt.*).

Months.—January, March, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

Met with on the coast in the winter months, but only rarely; it has been occasionally driven inland.

RAZOR-BILL, *Alca torda*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 61. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, an occasional visitant (Paget *Y.*, 12); very plentiful in the Roads in the autumn of 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 3716). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.); Mr. Creed saw one there, Aug. 1854 (Creed MS.).

2. One caught in a net at Southwold (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*). Many found dead near Leiston in Feb. 1872, as well as in many other parts of England (*Field*, Feb. 24, quoted in *Z.* 2nd S., 3024). Aldeburgh, 1827, "Black-billed Auk" (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163). A few mature birds found dead at Aldeburgh every season; a number Aug. vii Sept. 1862, and two immature specimens obtained (Hele, *Ald.*, 165); one, immature, obtained on the Alde Aug. 6, 1870 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368); many found dead at Aldeburgh, in Feb. 1872 (N. F. Hele in *Z.* 2nd S., 3024); one shot on the Alde, about five miles from the mouth, Aug. 13, 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3798); one washed ashore at Aldeburgh just alive, Jan. 1879, and another dead Feb. 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B.!).

3. Washed ashore dead at Bawdsey (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Common in some winters at Felixstowe and Walton (Kerry MS.).

Months.—January, February, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Has occurred on most parts of the coast at various times of the year. Not very unfrequently found dead upon the shore.

LITTLE AUK, *Alca alle*. L.S. and W. *Cat.* 60.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Rather rare,*East Suffolk.*

1. Occasionally shot in the Yarmouth Roads (Paget Y., 12); one killed near that place, Nov. 1819 (Whitear's *Diary*, 253); an immature female obtained there Nov. 24, before 1861 (Dennis MS. note in *Yarrell*); one shot after a high wind in Nov., 1861 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 7845), and a female bird taken in a turnip field (Dennis Collection). One from Breydon (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection). One taken alive on the turnpike road at Gunton, in the possession of Mr. Leathes (S. and W. *u. s.*). Mr. Creed saw one on the sea at Lowestoft in 1855 (Creed MS.); one picked up dead in the neighbourhood Nov. 1884 (H. Stevenson *in litt.*), and another shot in Dec. 1884 (W. S. Everitt *in litt.*). One shot near Beccles, by Hunt, before 1822 (Hunt's *Brit. Ornith.* iii., 17).

2. One killed at Blaxhall, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Specimens obtained about Aldeburgh, in Nov. 1861; killed below Slaughden Nov. 1867 and 1868; captured at Orford Nov. 1867; a male bird in beautiful plumage Nov. 1871; taken again Dec. 1874, and in the winter of 1878 (Hele, *Ald.*, 164 and MS.; Podd v.v.).

3. One picked up at Rendlesham some years ago; another knocked down with a whip at Hollesley in 1850 (Carthew MS.). Shot at Rushmere Dec. 18, 1846 by Mr. W. Chapman (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693). One shot on the Orwell; rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.). Taken at Cattawade (Brantham) in 1870 (L. Travis *in litt.*).

4. One taken alive at Ipswich in Nov. 1841, it died soon afterwards (C. T. Townsend in *Annals Nat. Hist.* (1841) p. 317; see also pp. 394-5, for remarks by Strickland); another found in an exhausted state near that place about 1846, in Mr. Johnson's Collection (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 1637).

West Suffolk.

5. Has been killed at Eye (W. Clarke *in litt.*). One found dead at Haughley Oct. 1, 1870 (Creed MS.).

6. One found alive by Mr. Branwhite at Shimpling in Nov. 1878; another picked up at Newton near Sudbury by Mr. Hills in 1863 (J. F. Hills *in litt.*, the latter given to me by him, C. B.). One picked up alive about a mile from Sudbury Nov. 18, 1861, it died in the course of the day (S. King in *Z.* 7848); taken on the Stour at Cornard about the end of 1882 (Hills v.v.); another shot by Mr. F. Taylor, of Sudbury, on the Stour near Great Cornard Church in Sept. 1883 (Hills *in litt.*).

7. Taken on the Suffolk side of Thetford (D. Newby *in litt.*). Elveden, Dec. 1859 (Cambridge Museum). Herringfleet, taken by Messrs. Image and Hammond (Hawkins MS.). Newmarket Heath, March 1874; two others picked up there Jan. 1883 (Howlett v.v.).

8. One taken in an exhausted state in a pig-yard at Broadmere, near

Troston, in 1878, by a boy who put his hat over it ; preserved by Mr. Sibley (*Bury Free Press*, Dec. 6, 1878). One picked up swimming down Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmund's, in a great storm of rain in 1846; one at Elmswell in 1867 ; another at Sicklesmere in 1859 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46). One shot at Rede Nov. 13, 1872 (Creed MS.).

Months.—January, March, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

A bird of the sea not unfrequently driven on the coast, and even sometimes far inland, where it is generally found exhausted or dead. §

GUILLEMOT, *Uria troile* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 60. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Frequent in the Yarmouth Roads (Paget Y., 12) ; a specimen of the ringed variety at Yarmouth Oct. 1847 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 1965) ; another of this variety shot there Feb. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 315). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.) ; one caught in a fisherman's net off that place, June 16, 1881 (in my possession, C. B.) ; and one of the ringed variety taken there (Freeman v.v.).

2. Caught in a net at Southwold in winter plumage (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*). One found dead washed ashore at Thorpe Mere in March, 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266). Uncertain in its appearance at Aldeburgh, many have been taken there ; it is occasionally found dead along shore (Hele, *Ald.*, 163), and it has been caught there in a sprat net (James MS.).

3. Felixstowe and Walton ; a ringed variety shot at Landguard Fort ; both the normal bird and the variety are rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One killed at Sudbury by the river about 1879 (Rose v.v., C. B.!).

§ The following has no claim to be reckoned as a Suffolk bird :—

* GREAT AUK or GARE-FOWL *Alca impennis*, L.

S. and W. (*Cat.* 61) state that they were assured by Sir W. J. Hooker that a bird of this species was some years since

killed near Southwold, Suffolk. He has, however, since informed Prof. Newton that he has no recollection of having made such a statement. Sir W. J. Hooker thought that he may have referred to a Little Auk, and have been misunderstood (see Harting's *Handbook*, 72).

7. Hockwold river (Newcome Collection).

Months.—February, March, June, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Remains usually out at sea, except during the breeding season (see Dresser *B. of Eur.* viii., 568); it is taken not unfrequently on the coast, and is sometimes found dead on the shore; very seldom occurs far inland. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., thinks that the Ringed Guillemot may possibly prove to be a distinct species. Different Suffolk examples of the Guillemot, in my Collection, vary considerably in the breadth and thickness of the bill. Mr. Dresser (*B. of Eur. u. s.*) considers those found in winter with bills more slender and lighter in colour, and with yellowish feet, to be young birds.

BLACK GUILLEMOT, *Uria grylle* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 60. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Yarmouth in the winter of 1878 or 1879 (H. Stevenson from J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 339); a young bird shot there, in possession of Mr. Harvey (J. H. Gurney, jun., v.v.). Mr. Everitt mentions that one was picked up on the beach (in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft?) in 1875 (Creed MS.).

2. A young bird obtained at Aldeburgh along shore opposite the town, in Nov. 1863, the only Suffolk example known to Mr. Hele (Hele, *Alb.*, 163).

Month.—November.

Districts.—1, 2.

A bird of the sea; very rarely found on the Suffolk coast.

FAM. PELECANIDÆ.

CORMORANT, *Graculus carbo* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 59. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget Y., 12); seven observed there flying towards the sea May, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 317).

Breydon (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norf.* 174, Ed. 1879); one killed there (Spalding's Sale, Lot 326). Bred, occasionally using the Heron's nests, at Herringfleet up to 1825; in that year there were many nests, but in 1827 not one; since that time they appear very rarely, if ever, to have nested at all (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norf., u.s.*); one in breeding plumage shot there April 4, 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2185). Very plentiful at Fritton within the remembrance of Page, the decoyman, who never knew them to breed there (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

2. Two on Easton Broad Aug. 20, 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3798). Westleton, rare (Spalding MS.). Frequently observed at sea-board, also on the river Alde; an immature female killed along shore at Aldeburgh in the autumn of 1867 (Hele, *Ald.*, 165; James MS.). An old bird seen crossing from the meres to the sea at Aldeburgh July 30, 1881 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468). An immature male killed on the Orford river Oct. 4, 1871 (Hele, in *Field*, Oct. 14, 1871).

3. Immature bird shot at Higham in 1879 (F. Lambarde, in whose possession it is, *in litt.*). On the Orwell and Stour, rare (Kerry MS.); one seen near Pin Mill on the Orwell Sept. 6, 1881 (J. H. H. Knights in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 151).

4. Killed at Hoxne, in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. Two taken within three or four miles of Thetford (Newby *in litt.*, who has one of them). One shot flying over the flooded land at Lakenheath, Sept. 8, 1879, preserved by Mr. Prestland (*Suffolk Standard*, Sept. 16, 1879).

Formerly bred.

Months.—April, May, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 7.

Found along the whole length of the coast, not very uncommon on some parts; and occasionally found far inland. Bred some years back on one of the fresh-water lakes, but never, in Suffolk, by the sea.

SHAG, *Graculus cristatus* (Faber).

S. and W. *Cat.* 59.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very rare (Paget *Y.*, 12).

2. Alde River, Jan. 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection). One occurred near Slaughden in Jan. 1870 (Hele, *Ald.*, 166).

3. One seen on the Stour in Sept. 1820, swimming prodigiously fast (S. and W. *u. s.*); another probably from this river, or the Orwell, was in the Sudbury Museum; now in my Collection (C. B.).

West Suffolk.

7. One taken on the Suffolk side of Newmarket, Oct. 1884 ; it was kept alive for some days by Mr. J. F. Clark, who has it stuffed (Howlett v.v.).

Months.—January, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

Very rare in Suffolk, and on the East coast of England generally.

GANNET, *Sula bassana* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 59.—Spald., *List*, xxxviii. Sometimes seen in stormy weather.

East Suffolk.

1. Has been met with at Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*); one killed at this place, where it is rare (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norf.* lxiv.); not uncommon, several shot in the Roads after the severe gale of Oct. 31, 1827 (Paget Y., 12); a male shot there in 1849 (Bury Museum); several fine old birds shot off this place in Dec. 1861 (H. Stevenson in *Z.*, 7393); one taken Oct. 1865 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1865, 298); several more shot in Oct. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2nd S., 3355); and one caught in a fishing boat in 1877 ; Mr. Biddell, M.P., kept it for some time alive and gave it to me ; it is now in my Collection, C. B. (C. P. Ogilvie *in litt.* and W. Biddell *in litt.*). A fine adult bird killed on Breydon Sept. 24, 1865 (H. Stevenson in *Z.*, 9808). Lowestoft, common (Freeman v.v.).

2. An immature bird captured in the marshes at Aldeburgh in Oct. 1862 ; a mature bird washed ashore at Thorpe in Oct. 1863, and since that time two others have been found dead on the shore (Hele, *Ald.*, 166 and MS.).

3. A fine old male observed at Melton and shot lower down the river about 1865 (Spalding MS.). An adult and an immature bird taken at sea off Landguard Fort, in Mr. Kerry's Collection (C. B.!).

4. One from the Ipswich River (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection); an adult male captured in an exhausted state in the autumn of 1875, in possession of Mr. Fonnereau, Ipswich (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. One believed to have been shot at Redgrave some years ago (Wilson MS., who has it).

6. Nayland 1875 (L. Travis *in litt.*).

7. One in the plumage of the first year shot on Icklingham Heath, Nov. 1849 ; being only winged, it fiercely attacked a dog which ran up to it (Bury Museum ; A. Newton in *Z.*, 2825).

8. One taken alive after a stout resistance, at Culford, Dec. 1844, in

plumage of the second year, preserved at the Hall; another seen in the neighbourhood a few days later (A. Newton *u. s.*). One shot at Elmswell in 1866 by Mr. T. Green (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46). One wounded by the telegraph wires, May 1881, taken at Sicklesmere (Travis v.v.; J. S. Phillips *in litt.*).

Months.—May, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Not very uncommon along the coast, occasionally met with inland. It is most frequently seen in autumn and winter, when it is attracted by the herrings.

FAM. LARIDÆ.

COMMON TERN, *Sterna fluviatilis*, Naumann.

S. and W. *Cat.* 51. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very common (Paget Y., 13). Some shot on Breydon Sept. 12, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 3860); plentiful there Aug. 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325). A white variety with very pale brown head shot at Lowestoft Aug. 12, 1853, in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.* and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 4124.).

2. Westleton (Spalding MS.). Seen in a large flock at Sizewell Aug. 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434). A young bird partly fledged picked up on the beach between Sizewell and Dunwich July 30, 1873 (Rope MS.). Aldeburgh, abundant (Hele, *Alde*, 169, and James MS.); a good many seen about its breeding place on the shingle there in Aug., 1881 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468). Found on the shingle at Orford Ness (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3798).

3. Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!). Rather rare at Walton and Felixstowe, on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. Hoxne, rare (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). Shot at Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Seen passing through Oakley about the breeding season (W. Clark *in litt.*). One shot at Mendlesham in May 1882 (Travis v.v. C. B.!).

6. Not unfrequently seen in summer flitting over the Stour near Sudbury (King, *List*, 128); an adult and an immature bird from that place in my Collection (C. B.).

7. An immature bird obtained from the Hockwold River (Newcome Collection).

8. One shot at Ickworth (L. Travis *in litt.*).

Breeds.

Months.—May, July, August, September.

Districts.—All.

A summer visitant, common or tolerably common along the whole length of the coast ; and met with, not very unfrequently, inland at great distances from the sea.

ARCTIC TERN, *Sterna hirundo*, L.

East Suffolk.

1. A specimen from Yarmouth (in the British Museum, Gray, *Cat.* 241). A mature male shot on Breydon Aug. 15, 1880, preserved by Lowne, in my Collection (C. B.); plentiful on Breydon, Aug. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325). Four shot at Lowestoft by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. in 1857 or 1858 (*in litt.*); abundant there and one taken in Oct. 1879 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 22).

2. An old and a young bird shot at sea off Benacre Sluice Aug. 1873 (Booth *Cat. B.* 105). Aldeburgh, abundant (Hele, *Alb.*, 169) ; seen between Aldeburgh and Orford May 25, 1869 ; (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1862). Very numerous Aug. 1872, on the shingle about the High Light near the Ness, Orford, where they had seemed to have bred, a very young bird apparently of this species being obtained (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3308).

West Suffolk.

6. A pair killed on Friar's Meadow, Sudbury, in or before 1843, in the Sudbury Museum (T. B. Hall in *Z.*, 342).

Supposed to have bred.

Months.—May, August, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 6.

Less common than the preceding, to which it is very nearly allied, but always to be distinguished from it by its shorter tarsus ; though records of flocks of both are to be received with caution, as they can hardly be distinguished on the wing.

* ROSEATE TERN, *Sterna Dougallii*, Montagu.

Spald. *List*, xxxix.

East Suffolk.

1. Mr. Youell has known this to be shot at Yarmouth (Paget *Y.*, 13).

2. Orford (Spald. *u. s.*).

Districts.—1, 2.

The above notices of this rare Tern are so meagre that it is impossible to feel any confidence that it has occurred in Suffolk. There seems to be only a single authenticated specimen hitherto met with in Norfolk (H. Stevenson *in litt.*).

SANDWICH TERN, *Sterna cantiaca* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 51.—Spald., List, xxxviii. Summer visitor.

East Suffolk.

1. Has been killed at Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*) ; not uncommon there (Paget *Y.*, 12); a female from Yarmouth May 4, 1849 in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum, Dennis MS. note in *Yarrell*); one shot in the neighbourhood in Oct. 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 4775). A pair seen and the female shot on Breydon Sept. 8, 1880, and an adult female shot Aug. 24, 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 372, and vii., 318). One stated by the late J. F. Thirtle to have been killed (in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft) but no date recorded in his MS. (Thirtle *in litt.*); one was shot by Mr. Thirtle at Lowestoft in July 1856, and is probably the same bird. Mr. Everitt mentions that one was killed Nov. 1874, probably in the same neighbourhood (Creed MS.); an old male from that place (Newcome Collection).

2. Aldeburgh (James MS.).

3. A specimen from Woodbridge district preserved by Mr. Heffer (Carthew MS.) Two seen swimming in the Stour, April 1823, and one shot (S. and W. *u. s.*).

4. One obtained at Hoxne, in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (Clarke *in litt.*).

Was formerly "pretty common" on the Suffolk coast, and bred there in June (*Bewick* ii., 212, Ed. 1832, from Latham).

Months.—April, June, July, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4.

Found on or near the coast; not common.

LESSER TERN, *Sterna minuta*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 51.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget *Y.*, 13). Plentiful on Breydon Aug.

1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325); a pair shot there Sept. 6, 1881 (W. Lowne in *litt.*). A male from Lowestoft (Newcome Collection).

2. Bred on Southwold beach thirty-five years ago (H. Stevenson in *litt.*). Frequently alighted in the mud flats up the Alde, near Southwold, in Aug. 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3798). Westleton (Spalding MS.). One from Sizewell (in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection, C. B. !); another taken June 1861 (in my Collection, C. B.; from J. H. Gurney jun.); a large flock seen there in Aug. 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434). Aldeburgh, abundant (Hele, *Alde*, 169); seen between that place and Orford in May, 1869 (J. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1862); five seen on the Alde, April 15, 1873 (Hele MS.); a great number seen round the meres at Aldeburgh in July, 1872 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S., 3306); many seen again in May, 1879 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302); a good many seen about its breeding place, on the shingle, at Aldeburgh, in Aug., 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468). Found in considerable numbers on the beach at Orford (Rope MS.).

3. Rendlesham Estate, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !). Taken at the mouth of the Woodbridge River (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillip's Collection). One seen by me on the Deben above Bawdsey in May 1882; it followed our little boat, playing about near the sail, so close to us that the tail feathers might almost have been counted (C. B.). Common at Felixstowe; breeds at the Landguard Fort, and on the Walton beach (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Taken near Cornard, Oct. 1881 (Simmons v.v.).

Breeds.

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

A summer migrant, not uncommon on the coast.

BLACK TERN, *Sterna fissipes*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 51. Catalogued only.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, sometimes plentiful (Paget Y., 13); one from that place in May 1850, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum); and another shot in June 1850 (Dennis MS. note in Bury Museum); an egg found in a marsh near this place April 20, 1869 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S., 1868); a specimen shot at that place in May 1869 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 1911); and an adult female just assuming its winter plumage, with forehead and throat white, killed there in Aug. 1879 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 53). Several occurred on Breydon in May,

1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 2829); three shot there in Sept., 1873, some seen there May 12, 1880, and May 14, 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S., 3860; 3rd S. vi., 377, and vii., 317). Mr. Everitt mentions that a pair bred at Oulton in 1875 (Creed MS.).

2. A single specimen seen off Sizewell in Aug., 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434). Observed in the Mere at Thorpe in May, 1866; specimens obtained in Sept. 1866, July 1867, and May 1868 (Hele, *Ald.*, 169). Several shot near Aldeburgh in Sept. 1866, only one with a black breast (N. F. Hele in *Z.* 2nd S., 499); one seen flying up the river Alde, September 25, 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1696); one seen in the first mere at Aldeburgh in May, 1879 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302); and a single specimen seen again in Aug., 1881; Mr. Tuck observes that this bird is by no means common on the Suffolk coast (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 469).

3. Woodbridge River, in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.). One seen flying towards Shotley Aug. 2, 1844 (Kerry v.v.).

4. One shot by the river at Mendham, May, 1883 (W. Clarke *in litt.*); one killed at Bramford, in possession of Mr. Haward; another killed in the autumn of 1875 at the same place, in possession of Mr. Podd (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Shot at Redgrave April 1852 (Creed MS.).

6. One killed at Lavenham Hall in 1879, in possession of Mr. Biddell, M.P. (C. B. !). Has been killed at Melford (Capt. Bence *in litt.*). Not unfrequently seen flitting over the Stour near Sudbury, Mr. King obtained several young birds, but never an adult (King, *List*, 128). Sudbury (Simmons v.v.; C. B. !).

7. A flock seen May 22, 1882, hovering over the river between Brandon and Lakenheath (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 372).

8. Five killed in one day at Livermere in 1866 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46). Not uncommon in the spring about Bury St. Edmund's about fifty years ago (H. T. Frere *in litt.*). Drinkstone, one or two seen about May nearly every year (Capt. Powell v.v., who has two specimens; C. B. !).

Twice recorded to have bred recently, but the supposed instances appear to require confirmation.

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September.

Districts.—All.

A spring and autumn migrant; apparently less common than it used to be. This and the Common Tern are more frequently found inland than any of the other species. It is probable that this bird bred in the beginning of this century in the fen district about Brandon and Mildenhall, as it did at Feltwell and elsewhere in Norfolk (see H.

Stevenson and A. Newton in Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 328-9).

LITTLE GULL, *Larus minutus*, Pallas.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rarely met with (Paget Y., 13); one killed there, in Mr. Miller's Sale (Newcome Collection); a male bird from Yarmouth Jan. 18, 1850 (Creed MS. and Dennis MS. notes in *Bewick*); this beautifully preserved bird was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, in 1851, and is now in Mrs. Dennis' possession; a large number procured in Feb. 1870 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2501); one seen there in Nov. 1872 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S. 3402); a very young bird shot in the neighbourhood Aug. 25, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3716); three specimens shot in Oct. 1875 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 4775); another in Oct. 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 339), and another in 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). A male bird, immature, shot on Breydon in Oct. 1868 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1495); another immature shot there Oct. 2, 1880; two or three specimens Oct., 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 373, and vii., 320); another immature male Oct. 26, 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*; W. Lowne *in litt.*). One killed on Gunten beach Feb. 18, 1870, and others seen (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2501). One killed at Lowestoft in Feb. 1870 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2501); Mr. Everitt mentions that two were shot in Dec. 1875 (in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft? Creed MS.); one shot Oct. 24, 1879, at Lowestoft (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 22, who had it in the flesh). One killed at Beccles in Feb. 1870 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2501).

2. One shot near Southwold in the latter part of October 1881 (H. Stevenson *in litt.*). An adult male obtained in the first mere Aldeburgh May 22, 1867; three specimens in Jan. 1869; another in Oct. 1870; others Sept. 1871, Oct. 1872, Dec. 1874, all immature (Hele, *Ald.*, 170 and MS., and E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S., 822); shot there almost every year (Kerry MS.).

3. One shot on the Orwell in Dec. 1873; in possession of Mr. Podd (Haward MS.). Walton and Felixstowe, rare (Kerry MS.).

4. One shot at Creeting in Aug. 1881, preserved by Mr. Bilson (Hawkins MS. from *Bury Free Press*).

Months.—January, February, May, August, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4.

A rare visitant on our coast; found more frequently at Aldeburgh than elsewhere; a considerable number were seen near Yarmouth and Lowestoft in the winter of 1869-70.

BLACK-HEADED GULL, *Larus ridibundus*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 52.

Districts all. Common everywhere near the coast, most numerous in winter, and then sometimes in immense quantities; by no means unfrequent inland, particularly during floods and in the winter. More often seen in Suffolk than any other Gull. A beautifully-marked specimen of what has been through error called the "Masked Gull" (*L. capistratus* Temminck), now known to be but an imaginary species, was killed at Aldeburgh in April 1848, in possession of Mr. Haward, who gives its exact measurements (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2231).

Formerly bred on a mere at Brandon, but driven away by the plundering of the nests (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 208 note, A. Newton v.v.).

KITTIWAKE, *Larus tridactylus*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 52. Catalogued only.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, rather rare (Paget *Y.*, 13) an immature specimen taken there (British Museum); a female obtained in Dec. 1847, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum); shot off Yarmouth in Jan. 1882 (in my Collection; C. B.).

2. Not very common about Aldeburgh; an old bird shot on the beach Nov. 1865; many taken Dec. 1868 (Hele, *Ald.*, 174).

3. Woodbridge River, 1875, presented by C. Moor, Esq. (Ipswich Museum). Rare on the Orwell (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot at Hartest in 1881 (Cutmore v.v.).

7. An immature bird picked up in a dying state in a farm-yard on the Undley Hall Estate about 1872 (A. Wainwright v.v. who has it; C. B.!). One, also immature, accompanying ducks to be fed, closely observed at Elveden by Messrs. A. and E. Newton Jan. 31, 1854 (A. Newton *in litt.*).

8. One found dead in Feb. 1885, at The Vinery, Bury St. Edmund's, in possession of Major Harris (C. B.!).

Months.—January, February, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.

Not very common on the coast, and but rarely met with

inland. It is somewhat singular that we have no record of its occurring in any except the winter months, as it is a common spring and autumn visitant on the East coast in Norfolk (see J. H. Gurney, jun., in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv.).

COMMON GULL, *Larus canus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 52. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), at Lowestoft (J. H. Gurney, jun.), at Leiston (Rope), at Aldeburgh (Hele), at Shotley (Kerry), at Bramford (Haward), at Sudbury during floods (King); as annually seen at Great Bealings following the plough with the rooks (E. J. Moor), and as occasionally seen at Oakley (W. Clarke), and as having occurred at Cockfield (C. B.), Elveden (Cambridge Museum), Eriswell (Newby), Hengrave and elsewhere near Bury (Travis *in litt.*). Many seen on the lakes and ponds in the interior of the county during the winter of 1868-9 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1858). Common along the whole length of the coast; found not uncommonly in the interior. Whitear found that the bills as well as the legs of the young and old birds differed in colour; he shot them on Breydon Dec. 13, 1819 (*Diary*, 251).

* ICELAND GULL, *Larus leucopterus*, Faber.

East Suffolk.

1. Killed at Yarmouth in Nov. 1851 (J. O. Harper in *Nat.* for 1852, p. 132); an immature bird from Yarmouth stuffed by Knight (Newcome Collection), the wings in this specimen extend about an inch beyond the tail (Newcome MS.).

2. One shot on the beach at Benacre, in Jan. 1850, by Mr. John Farr (*Nat.* for 1851, 232). A male bird in excellent plumage killed at Thorpe in Jan. 1874 (Hele MS.). An immature bird shot at Aldeburgh, Jan. 15, 1876 (Kerry MS., and in *Z.* 2nd S., 4848), and another killed near this place Dec. 1882, in magnificent plumage (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 257).

Months.—January, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2.

Mr. Dresser (*B. of Eur.* viii., 439-40) considers that

Larus leucopterus "differs from *L. glaucus* only in being smaller in size," and he proceeds to quote a letter from Mr. Gatcombe who says exactly the same thing as Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., in the passage now to be cited: "There seems to be every gradation in size between the Glaucous and Iceland Gulls" (J. H. Gurney, jun., in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv.); Mr. Gurney also writes:—"There are some intermediate specimens from the East coast, which it is exceedingly difficult to adjudicate upon, but I think it is allowed now that the Iceland Gull is a more slender bird with proportionately longer wings" (*in litt.*). Dr. Saxby (*B. of Shetl.*, p. 336, quoted by Dresser, *u. s. p.*, 442) remarks that "it may be readily recognized by its acutely-pointed and somewhat long wings," (see also Harvie-Brown quoted in the same place). It thus becomes very difficult to feel any confidence that the above specimens are correctly named; that in the Newcome Collection seems to have decidedly the best claim to be the true Iceland Gull, but has not yet been thoroughly examined (Stevenson *in litt.*). The other specimens may probably only have been small Glaucous Gulls.

HERRING GULL, *Larus argentatus*, Gmelin.

S. and W. *Cat.* 52. Catalogued only.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Catalogued only.—Extremely numerous, flying long distances from the sea in the winter of 1868-9 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1858).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rather rare (Paget *Y.*, 13); one found dead between that place and Lowestoft early in 1851; had choked itself by trying to swallow a brown rat (J. O. Harper, who had seen the bird alive the day before, in *Nat.* for 1851, p. 165). Lowestoft, common (Freeman *v.v.*); abundant Oct. 1879 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 22).

2. Numerous at Leiston in Nov. 1872 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3606). Appears about Aldeburgh only in rough winter weather; a male bird taken Feb. 1868 (Hele, *Ald.*, 173); a specimen in Mr. Tuck's Collection (Tuck *v.v.*); an old bird seen in Jan. 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265).

3. Rather rare on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally (Clarke MS.).
6. A young bird shot at Thorpe Morieux in Dec. 1874 (given to me by Mrs. Baldwin ; C. B.). Two killed at one shot at Melford in 1851 ; in Capt. Bence's Collection (Capt. Bence v.v. ; C. B. !). Not unfrequently seen in low meadows near Sudbury in rough winter weather (King, *List*, 128).
7. Mildenhall, in Jan. 1870 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

Months. — January, February, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

Found on the coast in rough winter weather sometimes in large flocks ; it occurs also occasionally inland, mostly in small numbers.

GLAUCOUS GULL, *Larus glaucus*, Gmelin.

Spald., *List*, xxxix. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. A fine specimen killed at Yarmouth not later than 1829 (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norf.* p. lxxv.); an immature bird obtained there in 1848, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum ; C. B. !); a fine adult male killed there in Nov. 1851 (J. O. Harper in *Nat.* for 1852, 132); an immature bird shot in Dec. 1852 was in Mr. Creed's possession (Creed MS.); another immature obtained there about Dec. 16, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3864); two others in Nov. and Dec., 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4777); an adult male shot a few miles off Yarmouth Jan. 16, 1881 (preserved by Lowne, in my Collection, C. B.); twenty-seven were brought in by gunners and fishermen to Mr. G. Smith Jan. 26, 1881; Mr. Gurney, jun., found that seven were mature, nineteen immature, and one in change (Mason's *Hist. of Norf.* pt. iv.), and another immature near Yarmouth in Oct. 1881, 26 inches long, wings not extending beyond the tail (G. Smith *in litt.*). An immature bird shot on Breydon, Dec. 20, 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 375). An immature bird obtained at Lowestoft, Dec. 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 3864); one shot there by Mr. Corbyn in Jan. 1876 (Thirtle *in litt.*), and one obtained there about 1877 (Freeman v.v.).

2. An immature bird shot at Southwold in Dec. 1872, now in possession of Mr. Durnford of Liverpool (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3413). One obtained at Thorpe in the winter of 1860, another in Jan. 1871, others in Nov. 1872, and Dec. 1874; a few have been observed most winters for some years (Hele, *Ald.*, 173 and MS.), and a fine specimen shot at the Mere in Jan. 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 135).

3. An immature bird killed in the harbour off Shotley, Dec. 1884, by Mr. Kerry, who has it (Kerry *in litt.*).

Months.—January, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

The early records of this bird are comparatively few ; of late years a good many specimens have been obtained in the winter on some parts of the coast. Most of the birds recorded above as Iceland Gulls probably belong to this species.

GREATER BLACK-BACKED GULL, *Larus marinus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 52. Catalogued only.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget *Y.*, 13) ; a male bird from that place, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum).

2. Westleton (Spalding MS.) A fine adult shot at Leiston Feb. 3, 1873, in Mr. Rope's Collection (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S., 3608, and MS.). Many visit Aldeburgh during the autumn and winter months, and associate in an immense flock about the further mere at Thorpe (Hele, *Atl.*, 173) ; a few seen in the Thorpe Mere Nov., 1878, a greater number remained outside in the open sea (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265) ; one shot at Aldeburgh, Feb. 1871, in Mr. Tuck's Collection (Tuck v.v.).

3. Walton and Felixstowe ; very common on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.)

4. An adult and an immature bird from the river Orwell near Ipswich (in my Collection ; C. B.).

West Suffolk.

6. Sudbury, not common, one remained for a week or two some years ago after other gulls had departed (King, *List*, 128).

7. A female shot at Icklingham in April 1882 (Travis v.v. ; C. B. !)

Months.—February, April, November, "autumn and winter."

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

Common on the coast, seldom seen at any distance from it ; it is in general an exceedingly shy bird and difficult to approach (Hele, *u. s.*). A solitary bird which remained for a week or two on the meadows at Sudbury occasionally allowed Mr. King to approach it pretty near (King *u. s.*).

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL, *Larus fuscus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 52. Catalogued only.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot not later than 1829 near Yarmouth, where it is rare (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norf.*, p. lxxv.) Yarmouth, rare; two shot there in April 1821 (Paget Y., 13). Lowestoft, common (Freeman v. v.).

2. Westleton (Spalding MS.) An immature specimen shot on the beach near Leiston, Dec. 31, 1870; numerous there in Nov. 1872 (G. T. Rope in Z. 2nd S. 3606, and MS.). Not abundant about Aldeburgh; when they occur it is generally in the summer months, several obtained at different times (Hele, *Ald.*, 173, and J. G. Tuck in Z., 2368); a fine adult bird seen there in May, 1879, and another shot there in Aug., 1881 (J. G. Tuck in Z. 3rd S. iii., 302, and v., 469).

3. Rather rare on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot at Brettenham by Mr. Stern, about Dec. 1881 (Bantock v. v.; C. B. !). Sudbury, rather uncommon (King, *List*, 128).

Months.—April, May, August, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

Found at various places along the coast, but not very common.

GREAT SKUA, *Lestris catarractes* (L.)

Spald., *List*, xxxix. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Four shot in Yarmouth Roads Oct. 1827 (Paget Y., 13); seen on the coast near Yarmouth in Oct., 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* i., N.S. (1837), p. 117); Yarmouth, Oct. 6, 1849 (Dennis MS. note in *Yarrell*); several fine specimens taken off this place in Oct. 1858 (H. Stevenson in Z., 6309); a dark variety, a female, purchased in Leadenhall Market from the Yarmouth coast, Oct. 1869, in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., p. 462, t. 609); one shot off Yarmouth Oct. 3, 1881 (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. vii., 319; G. Smith, in whose possession it is, *in litt*); a young bird from this place (Newcome Collection). One from Lowestoft in Mr. Stevenson's Collection, who calls it quite a rarity on the Eastern coast (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. vii., 319).

2. A specimen washed ashore near Thorpe, Jan. 1864, one or two others have been observed there, one in pursuit of Gulls (Hele, *Ald.*,

174 and MS.). One seen on Thorpe Mere Aug. 28, 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 14). One found dead at Aldeburgh (James MS.). One picked up after a gale at Orford and preserved by Mr. Heffer (Carthew MS.).

Months.—January, August, October.

Districts.—1, 2.

Found at very few places on the coast, and there but very rarely.

RICHARDSON'S SKUA, *Lestris parasiticus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. An "Arctic Gull," an old bird, killed at Yarmouth in Sept. 1819, in possession of Mr. Hunt; and a young bird Oct. 24 (Whitear's *Calendar* 250, 251, and S. and W. *u. s.*); Yarmouth, occasionally both the adult and the young, the "Black-toed Gull" (Paget Y., 13); Yarmouth, immature, Oct. 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2354); six specimens killed off this place in Oct. 1858, three in immature plumage of the second year, the others very nearly adult (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6309), another shot off this place in Oct. 1874 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S., 4293), and a few seen near it in Oct. 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 319). A very fine mature specimen with two tail feathers projecting six inches, shot on Breydon Wall Oct. 14, and another of the same species shot on the beach Oct. 20, 1881 (Lowne *in litt.*).

2. An adult bird shot at Easton Broad in 1841 by Mr. T. M. Spalding (Spald. *u. s.* and MS.). One shot about Oct. 1871 on the beach at Southwold (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 2906). An immature bird on the beach near Dunwich in Aug. 1873 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 3799). A mature female killed at Thorpe in Aug. 1868; one seen there Nov. 1873 (Hele, *Ald.*, 175 and MS.). Aldeburgh 1830 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv., 163, 1831); an immature bird shot there in Sept. 1873 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3799). One knocked down on the Dunningworth Hall marshes in 1855, in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.).

3. Rare at Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

4. Shot at Bramford, now in the Ipswich Museum (Podd *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. A young bird killed on a warren near Brandon, Sept. 1819 (Whitear's *Diary* 250 and S. and W. 54). One shot at Exning Jan. 1883 (Howlett v.v.).

Months.—January, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 7.

Found along the coast not very uncommonly; very rarely far inland. The distinction between this bird and the following has only been understood very recently, consequently the earlier records of both species cannot be depended upon as being correctly named (H. Stevenson *in litt.*).

BUFFON'S SKUA, *Lestris longicaudus* (Vieillot).

East Suffolk.

1. Two adult and one immature birds obtained near Yarmouth Oct. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 319).

2. A mature specimen shot from a bathing machine at Aldeburgh, Oct. 1860 (Hele, *Ald.*, 175 and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3799).

3. A young bird obtained in the Orwell, Oct. 1870, in Mr. Howard Saunders' Collection (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 487).

Month.—October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

A decidedly rare bird on the Suffolk coast; it is only recorded as having been met with in the autumn.

POMATORHINE SKUA, *Lestris pomatorhinus* (Temminck).

S. and W. *Cat.* 53.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, Oct. 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2354); one, nearly mature, killed off that place in Oct. 1858 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6369); a female from Yarmouth, Oct. 19, 1870, in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vii., 469); an immature specimen shot Nov. 25, 1871 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S. 2980); three seen off this place Oct. 8, 1872 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3355); and eleven brought in Oct. 1874, probably shot from the herring smacks (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4293); several seen and four obtained in Oct. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 319; G. Smith *in litt.*). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.).

2. One shot at Southwold (Haward MS.). An adult bird killed at Thorpe in 1864; another near the Alde in 1869; another, a mature female, found dead along shore in Oct. 1870 (Hele, *Ald.*, 175 and MS.; H. M. Wallis in *Z.* 2nd S. 1868).

3. One shot on the Orwell in the winter of 1871; in Mr. Haward's possession (Haward MS.).

4. One killed near Ipswich, in the Collection of Mr. Seaman (S. and W. *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

7. An immature bird from Lakenheath Fen (Newcome Collection). One from Elveden (Cambridge Museum).

8. One shot at Hardwick, Sept. 1883, preserved by Bilson (W. Bilson *in litt.*).

Months.—September, October, November, “winter.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.

Not very uncommon off Yarmouth, and found occasionally there and elsewhere on the coast; rare inland.

FAM. PROCELLARIIDÆ.

MANX SHEARWATER, *Puffinus anglorum* (Temminck).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rare (Paget Y., 13). A male shot on Breydon Sept. 4, 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*, C. B.!).

3. One shot on the Deben in 1879 (G. P. Hope *in litt.*).

4. One obtained near Ipswich about the middle of September 1884, and is now in the Ipswich Museum (J. E. Taylor v.v.).

West Suffolk.

7. One taken alive in a harvest field at Cavenham, Sept. 3, 1883 (Travis v.v.; C. B.!). One picked up on Newmarket race-course Sept. 24, 1869, preserved by Mr. Howlett (W. Clarke MS. notes in *Yarrell*).

8. A female bird taken alive in a harvest field at Fornham St. Martin Sept. 1, 1882 (*Bury Free Press*, Sept. 23, 1882); now in my Collection; C. B.

Month.—September.

Districts.—1, 3, 4, 7, 8.

A bird of the sea, which has only occasionally been driven on the shore and inland.*

FULMAR, *Fulmarus glacialis* (L.).

East Suffolk.

1. An adult bird from Yarmouth in the British Museum (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 542); occasionally shot or caught in Yarmouth Roads (Paget Y., 13); one killed there, in possession of J. J. Gurney, Esq., of

* Mr. Hele had a good opportunity of observing a Shearwater flying along shore near the Thorpe Coastguard Station during Dec. 1869; he calls it a Cinereous Shear-

water, *Puffinus cinereus*, Gould (Hele, *Ald.*, 175); it is impossible in such a genus to determine satisfactorily to which species it belonged.

Earlham (Hunt in Stacey's *Birds of Norf.* lxiv.); two taken twenty miles out at sea off Yarmouth, Dec. 1843 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 456); a male bird shot at Yarmouth in May 1850, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum). One obtained at Lowestoft in 1880 (Freeman v.v.).

2. One caught alive at Sizewell in Sept. 1862 (Hele, *Ald.*, 176).

West Suffolk.

8. One caught at Brockley, and kept alive at Chadacre Hall; it ate birds, swallowing them feathers and all, and was very voracious; I saw it alive in 1878 (Miss Hallifax v.v.; C. B.!).

Months.—May, September, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 8.

A bird of the sea, only known as a very rare straggler in Suffolk.

STORM PETREL, *Procellaria pelagica* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54. Sometimes makes its appearance on the coast.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. A few generally shot every winter at Yarmouth; in Nov. 1824, between two and three hundred shot after severe gales (Paget *Y.*, 13); a white variety believed to have been shot at Yarmouth, bought at Mr. S. Miller's Sale by Mr. J. H. Gurney (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*); numerous in the winters of 1827 and of 1828 off the Yarmouth coast (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norf.* lxiv.); six killed by flying against the floating light off Yarmouth in Dec. 1849, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum; C. B.!). One shot on the coast near Yarmouth early in Jan. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 313). One shot at Gorleston Oct. 17, 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii. 320). Many have been seen or taken in different years in Lowestoft harbour (Freeman v.v.; Thirtle v.v.); many seen in the outer harbour in Oct. 1869 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2056).

2. One shot at the mouth of the Blyth in Dec. 1882; in Mr. Millais' Collection (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*). One found dead on the beach at Leiston Nov. 28, 1871, and another shot Dec. 4, by Mr. Rope, as it was flying along the shore; both in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Almost unknown about Aldeburgh before 1867, but several killed or found dead subsequently (Hele, *Ald.*, 176). Six seen flying near the Orford Lighthouse, three were shot Oct. 1867 (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 992).

3. One shot in the river at Woodbridge by Mr. Mark Taylor in autumn; another killed some years ago in Mrs. Carthew's garden at Woodbridge in the winter, now in possession of Mr. T. Carthew (Carthew MS.).

Rare at Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.). One killed on the Stour in May 1820 (S. and W. *u. s.*)

4. Captured in an exhausted state in 1867 in the garden of Mr. G. C. Mason, who presented it to the Museum (Ipswich Museum; C. B.!). Obtained off Felixstowe, in Mr. Kerry's Collection (C. B.!). Two caught by Mr. Boyle on the lantern-glazing of the Light-house on Landguard Fort; the last, a very fine bird, in Sept. 1883 (Boyle *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot at Redgrave about 1872 (G. H. Wilson MS.). One picked up in a dying state near Eye in the end of Oct. 1869 (W. H. Sewell *in litt.*, who has it).

6. One shot at Somerton in 1876 by the Rev. J. Ford (Cutmore v.v.). Nayland about 1870 (L. Travis *in litt.*).

7. One picked up in a dying state on the Undley Hall Estate at Lakenheath, on a piece of land called Long Border, October 22, 1869 (A. Wainwright v.v., who has it; C. B.!). Elveden (Cambridge Museum, skeleton). A fine specimen picked up in the street of Newmarket in an exhausted state in Nov. 1855 (A. Fuller in Z. 5065); two found on the Heath Jan. 13 1868 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

8. One picked up in a field at Barrow in 1865 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46). One picked up dead in Ickworth Park (Bilson MS.).

Months.—January, May, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Essentially a bird of the sea, but like other birds of the same kind, it is not unfrequently found dead or dying far inland.

LEACH'S OR FORK-TAILED PETREL, *Procellaria Leachii* (Temminck).

East Suffolk.

1. One killed near Yarmouth about the middle of Oct. 1849 (J. H. Gurney in Z. 2622); three observed between Yarmouth and Lowestoft Nov. 28, 1849; one shot at Yarmouth a day or two after (J. O. Harper in Z. 2991); another June 1850 (J. B. P. Dennis MS. note, in Bury Museum), and another July 6, 1867 (*The Field* of July 13, quoted from Mr. Stevenson in Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 499), Mr. Stevenson remarks that it is a strange date for such a bird; Mr. Gurney has one from Yarmouth, date uncertain (Dresser *B. of Eur.* viii., 498). At Lowestoft, once only; bought by J. F. Thirtle of a boy who had caught it alive (Thirtle *in litt.*).

3. One from Butley Creek; it was riding among a number of teal and other fowl in a heavy gale; preserved in the Seckford Reading Room,

Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs). One from Bawdsey Nov. 1881 (Asten v.v., in my Collection (C. B.).

4. Found dead near Ipswich in Dec. 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H. i.* (N.S.) 1837, 117).

West Suffolk.

7? One shot in Suffolk before 1864, stuffed by Reynolds of Thetford; in Mr. Newcome's Collection (F. d'A. Newcome *in litt.*); Mr. Reynolds' son tells me that his father has been dead some years, and that he is unable to say where the bird was shot (C. B.).

Months.—June, July, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 3, 4, 7 (?)

Much like the preceding in its habits, but far more rare.

APPENDIX.

ACCIDENTAL VISITORS.

The birds already enumerated belong to the class which we may call true Britons. These are included in the first part of Harting's *Handbook of British Birds* (see above, Introd.). His second part consists of what he calls "Rare and Accidental Visitors"; these have been met with in Britain only a few or a very few times, some of them only once. In the last published list of British Birds (Lond. 1883), compiled by a Committee of the British Ornithologists' Union, and referred to above as the *Ibis List*,* it has "been deemed advisable to regard as British every species of which even a single specimen has been obtained in an undoubtedly wild state within the confines of the British Islands" (Pref. v.), and accordingly they are all included in one and the same list arranged all together according to their natural orders.† The histories of British Birds previously published had tacitly proceeded upon the same principle. The late Mr. Newman, however, in the Preface to his edition of *Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary* (Lond. 1866), strongly disapproves of the method employed by his predecessors. He considers that a great number of these species now added (since the time of Montagu), have "not the slightest claim to the title of British Birds," and that the records of these birds from a purely scientific point of view, "are utterly worthless." "The time seems to have arrived,"

* I am reminded that my designation of "*Ibis List*" is not accurate, it should have been referred to as "*List of Brit. Birds compiled by a Committee of the British Ornithological Union.*"

† A table is prefixed, dividing the birds (numerically only) into four categories. (1.) Residents. (2.) Summer Visitors. (3.) Winter Visitors. (4.) Occasional Visitors.

he says, "when the conscientious compiler must eliminate these interlopers" (p. xxiv).* Mr. Harting's method, which proceeds on an intermediate principle, has appeared to me the best to go upon, and I have accordingly followed it throughout the present Catalogue. The only difficulty of this arrangement consists in drawing the line between tolerably regular, though rare, vistsants and those which can only be regarded as purely accidental.

The native countries of the birds which follow will be found enumerated in the above *List*, and in Harting's *Handbook*, as well as in the various histories of European and British Birds. They are but very lightly, if at all, touched upon in these pages.

GREENLAND FALCON, *Falco candicans*, Gmelin.

S. and W. *Cat.* 2.—Spald. *List*, xxxv.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot on Bungay Common, only slightly wounded, and lived for some time in Mr. Cooper's possession (S. and W. *u. s.*, who call it a Gyr-Falcon, and Harting's *Handbook*, 85, Spald. *u. s.*); this example was first recorded and figured in Hunt's *Brit. Ornith.* (i., 69); Mr. Cooper, at whose sale at Cove it was sold (F. M. Spalding MS.), considered that it was Latham's Var. B. of the Iceland Falcon, which he calls the Spotted Iceland Falcon, and, remarking on its tameness, suggests that it may have been an escaped bird (Hunt, *u. s.*; see also Yarrell's *Brit. Birds* by Newton, i., 42); it is now in Lord Huntingfield's Collection (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 7). Some years back Mr. Spalding, sen. assured Mr. Stevenson that a Greenland Falcon was shot by a keeper, named Martin, in the employ of John Lea Farr, Esq., of North Cove Hall; he shot it after watching it some nights, and noticing that it always took the same route to roost in a wood; he described it as a large white Falcon, with a few dark spots; he gave it to a farmer, but it was not preserved (H. Stevenson *in litt.*).

4. One caught in Westerfield, and kept alive for some weeks; it was in pursuit of a bird flying over a pond in the park, struck at the bird, which it missed, and fell into the water; it managed to creep out, but its wings were so wet that it could not fly, and was caught by a man

* Prof. Newton tells me that these views were held by other ornithologists before Mr. Newman enunciated them; that Hewitson gave utterance to them in

1853 (*Eggs of Br. B.*, Ed. 3, Pref. 2), and that something very like them may be seen in *P. Z. S.*, 1860, 131, 132.

who threw his coat over it (Hillen *in litt.*); Mr. Moor saw it stuffed in Mr. Garrard's house in 1876 (Moor MS.); it is now in the possession of Mr. Crewe of East Lodge, Burton-on-Trent, who writes that this specimen is what Mr. Gould calls in his *British Birds* "Greenland Falcon, White Race" (V. Crewe *in litt.*).

GYR-FALCON, *Falco gyrfalco*, L.

2. An immature bird shot, in the act of devouring a hen, by Mr. George Hunt, at Orford, Oct. 14, 1867; it is now in possession of his brother Mr. E. J. Hunt, of Pimlico, by whom it was stuffed; this is the only instance of the occurrence of the Norwegian Gyr-Falcon in Britain. Mr. Seebohm observes:—"The head is somewhat darker than the back, and the under parts, including the thighs, are longitudinally streaked; it is probably a bird of the year, which has not yet assumed the yellow legs." (Seebohm, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, i., 19; see also Hele, *Ald.*, 71; C. B.!).*

RED-FOOTED FALCON, *Falco vespertinus*, L.

1. One shot in a marsh by Breydon in 1832, in possession of Mr. D. B. Preston (Paget, *Y.*, 3); now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (*Rambles of a Nat. in Egypt*, by J. H. Gurney, jun., p. 283).† A young male killed at Somerleyton, July 1862; in possession of Mr. H. Stevenson (*Stev. B. of N.* i., 20, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8725, C. B.!).

SNOWY OWL, *Nyctea nivea* (Daudin).

1. One seen for a single day near a decoy at Herringfleet, Nov. 1878 (Col. Leathes *in litt.* 1883). A female killed at St. Andrews, near Bungay in Feb. 1847, formerly in Mr. T. M. Spalding's Collection (*Stev.*

* Mr. Hunt, who has kindly permitted a photograph of his bird to be taken for this work, writes in answer to my enquiries as follows:—"The head of this specimen is certainly the darkest part . . . it is of a uniform colour somewhat darker than the back. As to Mr. J. H. Gurney, sen., and myself, we certainly agreed that it was the same as the specimen marked Norway Gyr-falcon from Kotzebue Sound in the British Museum, although somewhat darker . . . Mr. Sharpe told me . . . that he felt satisfied about its being the Norway species, and asked me to allow Mr. Seebohm to examine it, which he did." In reference to Prof. Newton's remark (in Yarrell's *Birds*, i., 47), that in the Gyr-Falcon there is commonly a very

perceptible black mystacial streak or patch, Mr. Hunt says "this is very plain in my specimen, and the coloration darker than in the Iceland Falcon."

† "I have recently ascertained a young male Red-footed Hobby in my father's Collection to be the specimen recorded in Paget's *N. H. of Yarmouth*. It was shot at Breydon not as Messrs. Paget say in 1832, but on the 1st of May, 1830. In all probability it was the first killed in Britain. Mr. D. B. Preston, of Catton, to whose notes I am indebted for clearing up the confusion, says it was killed behind Vauxhall Gardens, and he saw it shot." (J. H. Gurney, jun. *u. s.*).

B. of N. i. 58 ; Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1769 ; C.B. ! ; now in possession of Mr. John Loder, Woodbridge (Loder *in litt.*).

LITTLE OWL, *Athene noctua* (Scopoli).

East Suffolk.

1. Very rare at Yarmouth, two specimens are well authenticated (Paget, *Y.*, 4) ; one taken alive on a fishing smack off Yarmouth in Jan. 1862, now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 7931 ; J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*)† One killed at Oulton about 1877, by striking the telegraph wires (Freeman v.v.).

2. Killed at Holton about 1840 (Creed MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot in Duchess Wood, Thornham, in Nov. 1874, in Lord Henniker's Collection (Lord Henniker v.v. ; Clarke *in litt.*, who saw it killed ; C.B. !).

8. A female bird shot at Hengrave by Sir Thomas Gage's gamekeeper in Feb. 1866 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 23, and Stevenson MS., quoted in Harting's *Handbook*, 92) ; the same bird was seen by Mr. Tuck, and is now in possession of Lady Gage (Tuck v.v.). Either this or Tengmalm's Owl seen by Mr. W. G. Blake at Risby about 1860 ; he has also seen one taken at Norton (W. G. Blake *in litt.*).

SCOPS OWL, *Scops giu* (Scopoli).

A specimen supposed to be from Suffolk is in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection (C. B. !).

East Suffolk.

1. Has occurred twice in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1304).

West Suffolk.

5. A male bird taken by Mr. Felgate at Haughley Bushes in 1865, and stuffed by Bilson ; it was for some time in Mr. Felgate's possession, but he parted with it a few years ago to a gentleman in the North of England (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 23, and *in litt.* ; Felgate *in litt.*).

8. One shot at Rougham in 1873 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

† For a specimen which escaped from its cage at Yarmouth, and for another wrongly reported to have been shot near Yarmouth, see Dresser, *B. of Eur.* v. 358.

*MOTTLED OWL, *Scops asio* (L.).

1. A specimen, now unfortunately

destroyed, said to have been killed near Yarmouth, purchased by Mr. Gurney from the late Mr. Thirtle, then a nurseryman at Eaton (Stev. *B. of N. i.*, 44) ; a more recent investigation of this bird does not justify its retention in the list (*id.* in White's *Norfol.*).

*EAGLE OWL, *Bubo maximus*, Fleming.

Yarrell *Br. B.* i., 111, Lond. 1843. Recorded to have been taken in Suffolk; (see also Spald. *List* xxxv. No record of its having been taken in Suffolk is known to me (C. B.).

TENGMALM'S OWL, *Nyctale Tengmalmi* (Gmelin).

East Suffolk.

1. One killed at Bradwell, some years before 1846 (*Stev. B. of N.* i., 60).

3. One from the sand district across Sutton Heath (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection).

West Suffolk.

7. One caught during the night in a rat-trap in a wood near Newmarket Nov. 20, 1884; another seen there soon afterwards, and believed to be still there, Dec. 9. The wood is partly in Cambridgeshire, partly in Suffolk (*Bury Free Press*, Nov. 22, 1884; *Howlett in litt*; C. B.!).

ALPINE ACCENTOR, *Accentor alpinus*, Bechstein.

1. Observed alive by Mr. Lubbock in 1823 on a grass plat at Oulton near Lowestoft (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*, p. 54; Ed. 1879; full account in note).

BLUE-THROATED WARBLER, *Cyanecula suecica* (L.).

East Suffolk.

1. A male bird of the year, of the Scandinavian form, shot on the Suffolk side of Breydon, Sept. 15, 1883 (W. Lowne v.v.; in my Collection, C. B.). A male bird of the same form killed near Lowestoft in May 1856, in Mr. Gurney's possession (*Stev. B. of N.* i., 96; J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 5159); another of the same form procured on the Lowestoft Denes in July 1877 (Moore in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 449).

3. Three came on board Lord Rendlesham's yacht near Bawdsey Cliff in Sept. 1879; he caught them himself in the evening; they all died the same night on board, and were not preserved; the breast was red and blue (Lord Rendlesham v.v.).

West Suffolk.

8. One seen near the Butts, Bury St. Edmund's, Nov. 12, 1884, with a very blue breast, by Miss Robertson, then staying at Hardwick House; she described the bird accurately, and immediately recognized it in my Collection (C. B.).

The above, as far as they have been identified, all belong

to the Scandinavian form, which has a red spot in the centre of the blue throat.

MARSH WARBLER, *Salicaria palustris* (Bechstein).

1. Three occurred near Yarmouth in June 1869 (Harting, *Handbook*, p. 104); one of these is in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., who doubts the distinctness of this species (*in litt.*).

* PINE GROSBEEK, *Pinicola enucleator* (L.).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, a rare visitant (Paget, *Y.*, 6); a pair shot near Yarmouth, formerly in Mr. Miller's Collection now dispersed (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 235); these birds were shot in 1845 (Lubbock, *Fauna of Norfolk*, p. 36, referred to by Newton in Yarrell's *Br. B.* ii., 178). Reported to have built in a fir tree near Bungay to Messrs. Gurney and Fisher, (in *Z.* 1313). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., thinks they could not have been seen in summer and so could not have nested (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. 245; see also Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton, ii., 178).

West Suffolk.

7. One shot at Heigham in 1874 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).
8. One shot near Bury St. Edmund's about 1830 (H. T. Frere *in litt.*).

The above quoted instances appear to be doubtful.

PARROT CROSSBILL, *Loxia pityopsittacus*, Bechstein.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Lound, April 11, 1850 (Dennis MS. notes in *Bewick*).
2. One, apparently a female, in the Cambridge Museum, stated in Mr. Jenyn's handwriting to have been killed at Blythburgh in Suffolk in 1818 (Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton ii., 208). Mr. Hele obtained a bird which he was informed was of this species, from Sizewell Belts in Nov. 1861 (Hele, *Ald.*, 98).

West Suffolk.

8. A fine red male shot at Saxham Nov. 1850, formerly belonging to Prof. Newton; now in the Cambridge Museum (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 239; A. Newton in *Z.* 3145).

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL, *Loxia bifasciata*, Nilsson.

East Suffolk.

4. Five or six, either of this bird or of the American White-winged Crossbill, were seen near Ipswich many years ago; one was shot by Mr. Seaman (Yarrell's *Br. B.* ii., 39, 1st Ed.; from Hoy).

West Suffolk.

8. A flock observed at Drinkstone in May, 1846; two males were

obtained, one was given by Mr. Dix to Mr. Stevenson, who now has it, the other is in Mr. J. H. Gurney's possession (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*, 60 and note); another specimen shot at Drinkstone is in possession of Dr. Bree (C. R. Bree *in litt.*, and in Z. 2419). Some were reported, by Mr. C. B. Hunter (Z. 1498), to have been observed on fir trees near Thetford in May 1846; this report probably arose from the fact that two of the Drinkstone specimens were sent to Thetford for preservation (*Yarrell's Br. B.*, by Newton ii., 213, note). One shot at Whepstead (Bilson MS.).

AMERICAN MEADOW STARLING, *Sturnella magna* (L.).

5. One shot in March, 1860, close to the railroad at Thrandeston, now in the Collection of the Rev. H. T. Frere, of Burston (P. L. Selater in *Ibis* 1861, 176; Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk* 61. Published from this specimen in Gunn's *Photographs of Birds of Norfolk*, &c., No. 13).

Inhabits North America; only two other specimens have been met with in Britain. Prof. Newton considers there is every reason to suppose that all three had been imported and had escaped.

NUTCRACKER, *Nucifraga caryocatactes* (L.).

East Suffolk.

1. One shot by a fisherman, off Yarmouth, in Oct., 1853; formerly in possession of Mr. James Green (James Green in Z. 4096; J. H. Gurney in Z. 4124). A male shot, Oct. 8, 1864, in a garden in Gorleston, on the Suffolk side of the Yare (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*, 51, Stevenson's *B. of N. i.*, 285), in possession of the Rev. C. J. Lucas (H. Stevenson in Z. 9405). Mr. Lucas informs me that it was shot by Mr. Stone in his garden; he gave it to his boy, who sold it to a game dealer in Yarmouth, from whom Mr. Lucas purchased it; it is in good plumage (*in litt.*); it has been photographed (Gunn's *Photographs of Norfolk Birds*, No. 8). Shot once at Somerleyton, about 1876 (Freeman v.v.).

RED-WINGED STARLING, *Agelæus phœniceus*, Vieillot.

6. Seen at Hadleigh, by several boys in May 1882. Mr. F. Spalding writes to me as follows, in a letter dated Hadleigh June 21, 1882:—"On Wednesday, May 17th, my boy Edmund of 13 years saw a pair of what he called "Starlings with red on the wings close by the back," not red bodies, but only on the wing coverts. They flew over his head and down to a low meadow (to join Starlings, Rooks, and Jackdaws), so that as they flew beyond him he distinctly saw their partly red wings. Would these be the American Red-

Winged Starling? I have tried to get a sight at them since, but without success, but a boy named Grimsey saw one sitting on a hurdle in a meadow close by my house, and described it as a Blackbird, with red on the wings, and another boy named Jackson saw one by our old farmyard near the Hall. Perhaps this is worth your notice for your Rare Birds of Suffolk." There is no reasonable doubt that the birds were the Red-Winged Starling, a common North American species, but the specimens which have been obtained in Britain labour under the suspicion of being escaped birds.

2. One taken at Holton in June, 1824, preserved in the Leverian Museum at Ely (E. Bidwell *in litt.* from Cat. of Leverian Museum at Ely). One taken some years before 1846 at Southwold (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 1315); Prof. Newton has not been able to trace it (Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton, ii., 331 note); perhaps the same as the Holton bird (C.B.).

West Suffolk.

5. Sir Edward Kerrison informed Prof. Newton that he has had a specimen in his possession for about forty years, which he believes to have been killed in Oakley Park (Yarrell's *Br. B.* by A. Newton, ii., 331 note).

ALPINE SWIFT, *Cypselus melba*, Illiger.

East Suffolk.

1. An immature specimen shot at the back of Breydon Wall, Sept. 9, 1872; now in Mr. Gurney's Collection (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S. 3319, 5046).

2. One captured in a room at the Brudenhall Hotel at Aldeburgh, Sept. 8, 1870, in possession of Mr. Greenwood, of Aldeburgh; another seen at the same time (*Trans. Norf. and Norw. Nat.* for 1872-3, 117, and N. F. Hele in *Z.* 2nd S. 2344 from *Field*).

7. Shot at Wickhambrook, June 1881 (Tearle MS., *Bury Free Press* July 2nd, 1881).

8. One shot by Mr. J. Thirtle on the Angel Hill, Bury St. Edmund's, about 1835 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46, and MS.).

PALLAS'S SAND GROUSE, *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* (Pallas).

East Suffolk.

1. A female shot at Yarmouth June 20, 1863, in Mr. Newcome's Collection (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8712). A female shot on Breydon June 8, 1863, seen along with a flock of Grey Plovers; its crop contained seeds of *Medicago minima*, *Chenopodium album*, *Polygonum convolvulus* (or some *Rumex*?), and *Poa annua*. At Kessingland a female was killed June 24, 1863, out of a flock of twelve or fourteen which had been in the neighbourhood for a fortnight before; about the last week in July a flock of fifty or sixty birds, supposed to be of this species, were seen flying southward (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8709, sqq. 8851; A. Newton in *Ibis* for 1864, pp. 201, 202).

2. Two males and a female killed at Walberswick June 5 and 6, 1863; a flock of about eighteen seen there at the same time, and two smaller parties of seven and three; one of those killed was secured by Sir J. Blois' gamekeeper (Stevenson in *Z.*, *u. s.*; Newton, *u. s.*), the other pair were in Spalding's Sale (Lot 368) and are now in Lord Huntingfield's Collection (C. B.!). A male killed at Sizewell July 7, 1863 (Stevenson *u. s.* 8849; Newton *u. s.* 202). A covey of seven

appeared at Thorpe May 28, 1863; a female was shot and brought to Mr. Hele; many small dark seeds were found in the crop, some were planted and proved to be the *Trifolium minus* (Smith) or Lesser Trefoil; many more coveys visited the neighbourhood. On June 11, fifteen birds passed alongshore towards the south, and on the 19th more than twenty were seen at Thorpe; some remained through July, keeping mostly to the shingly beach; they were very wild and flew rapidly; one was killed on the 25th. Mr. Hele says that altogether ten birds were procured in the neighbourhood; two were seen at Thorpe Nov. 22 (Hele, *Ald.*, 102, 103). Mr. Dix received five at least of these birds at the time of their remarkable appearance, but retained only one pair, a male and a female, from Aldborough, killed June 1863 (Miss Dix *in litt.*).

3. More than twenty seen at Tangham near Butley in 1863, they remained there for six weeks or more; a pair in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (Lord Rendlesham v.v.; C. B. !); a flock of about eight or ten seen about the end of Aug. or beginning of Sept. near Woodbridge on some open heath land near the river towards Orford, they were said to have been seen there all the summer; these birds it was believed, were on Lord Rendlesham's property (Dix in *Stev. B. of N. i.*, 390); this flock was probably part of the flock mentioned by Lord Rendlesham as seen at Tangham (C. B.); a single bird was seen at Alderton Sept. 18, 1863 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8850).

West Suffolk.

7. Three birds killed at Santon-Downham in June or July 1863, they were thrown away, but from the description given by the keeper, there is no doubt that they were of this species (Dix in *Stev. B. of N. u. s.*). Several were said to be killed on Wangford warren about June 6, 1863, and sent to London, where they probably found their way to the poulterers. A male taken alive at Elveden June 6, 1863; it was caught by a boy among long grass and brought to Prof. Newton; he found that it had been slightly wounded; the man who had shot it told him that it "shruck" like a Golden Plover; Prof. Newton kept it alive feeding it on canary-seed, and subsequently sent it to the Zoological Gardens, where, in company with several others from China, it lived for nearly a year (Newton *u. s.*, 203, 204 and MS.).

Districts.--1, 2, 3, 7.

Months.—May, June, July, September, November.

The irruption of this bird into Europe is the most remarkable fact that has ever occurred in the history of ornithology. Mr. Stevenson (*B. of N. i.*, 376—404) gives a very ample and most interesting account of the occurrences of this bird, in Norfolk in 1863, written a little later (1866), than his papers in the *Zoologist* 1863-4. He estimates the number actually obtained in Norfolk and Suffolk in May

and November and the intervening months at 75, the numbers of each sex being very nearly equal. To Suffolk he assigns 8 male and 7 female birds. "Judging from the records" says Prof. Newton in his elaborate memoir in the *Ibis* *u. s.*), "the number of birds, 69 or 70, [now slightly increased] obtained in those two counties far exceeds the number obtained in any other district of Europe of like size." Mr. Stevenson's text is accompanied by a beautiful coloured plate representing both the male and female birds. "The true home of this bird is in the large sandy steppes of Asia, where it is met with, as far east as China In the interior of Mongolia it is said to be so common that the Cossack guard that convoys the missionaries to Peking live chiefly on these birds during the journey" (Dresser *B. of Eur.* vii., 76—81). This bird was unknown in Europe before 1853, when several examples were taken on the Lower Volga; but an invading host, which has been estimated by Prof. Newton at 700 birds, visited various countries of Europe in 1863 (*Ibis* for 1864, pp. 186, 216). By the kindness of Prof. Newton and Mr. Hele I am able to give an autotype of a male and also of a female bird in the present work. The male in possession of the former, was that caught at Elveden; the female now in the Ipswich Museum, was shot at Thorpe, and was formerly in Mr. Hele's possession.

BARBARY PARTRIDGE, *Perdix petrosa*
(Gmelin).

2. One shot at Sudbourn, on Lord Hertford's estate, about 1840; it was supposed that a few eggs of this species had been introduced with those of the Red-legged Partridge, about 1770 (Yarrell *First Suppl. to Br. B.* 40, (1845) with figure).

3. One killed at Freston (Harting *Handbook*, 129, from J. H. Gurney, jun.).

4. One killed near Ipswich (*id.*).

7. A male killed at Elveden about 1882, preserved by Newby (in my Collection; C. B.).

All these specimens must be regarded as introduced birds; see Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., in Harting *u. s.*

VIRGINIAN COLIN, *Ortyx virginianus*
(L.).

7. A male bird from Elveden, killed about 1882, preserved by Newby (in my Collection; C. B.). Another trapped about nine miles from Bury St. Edmund's, August 1, 1871, probably from the same neighbourhood (Bilson *in litt.*).

The Maharajah Duleep Singh has turned out a good many of these North American birds, which accounts for specimens having been obtained near Elveden; and perhaps also for one from Suffolk, in possession of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (*in litt.*).

For their first introduction into this country see Stev. *B. of N. i.*, 436, and Harting *Handbook*, 130.

CREAM-COLOURED COURSER, *Cursorius gallicus*, Gmelin.

2. A specimen of this exceedingly rare bird was shot by a shepherd at Friston, Oct. 3, 1828 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163); Dr. Bree believed this to be the one preserved in the late Mr. Hoy's Collection at Boyles Court, Brentwood, as the case which contains it was labelled "Shot in 1828" (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 48 (note) from *Field* for 1867, xxx., 465); the label has now disappeared, but the entry in the MS. catalogue runs thus: "Courser, shot 1828; extremely rare" (C. B. !).

Inhabits North Africa, Arabia, and the Punjab; about twenty examples are known to have occurred in Britain; the first, shot at Wingfield, Kent, in 1785, was purchased at the sale of the Leverian Museum, for eighty-three guineas, by Donovan; it is now in the British Museum (see Saunders' *Yarrell* iii., 239-244). A mere straggler in France.

COLLARED PRATINCOLE, *Glareola pratincola* (L.).

1. One shot near Yarmouth; in Mr. Gurney's Collection (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 65). A pair shot on Breydon Wall, May 1827 (Hunt in Stacey's *H. of N.* lxix.; Paget, *Y.*, 10); possibly the one recorded from near Yarmouth was one of these (Stevenson *B. of N.* ii., 65); Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., thinks Mr. Boulton, of Beverley, had the latter pair; and rather doubts the authenticity of the first-named specimen (*in litt.*).

BLACK-WINGED STILT, *Himantopus candidus*, Bonnaterré.

1. One shot at Yarmouth, purchased at Mr. Miller's sale (Newcome Collection; see Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 246); occurred at Yarmouth, May 1842 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 182). One said to have been shot on Breydon in May 1823 (Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., bought it of Mr. E. S. Preston, but never felt quite satisfied as to its authenticity); another seen there in autumn 1839, it was not taken (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 247). One, supposed to be a male, shot feeding on a shallow piece of water on Outney Common, near Bungay, known as the Old River, July 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4634).

3. One shot near Orford, in the Dennis Collection, now in the Museum at Bury St. Edmund's. The sex of the bird and the date of its capture are not recorded (C. B. !).

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER, *Tringites rufescens* (Vieillot).

1. One killed at Yarmouth in the autumn of 1839 or 1840, which came into the possession of the late Mr. Heysham of Carlisle; another Sept. 22, 1841; another on the mud flats of Breydon Sept. 20, 1843; the two last are in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 359; W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 182 and 363; C. B. !).

A native of North and South America, a mere straggler to Europe; most of the recorded occurrences have taken place in Great Britain (Dresser *B. of Eur.* viii., 112-13).

*SPOTTED SANDPIPER, *Tringoides macularius* (L.).

7. One taken near Mildenhall Jan. 1869 (Bilson *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46); formerly in possession of the late Mr. Sparke of Well Street, Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Tuck saw it soon after it was stuffed, when the flesh-coloured legs and spotted breast were unmistakeable (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2684, and v.v.). I have been unable to trace the bird (C. B.).

Essentially a New-world species. The few stragglers into Europe seem hitherto to have been found in Great Britain alone (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 11-12).

PECTORAL SANDPIPER, *Tringa maculata*, Vieillot.

1. A female in the plumage of the first autumn obtained Sept. 30, 1853, near Yarmouth; it was examined by Mr. J. H. Gurney in the flesh (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 368, and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 4124). A female obtained on Breydon Broad Oct. 1830, examined by M. Audubon (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.*, i., N.S. (1837), 116; Yarrell's *Br. B.* iii., 368, Ed. iv.); this was the first British killed specimen (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 367). Dr. Bree, in his Catalogue of the Hoy Collection, said that this bird had been lost; but it is in Mrs. Lescher's possession, who has kindly permitted an autotype from it to be made for this work (C. B.!).*

2. One shot on Thorpe Mere, Oct. 5, 1870 (*Field*, Oct. 15, 1870, quoted in Harting's *Handbook*, 141); another shot there in Sept. 1872, by Mr. J. Tuck; now in his Collection (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3307); and a third in Nov. 1883 (*Hele in litt.*). A male specimen obtained in the further mere, Aldeburgh, Oct. 1870 (Ipswich Museum; C. B.!).

A native of North America.

BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER, *Tringa platyrhyncha*, Temminck.

1. One obtained on the muddy flats of Breydon Broad, May 25, 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* i., N.S. (1837) 116); this specimen was the first taken in Great Britain (Stevenson's *B. of N.* Introd. xviii. note, and ii., 360). A male bird taken at Breydon in May 1856 (Southwell in *Nat.* 1856, 259); it is now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (C. B.!). a male assuming summer plumage from Breydon April 1858, now in Mr. Stevenson's Collection, figured by Gould (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 360-1, and in *Z.* 6096; J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 5159; C. B.!).

* Mrs. Lescher allowed me to send this bird to Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., who identified it as the Pectoral Sandpiper.

RED-BREASTED SNIPE, *Macrorhamphus griseus* (Gmelin).

1. One killed near Yarmouth early in Oct. 1841; it was a male which had nearly completed its change from summer to winter plumage; now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (Hoy in *Ann. N. H.* vi. (1841), 236; *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 349; C. B.!).

Essentially an American bird; most of its occurrences in Europe have taken place in Great Britain (*Dresser B. of Eur.* viii., 188).

ESQUIMAUX CURLEW, *Numenius borealis* (Forster).

2. One killed on the River Alde by Capt. Ferrand, some years before 1870, not preserved (*Hele, Ald.*, 177).

3. Two obtained near Woodbridge, in Nov. 1852; one of them was in possession of Mr. Hillen, and was sold by him to Mr. V. H. Crewe of Theberton House (W. H. M. Carthew *in litt.*). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., compared this specimen with an American skin and felt quite satisfied as to its authenticity; it had clearly been set up from the flesh (J. H. Gurney *in litt.*).

Found in North and South America, breeding only in the Arctic regions (*Dresser, B. of Eur.* viii., 222).

BLACK STORK, *Ciconia nigra* (L.).*East Suffolk.*

1. A female obtained at Breydon June 27, 1877, photographed by Gunn (J. H. Gurney *in litt.* and in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv.).

2. One shot in Oct. 1832 at Otley, it was not preserved (J. D. Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834) 53, from E. Acton who saw the bird; Gould's *Br. B.* iv.); one killed at Grundisburgh in 1832, in possession of Mr. Ditton, surgeon, of that place (Mr. Joseph Clarke MS. quoted in Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 183); Mr. Stevenson thinks these two are really the same bird.

3. One shot by H. Upton Sept. 28, 1882, on the river Deben near Woodbridge, preserved by Asten, in possession of Major Ernest Cobbold of Ufford (T. Carthew *in litt.*; *Field* Oct. 7, 1882).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot by Mr. Frost-Mortimer (who has it), in a meadow in Stoke-by-Nayland on the Suffolk side of the Stour in May 1881; it measured seven feet across the wings, and its crop was full of gudgeons; Col. Rowley had observed the bird going down the valley of the Stour in its flight towards the sea, flying with the neck straight out (Frost-Mortimer *in litt.*; Col. Rowley *in litt.*; C. B.!).

*GREAT WHITE HERON, *Ardea alba*, L.

3. One seen crossing from the Suffolk to the Essex side of the Stour

Oct. 3, 1824 ; one was subsequently seen on the Orwell (S. and W. *Cat.* 40 ; Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*. 84, Ed. 1879). Mr. Gurney suspects these birds to have been Spoonbills ; at any rate a confirmation seems required.

LITTLE EGRET, *Ardea garzetta*, L.

2. One believed to have been shot at Aldeburgh, was in Col. Stewart's Collection. It was purchased by Capt. James (H. James MS., who believes that it is now impossible to obtain more exact information).

3. A fine male shot at Yoxford and received in the flesh by Major E. Cobbold about 1879 (Major Cobbold *in litt.*, who has it).

SQUACCO HERON, *Ardea comata*, Pallas.

E. Blyth in *Nat.* iii., (1838), 417-18. A magnificent fresh killed specimen, said to have been sent from Suffolk, purchased by Mr. Bartlett, in the winter of 1837-8.

1. A specimen killed near Yarmouth in 1831 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 152). One killed at Oulton Broad in May 1831 (Paget *Y.*, 7) now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*) ; another in June 1833, and another in Sept. 1833 (Lombe's MS. notes in *Bewick* and in *Mont. Dict.*). One believed to have been taken a long time ago in a fisherman's net spread on the beach at Lowestoft or Pakefield (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 152 note.). One killed many years ago at Flixton near Bungay, in possession of Mr. R. Upcher (*id.*, u. s., 153, 154).

2. A female shot in Thorpe Mere, June 1882 (Hele *in litt.*).

3. Killed at Glevering Hall, Hacheston, on Lady Huntingfield's Estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B. !).

POLISH SWAN, *Cygnus immutabilis*, Yarrell.

East Suffolk.

1. Two shot at Yarmouth by Mr. E. T. Booth, Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*).

2. One occurred at Aldeburgh in the winter of 1879-80 (Hele, MS.). On this disputed species Mr. H. Stevenson has written a valuable monograph printed for private circulation ; see also Southwell in *Norw. and Norw. Nat. Soc. Trans.* vol. ii., p. 258-260 ; Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., 429-432 ; J. H. Gurney, jun. in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv.

The following bird is quite sufficiently honoured by being inserted in a note :—
BLACK SWAN, *Cygnus atratus*, Stephens.

1. One killed on Breydon in 1863 (note communicated by Mr. Stevenson). Mr. Gunn mentions that a beautiful female specimen of this bird was shot swimming in the sea off Corton Cliff near Lowestoft Aug. 31, 1869 (in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1867).

2. One seen at Thorpe June 1, 1863 ; remaining a few days ; it was killed at Sizewell July 2, 1863, and is in possession

of Mr. Neave of Leiston ; it appeared to be a mature bird and weighed about fourteen pounds (Hele, *Ald.*, 147).

These are, doubtless escaped birds ; for a figure of the Black Swan see Gould's *B. of Australia*, vii., 6. Many have been bred in this county, more especially by Mr. S. Gurney (Prof. Newton, *in litt.*). Some are naturalised on the Danube ; it is possible, though hardly probable, that the above-named birds may come from thence : see *Heron* above, p. 153, note.

TRUMPETER SWAN, *Cygnus buccinator*, Richardson.

2. Five swans were seen and four shot near Slaughden Oct. 1866 (Hele, *Ald.*, 147; Sewell, *Cat. Ald. Mus.*, 13 (Ald. 1877); Harting, *Handbook*, 155); one of these, immature, is now in the Ipswich (formerly in the Aldeburgh) Museum; Mr. Hele called it *species incerta*,¹ but it was pronounced by Mr. J. H. Gurney, sen., who examined it at Aldeburgh, as well as by Prof. Newton and others who have seen it at Ipswich, and knew the bird, to be of the above species. The others shot were eaten, and the skins were plucked for their down before their peculiarities were observed (Hele, *in litt.*). For an account of this North American species see Dresser *B. of Eur.* vi., 439; and Coues, *Key to N. Amer. B.* 682 (Lond. 1884).

Since the above was printed, Mr. Howard Saunders' account of the British Swans has appeared in *Yarrell*; he says that the sternum of one of the birds in this flock proved on examination to have no cavity for the windpipe, therein resembling the Mute Swan, whereas the genuine *C. buccinator* has a cavity like that in the Whooper (iv., 322). It is quite possible however that the two species may have been in company; compare *Ruddy Sheldrake* just below; many other similar comparisons might be made.*

* I now learn from Mr. Howard Saunders the authority on which his statement was made. Mr. J. H. Gurney, sen., had sent him the following memorandum entered in his copy of Hele's *Aldeburgh*:—"The head and feet of another of those swans were sent to the *Field*, and the late Mr. Newman decided that they belonged to a Trumpeter Swan. In August, 1871, [however] he wrote to J. H. Gurney, jun.:—"The head and feet of the supposed (*i.e.* the second) Trumpeter Swan, were thoroughly examined by our friend Gatcombe and Mr. Power, and were then thrown away; Mr. Power has the sternum; it had no cavity for the windpipe."—This, however, Professor Newton remarks, "is only what might be expected considering the immaturity of the birds." Mr. Hele and Dr. W. H. Power have kindly furnished me with all the information they could upon the subject. The former says "I forget how the sternum came into Dr. Power's possession. I think the case stood as follows. When the bird was fairly mounted I first took notice of its peculiarities, for, before, I looked upon it as a

Mute bird. I forwarded the head and feet of another of these birds, one of the same lot shot at the same time, to the *Field* office, and the following Saturday appeared in the *Field* the opinion expressed that they were only Mute swans. The next Saturday, however, there was a further note that the head and feet had been further examined and the opinion was that they were those of a Trumpeter Swan. There was also a request that I should forward the sternum and trachea. This I believe I did—the only one available—and that with considerable trouble, being the cooked remains of one of the specimens. The opinion expressed was doubtful, and when I wrote my book some time after (in 1870) from notes made at the time of the birds being shot, I placed them as *species incerta*. Professor Newton came to Aldeburgh and saw the stuffed bird, and, after comparing it with a specimen at Cambridge, was of opinion that it was decidedly a Trumpeter Swan." Dr. Power writes: "I am not able to lay my hands on the notes I made at the time, but I perfectly well remember the facts as to

*RUDDY SHELDRAKE, *Tadorna rutila* (Pallas).

2. One reported as seen in 1864 in company with several common Sheldrakes near Blackstakes. Mr. Hele has no doubt from the description given, and the knowledge of his informant, that it was an individual of this species (Hele, *Ald.*, 150 and Dresser *B. of Eur.* vi., 462). Nevertheless, as it seems to require some confirmation, I have prefixed an asterisk.†

the sternum submitted to me.

The sternum, when I received it, was not perfect, it had been roughly detached from the body of the Swan, and the trachea and bronchi were wanting. It was unfortunately destroyed several years ago." This remark seems to suggest that Dr. Power's sternum was not that of the bird which was preserved for Mr. Hele. (The latter tells me that the remains of that bird had been removed among manure). Dr. P. observes from memory that "the carina, throughout its extent, was single, and that there was not found, either within the carina or in the body of the sternum any cavity for the reception of the trachea." After more than one careful examination he could not learn that any Swan, except the Polish (in addition to the Mute Swan) "however young, had failed to present in the sternum indication at least of a cavity for accommodation of the trachea. The balance, therefore, of evidence" he says "was in my judgment altogether against the sternum submitted to me having belonged to a Trumpeter Swan." Professor Newton, with whom I have had some conversation on the subject, writes, Dec. 30., 1885:—"So far as my recollection serves, there was always some doubt whether the sternum of the particular Swan, now in the Ipswich Museum, had been kept.

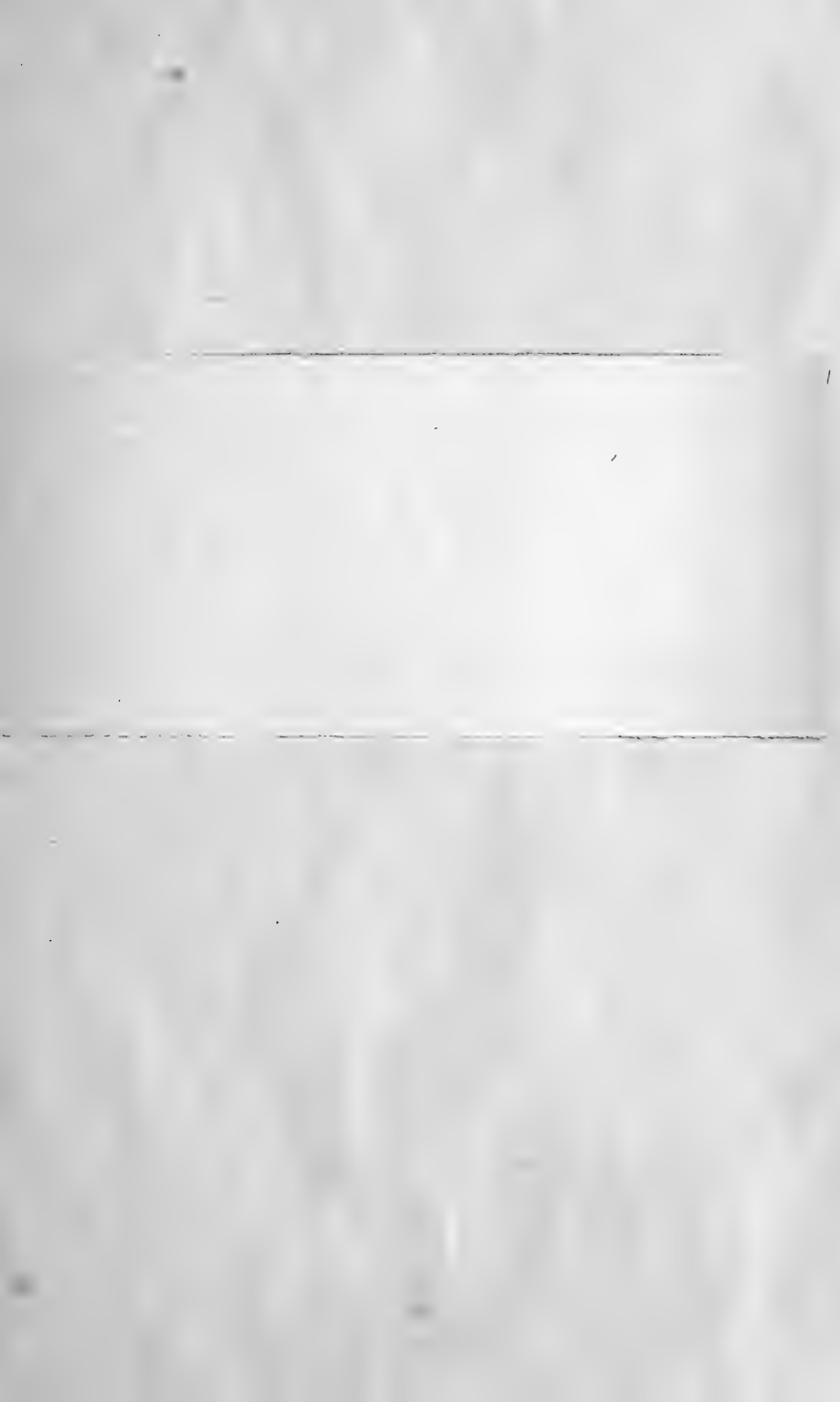
All I can answer for, is, as I have already told you, that to the best of my belief the specimen now at Ipswich is *Cygnus buccinator*." There is in Mr. Hele's *Aldeburgh*, (pp. 147—150), a very full account of the colours of the plumage, dimensions, and probable age of this specimen, which was then in his own possession. It was the smallest of the four killed,

and weighed eighteen pounds, two of the others weighing twenty-two pounds, and the remaining one weighing nineteen pounds. This diversity in the weights seems to suggest some probability, to say the least, that they were not all of one species. It is very observable that "an extraordinary trumpet-like sound first attracted his attention." Upon the whole I think that there is very little probability that Professor Newton's judgment will be reversed: at the same time it might be desirable to compare young birds of both sexes and different ages, both of the Mute and Trumpeter Swan, with that at Ipswich. If that be indeed a Trumpeter, it seems to be the only specimen killed in Europe known to exist; the bird, at least, is not included in Dresser's *Birds of Europe*. For myself, I first saw the bird in the Aldeburgh Museum, in company with Mr. Hele (to whom I am indebted for the photographs used in this work, Plates V. and VI.), and I also examined it twice, in 1885, at Ipswich, when I had already seen a Trumpeter Swan in the British Museum; I have since seen another Trumpeter in the Cambridge Museum; both these, however, were adult birds. I came to the conclusion that Mr. Hele's bird could not be the Mute Swan, though I did not feel perfect confidence in my own judgment; and if it be not the Mute Swan, it must, I think, of necessity be the Trumpeter.

† One said to have been obtained near Iken in Jan. 1834 (Gould's *Birds of G. B.* v., and Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (1834) vii., 151), but Mr. Stevenson and Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., believe it to have been a Ferruginous Duck (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

RED-CRESTED DUCK, *Fuligula rufina* (Pallas).

1. A male in full dress believed to have been killed at Yarmouth some years ago; formerly in Mr. S. Miller's Collection now in that of



POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Hele informs me that a very beautiful specimen of a female Ruddy Sheldrake was shot at Aldeburgh on July 8, 1886, and has come into his possession. The species may now be considered as an undoubted Suffolk bird (see p. 244). This brings up the total number of ascertained Suffolk birds to 293.

Mr. J. H. Gurney (J. H. Gurney, jun., in Dresser *B. of Eur.* vi., 560 and *in litt.*). A female killed on Breydon July 1818, in possession of Mr. Youell (Hunt *Brit. Orn.* ii., 333, where this specimen is figured); it was the first noticed in England (H. Stevenson in Dresser *B. of Eur.* u. s.); two more were shot there in 1826 (Hunt in Stacey *Hist. of Norf.* i., lxiii).

2. Three seen on Easton Broad, and one, a fine adult male, shot by Mr. T. M. Spalding, in spring some years before 1864; sold at his sale (Lot 317) for six guineas to Mr. Greenwood, of Saxmundham (H. Stevenson *in litt.*; F. Spalding *in litt.*).

***HARLEQUIN DUCK, *Histrionicus torquatus*, Bonap.**

1. One bought in the market at Yarmouth by Mr. Wigg (Paget Y., 12). An adult male, said to have been killed near Yarmouth, is in the Norwich Museum, and is entered in the Donation Book of the Museum in 1839 (Gurney and Fisher in Z. 1380; J. H. Gurney, jun., in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv., who considers the locality very doubtful). Mr. Stevenson omits it altogether from his List in White's *Norf.*

BUFFEL-HEADED DUCK, *Clangula albeola* (L.).

1. One killed in 1830 on Breydon, formerly in possession of Mr. S. Miller; it is mentioned in Paget's *Yarmouth*, (note 11), as a small specimen of the Golden Eye; it was bought by Mr. Rising of Horsey for £5 10s. (J. H. Gurney, jun., MS.; see also Yarrell *Br. B.* iii., 273, Ed. i.). This bird was the first obtained in Great Britain (Stevenson, *B. of N.* i., *Introd.* p. xviii. note).

4. Another obtained two or three years ago on the Melton Marshes, near Woodbridge, now in possession of Dr. Taylor (J. E. Taylor *in litt.*).

Inhabits the Nearctic Regions.

The following species has hardly any claim to be called a native of Suffolk:—

***KING DUCK, *Somateria spectabilis* (L.).**

1. A female shot on Breydon July 25, 1813 (Paget, Y., 11). Mr. Gurney, jun., thinks this doubtful (*in litt.*). Two are recorded as shot at Lowestoft, one before 1846, the other in 1854, both considered doubtful; the latter suspected by Mr. Harting to be an Eider Duck (Gould's *Birds of G. B.* v.; Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., 645; J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in Z. 1378, and Harper in *Nat.* 1854, 165; this last quoted in Harting's *Handbook* 164).

2. A female bird shot at Aldeburgh in 1827 said to have been in Mr. Acton's Collection (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163).

The following beautiful bird perhaps deserves to be included in a note:—

SUMMER DUCK, *Aix Sponsa* (L.).

3. One from Iken decoy, in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection (F. Spalding MS.). One shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate; (C. B.!).

7. A male recently shot at Elveden, preserved by Mr. D. Newby (in my Collection; C. B.).

8. Two males and one female shot at Livermere Oct. 24, 1848, others were afterwards seen there (A. Newton in Z. 2382).

A North-American species; almost certainly a semi-domesticated bird, whenever it has been taken in England; see Br. Orn. Un. List. *Br. B.* 123.

HOODED MERGANSER, *Mergus cucullatus*, L.

1. A specimen killed in the winter of 1829, in Mr. Selby's possession (Paget, Y., 12); Mr. Stevenson remarks that this specimen, killed on Breydon, was the first obtained in Great Britain (*B. of N.* i., Introd. xviii., note). Professor Newton, however, shews that the skin was probably American (*Tr. Norf. and Norw. Nat. Soc.* ii., 408 note).

2. An adult male shot at Orford, on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, given with many other of his birds by Sir R. Wallace to the Ipswich Museum, the selection being made by Dr. Taylor (C. B.!).

Inhabits North America, an extremely rare straggler to Britain.

*BRÜNNICH'S GUILLEMOT, *Uria arra* (Pallas).

3. One purchased at the Sale of the Sudbury Museum; it formed part of a case of twelve "British Aquatic Birds" Lot 230; but although there is considerable reason for presuming that it was obtained near the mouth of the Orwell or Stour, whence so many of the aquatic birds in that museum came, there is no direct evidence on the point (in my Collection C. B.; see Howard Saunders in Yarrell, *Br. B.* iv., 78 Ed. 4; where it is called *Uria Brünnichii*, Sabine).

An asterisk is placed before this Arctic bird, though it scarcely requires confirmation, so far at least as concerns its English provenance†; it is possible however that it may have been taken on the borders of Essex, and not of Suffolk.

WHITE-BILLED DIVER, *Colymbus Adamsi* (G. R. Gray).

1. A specimen in winter plumage obtained at Pakefield, near Lowestoft, in the spring of 1852; in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (mentioned incidentally above under *Great Northern Diver*, as a variety).

3. One, immature, from the Sudbury Museum; in my Collection (for the probable locality see the preceding bird). For the distinction of this bird from the *Great Northern Diver* see H. Seebohm in *Z.* 3rd S. ix. (1885), 144-5 and H. Saunders in Yarrell *Br. B.* iv., 100 and pref. p. x. My specimen has the bill almost white at the junction of the mandibles; the rest is horn-coloured, the lower mandible is everywhere pale, and has a decided slope or curve upwards. The form of the bills of the birds in the British and Cambridge Museums agrees with that of my own, an autotype of which is here given.

A native of the Arctic Regions; only one other specimen

† Mr. Jonathan Grubb, the brother-in-law of Mr. King, who may be called the founder of the Sudbury Museum, does not

think that there is any probability that this or the following species are there represented by a foreign specimen.

is at present known to have occurred in Britain (see Seeborn *u. s.*). See Pl. VII.

CASPIAN TERN, *Sterna caspia*, Pallas.

1. One shot at Yarmouth, in the Norwich Museum; another shot there Oct. 1825 (Paget *Y.*, 12); the latter was an immature specimen, and was in possession of Mr. G. Thurtell of Eaton near Norwich (Lombe's MS. notes in *Bewick*, see also his note in *Mont. Dict.*, where he gives 1826 as the date; the same bird?); one shot near Yarmouth about 1839 (in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection). A male shot on Breydon June 1850 (Bury Museum, Dennis MS. note in the Museum, C. B. !); an adult specimen (sex unknown) shot there July 16, 1850; one or two others said to have been seen about the same time (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2915); a fine adult male, in full summer plumage shot at Yarmouth in Aug. 1851 (in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection, *id.* in *Z.* 3235), another adult male killed on Breydon May 2, 1862 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8093, J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

2. Has been obtained at Aldeburgh, a specimen killed there is in the Cambridge Museum (Jenyns, *Vert. An.*, 265; Harting, *Handbook*, 167).

WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN, *Sterna leucoptera*, Meisner and Schinz.

1. Mr. Booth killed four birds at one shot, out of a flock of five, on Breydon May 26, 1871; two were males and two females in full summer plumage; they were preserved by Gunn (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd. S. 2830, Booth, *Cat. B.* 161-2).

GULL-BILLED TERN, *Sterna anglica*, Montagu.

1. A male taken on Breydon, April 14, 1849 (Bury St. Edmund's Museum, Dennis MS. notes in *Yarrell*, C. B. !); a fine adult male shot on Breydon July 31, 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2569 and J. Smith in *Z.* 2653); two adults, male and female, at Yarmouth, Sept. 1, 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2592); a fine male in full breeding plumage killed at the same place May 24, 1850 (*id.* in *Z.* 2853); and another in July 1851 (*id.* in *Z.* 3235); two killed at Yarmouth May 8, 1878, one, a female, preserved (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. vol. iv., p. 53).

SABINE'S GULL, *Larus Sabini* (Leach).

1. Two immature specimens, male and female, shot on Breydon, Oct. 17 and 22, 1881; one in possession of Mr. Connop of Caister, near Yarmouth, the other in that of Mr. Stevenson (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vol. vi., p. 111, and vii., p. 319, and J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*, C. B. !).

An inhabitant of the Arctic regions of Asia and America; a rare straggler to the Northern portions of Europe (Dresser *B. of Eur.* viii., 338).

WILSON'S PETREL, *Procellaria Wilsoni*, Bonaparte.

2. One obtained some years ago, near Aldeburgh, in possession of Col. Thelusson (Hele, *Ald.*, 176); Mr. Hele has carefully examined this very old specimen, and finds the legs quite as long as those of the figure (350) in Morris' *Br. B.* (*in litt.* 1885).*

Whenever any of the accidental visitors to Britain mentioned above have their *home* in any other part of Europe, there is no notice at all here given of their geographical distribution; if otherwise, a slight notice is given of their *principal* native countries.

The following birds are omitted in their proper places in the foregoing Catalogue :—

*WHITE WAGTAIL, *Motacilla alba*, L.

6. Two specimens, one in winter the other in summer plumage, were in Mr. W. J. King's Collection, and then came into that of his nephew Mr. Grubb (C.B!). They were in all probability obtained in the neighbourhood of Sudbury, as no importance appears to have been attached to them. It is very remarkable that this species which is the common one on the Continent should be so rare in most parts of Great Britain, only one adult pair having recently been seen in Norfolk (see H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. ix. (1885) 328), not having been recorded from that county at the time when (1884) Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., published his Catalogue of the Birds of Norfolk in Mason's History of the County.

*The following bird has a very good claim to be considered a passenger through Suffolk :—

DUSKY SHEARWATER, *Puffinus obscurus*.

1. One found dead on the Earsham Estate, close to the S.E. boundary of Norfolk, within a mile of Bungay in Suffolk (H. Stevenson, *Norf. Nat. Soc.* iii., 467). Mr. Stevenson remarks that "its inland flight, therefore, from the coast would probably have been between Lowestoft and Southwold."

†WHIDAH BIRD, *Vidua paradisica*, (L.).

Shot by Mr. G. Steward of Little Waldingfield at that place, August 1864, C. B. ! A West African genus; this fine specimen is doubtless an escaped bird.

N.B.—The general remarks, which occur at irregular intervals at the head of the birds throughout this catalogue, beyond being sometimes epitomized by me, are not mine unless they are accompanied by my initials (C. B.); the name of the writer by whom they are made is always *prefixed* to them. It would have made the meaning more distinct, if the words following each writer's name had been included in a parenthesis or inverted commas. Under the particular districts the name of the writer is placed *after* the facts quoted from him.

ACCIDENTAL VISITORS.

WHITE'S THRUSH, *Turdus varius*, Pallas.

7. A bird mangled by a cat in 1881 at Moulton, supposed by Mr. Howlett to belong to this species and confirmed at the *Field* office, to which it was sent ; it could not be preserved (Howlett v.v.)

Inhabits Asia ; and is only a straggler in Europe.†

SERIN FINCH, *Serinus hortulanus*, Koch.

1. One shot at Yarmouth, June 13, 1885 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*). Not met with in England before 1852 ; the species has, of late years, been steadily advancing northward on the Continent from South Europe and North Africa, its native home (Newton's *Yarrell*, i., 113). About a dozen specimens have occurred in Britain.

ADDITIONAL LOCALITIES.

Since this Catalogue began to be printed in Sept. 1882, I have obtained many records at various times of birds seen or obtained in various parts of Suffolk. Except for some special reason none are here given, except those which relate to Districts not recorded above under the particular species mentioned in the Catalogue. The additional Districts are marked with an asterisk.

OSPREY.—*4. One lately seen hovering along the Orwell between Ipswich and Harwich (Howlett in *Bury Free Press*, Jan. 28, 1886).

MERLIN.—*4. One or more seen almost every winter at Needham Market (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

7. Very frequently shot or trapped by the keepers at Elveden ; one preserved at the Hall (Prince Victor Duleep Singh *in litt.*, C. B. !).

GOSHAWK.—*7. One killed at Elveden Nov. or Dec. 1854 (D. Newby *in litt.*).

KITE.—7. Three recently obtained near Elveden and preserved at the Hall. One was taken in 1878, another in 1881, and a third probably about 1861 (Prince Victor Duleep Singh *in litt.*, C. B. !).

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD.—7. A magnificent adult bird shot at Brandon Jan. 1885 ; very rare in this state (J. H. Gurney, jun., who saw it). Another in the same adult state, also from Brandon 1874 or 1875 (B. W. Cooper v. v., who has it, C. B. !)

HONEY BUZZARD.—*7. One on the Suffolk side of Thetford (D. Newby *in litt.*).

MARSH HARRIER.—*7. One shot many years ago by Sir H. Bunbury on the verge of the Mildenhall Fen (Sir C. Bunbury *in litt.*). Two shot at West Row, Mildenhall, March 20, 1881 (Howlett *in litt.*).

MONTAGU'S HARRIER.—7. Eggs found on Cavenham Heath in a furze bush in 1879; the old male was shot, and is in Mr. Barclay's possession (Howlett v.v.). A male shot at Higham Jan. 16, 1882 (*id. in litt.*). One at Elveden Nov. 1885 (D. Newby v.v. C. B.!).

8. A very fine adult bird shot at Euston, Dec. 1876; and two very young birds, Aug. 1877 (B. W. Cooper, who has them, and has seen others, C. B.!).

GREAT GREY SHRIKE.—2. One of the form called *Pallas' Grey Shrike* obtained at Aldeburgh, now in the Ipswich Museum (C. B.!).

3. Another of the same form shot at the mouth of the Orwell, spring 1883 (Podd v.v. C. B.!).

DIPPER.—1. A well-marked specimen of the black-breasted form (*C. melanogaster*) was shot some years ago at Lowestoft, and is in Sir John Crewe's Collection. He told Mr. Gurney that he had once seen a Dipper with chesnut breast (*C. aquaticus*) shot at Tattingstone (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*, who saw the Lowestoft specimen). Another specimen of the chesnut-breasted form was shot at Breydon Wall in 1849 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in Mason's Norfolk iv., 9) and one was seen at Ixworth Thorpe in the summer of 1884 by Mr. W. J. Manfield, who distinctly observed that it had a reddish tinge about the breast (*in litt.*). I had perhaps somewhat exaggerated the rarity of this species in Suffolk in calling it extremely rare.

FIELDFARE.—1. One, killed at Carlton Colville, had a mottled back and nearly white head (H. Tilney *in litt.*).

REDWING.—2. A buff-coloured variety has been occasionally noticed by Mr. Rope near Blaxhall (Rope MS.).

THRUSH.—A dun and cream-coloured variety shot at Euston (B. W. Cooper who has it, C. B.!).

RING OUZEL.—8. A pair nested at Ixworth Thorpe in spring 1884, close to Mr. Manfield's garden (W. J. Manfield *in litt.*). Specimens of this bird have lately been met with in many parts of Suffolk.

REDBREAST.—4. A variety with white or partially white feathers on various parts of the body shot at Ipswich Dec. 7, 1868, by Mr. Last (Last in Z. 2nd S. iv., 1513.).

BLACK REDSTART.—2. An immature bird (*S. Cairii*) shot at Aldeburgh, by Mr. H. Greenwood, March 23, 1871 (C. R. Bree in *Field*, April 15, 1871). See Newton's *Yarrell* i., 338; E. Newman in Z. 2nd S. vi. (1871), 2728.

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.—*7. Eggs found in 1863 or 1864 at Great Thurlow (Graham Greene *in litt.* who has them).

DARTFORD WARBLER.—2. One seen at Westleton Heath Nov. 4 1880 (Rope MS.); another seen at Walberswick Aug. 28, 1884, amongst some furze bushes (Rope *in litt.*). A pair seen on the heath at Blaxhall Oct. 1882, and a single bird in the same place Oct. 25, 1883 (Rope MS.). Two shot and several seen recently on Southwold Common (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*); two or three shot there by Mr. J. G. Millais Jan. 13, 1875 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

CRESTED TITMOUSE.—*8. One taken about 1840 by Mr. Cambridge of Bury St. Edmund's; it was preserved by himself (W. Bilson *in litt.*).

BEARDED TITMOUSE.—1. This bird is still (1886) found in some numbers at Oulton Broad (H. Bunn *in litt.*; Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. was there in June, 1885, and found that his boatman had seen some shot); Mr. Howlett received nine in one week in Jan., 1886, partly from the Fens of Cambridgeshire partly from those near Lowestoft (probably Oulton Broad), (Howlett *in litt.*).

3. A male bird taken at the head of King's Fleet Dec. 24, 1885 (G. P. Hope *in litt.*, who has it); a female still there in Feb. 1886 (*id.*, who thinks the bird less rare than is commonly supposed, as it drops down so quickly among the reeds as to be lost sight of).

*7. One taken at West Row, Mildenhall June, 1883 (C. B. !); others have been taken in the same neighbourhood in 1879, 1881, 1882; one was taken at Exning Feb. 12, 1882 (Howlett *in litt.*).

WAXWING.—7. Two shot at Newmarket April 12, 1881 (Howlett *in litt.*); the latest spring month hitherto observed.

GREY WAGTAIL.—7. A pair of these birds were seen at Mildenhall in the summer of 1865; Mr. Rope supposed they had a nest near by, though he could not find it (Rope *in litt.*). Not known hitherto to nest in Suffolk.

GREY-HEADED WAGTAIL.—1. Seen on the marshes of Breydon every season (Booth, *Rough Notes* part iv.).

ROCK PIPIT.—3. Several seen on the crag at Felixstowe, Oct. 29, 1885, C. B.

SNOW BUNTING.—*6. One shot in nearly full summer plumage at Melford in 1882, by Sir Wm. Parker, who saw another (Sir. W. Parker *in litt.*, C. B. !). Another seen at Cockfield, on the high road May 31, 1884, partly white, (C. B.).

MEALY REDPOLL.—*3. A fine male shot at Grundisburgh in 1850 (Lingwood MS.).

*6. One taken alive at Cockfield in Dec. 1885, by A. Parish (C. B.).

CROSS BILL.—7. A pair seen to go into a nest on the top of a tall Scotch fir near Downham on March 13, 1885; on the 23rd Mr. Norgate picked up the nest; a boy had taken the young ones out of it, one of which he saw (F. Norgate *in litt.*). The nest has been given by Mr. Norgate to the Cambridge Museum.

ROSE-COLOURED PASTOR.—*7. One shot at Thetford in Sept., 1843, perched on a tree in a churchyard (F. Clifford in *Z.*, 452); this is probably the churchyard on the Suffolk side of the river, about which there are many trees.

STARLING.—A cream-coloured variety shot at Brandon (Newby v.v. C. B. !); white examples seen occasionally on Bawdsey Common (G. P. Hope MS.).

RAVEN.—3. Nested near Stutton Rectory up to 1869; the birds had disappeared in 1874 (E. Bidwell *in litt.*, who saw the nest in 1869).

*4. One shot at Needham Market in Nov. 1884, preserved by Bilson (*Suffolk Standard* Nov. 11, 1884). A fine male shot at Crowfield in 1855 (H. Lingwood MS., who has it).

HOODED CROW.—7. A variety with pale grey wings and tail, belly reddish-brown, no part perfectly black, taken on Newmarket Heath Nov. 22, 1884 (Howlett v.v. C. B. !).

ROOK.—6. Several young birds with breast and wings in part pale brown; tips of wings, throat and forehead nearly black; taken May 1883 at Brunton Hall near Sudbury (Walford v.v. who has them. C. B. !).

ROLLER.—*7. One shot in June 1883 at Exning and found dead at Burwell the next day (Howlett *in litt.*).

RING DOVE.—7. A splendid white variety seen at Moulton Jan. 1886 (Howlett in *Bury Free Press*, Jan. 23, 1886).

ROCK DOVE.—*1. In Jan. and Feb. 1883 one or two at a time were brought into Yarmouth market from the neighbourhood, along with Stock Doves. Mr. Stevenson inclines to think that they may have been wild (*Z.* 3rd S. ix. (1885) 323). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (*in litt.*) thinks that they were not true Rock Doves. Mr. Kerry believes that the bird mentioned above was the true species; and tells me that he has received more than one from Walton-on-the-Naze, in Essex.

PHEASANT.—A hybrid between this and the Gold Pheasant and another between this and Reeves' Pheasant shot at Elveden, are preserved at the Hall. Various other cross-bred birds have been shot there and are preserved; several are still abroad in the coverts (Prince Victor Duleep Singh *in litt.*, 1885, C. B. !). [A Reeves' Pheasant from Suffolk is in the British Museum, but the bird is not yet anywhere naturalized.] Hybrids between the Common Pheasant and the Gold

Pheasant, and between it and the domestic hen are preserved at Euston Hall (C. B.).

QUAIL.—8. Two nests found in 1881 at Euston, (B. W. Cooper v.v.). A nest found at Westley in 1883 (Lord John Hervey v.v.). A good many Quails have been shot lately in various parts of the county.

PARTRIDGE.—8. A pair of pure white birds shot at Sapiston by the Duke of Grafton ; preserved at the Hall (C. B.!).

LITTLE BUSTARD.—1. One shot at Bradwell Nov. 1885 (Lowne *in litt.*, who sold it to Rev. C. J. Lucas).

*4. One killed at Rendlesham in 1824 (*Cat. of Ely Leverian Mus.*).

7. One shot at Moulton Feb. 1882 (Howlett *in litt.*).

DOTTEREL.—*6. A female killed in Stoke Park by running water in summer 1882 (in my Collection C. B.).

AVOCET.—1. One shot at Oulton, Apr. 1875; in Mr. Millais' possession (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

*7. One shot by Mr. Butler on the old water-course at Newmarket, Jan. 12, 1881 (Howlett *in litt.*).

REDSHANK.—*4. Ipswich Marshes, winter 1883 (in my Collection, C. B.).

WOOD SANDPIPER.—*8. Prof. Newton believes that a specimen preserved at Culford Hall was shot there (*in litt.*).

WOODCOCK.—7. A melanite form shot near Ousden Hall, Nov. 2, 1884, by Mr. Penn, who has it (Howlett v.v.).

GREAT SNIPE.—7. One shot at Eriswell about three years ago, preserved at Elveden Hall (Prince Victor Duleep Singh *in litt.*, C. B.!).

8. Five seen in one day at Euston in 1876 (B. W. Cooper v.v.).

BAR-TAILED GODWIT.—*4. One killed recently near Ipswich in red summer plumage (in my Collection C. B.).

*7. One killed at Eriswell in 1883, preserved at Elveden Hall (Prince Victor Duleep Singh *in litt.*).

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT.—*7. One killed on the marshes near Brandon Jan. 9, 1886 (W. Howlett *in litt.*).

LITTLE BITTERN.—One immature, having down on the head, shot at Mutford, Sept., 1885, by Mr. Poyser, who has it; it may probably have been bred in this country (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*).

WHIMBREL.—1. One shot on Breydon April 12, 1883, a very early date (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. ix. (1885) 325).

GADWALL.—*7. One shot at Brandon Jan. 1885 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*, who saw it).

WIGEON.—Supposed to breed in Ramsholt marshes ; early in June 1882 two old birds and six quite young ones were about for some time (G. P. Hope *in litt.*).

SCOTER.—8. Shot at Euston by Mr. B. W. Cooper who has it, C. B. ! Another preserved at Euston Hall, C. B. !

GUILLEMOT.—*8. One shot at or near Euston ; preserved at the Hall, C. B. !

LESSER TERN.—*4. One recently killed in Ipswich Marshes (in my Collection, C. B.).

ICELAND GULL.—1. A specimen shot at Yarmouth some years ago, identified by Mr. Howard Saunders ; formerly in possession of Mr. W. M. Crowfoot ; he gave it to Mr. G. Smith, of Yarmouth, who now has it (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*). The asterisk placed against the bird in the body of this Catalogue may now be removed.

FULMAR.—*3. One shot at Bawdsey, Feb. 1880, by Mr. Hope (G. P. Hope *in litt.*).

GYR-FALCON.—*7. An immature bird, considered by Mr. Newby to be of this species, killed on Thetford Warren, in spring, 1883 ; it appeared to me to be very similar to Mr. Hunt's bird, mentioned above. Dr. Gadow, Strickland Curator at Cambridge, to whom I shewed the specimen, pronounced it to be a young Gyr-Falcon. Prof. Newton says of it, "It looks very much like an example of the immature male of *F. Gyr-falco*, but it is just one of those specimens of which one (I at least) cannot feel quite sure. If the sternum had been preserved all doubt would probably have been removed" (See Newton's *Yarrell*, i., 47). It is now in my Collection. If my bird be not a Gyr-Falcon, it is a specimen of the Iceland Falcon, *Falco Islandus*, which is not known to have been found in Suffolk.

BARBARY PARTRIDGE.—Mr. Jefferies tells me that the Maharajah has introduced many at Elveden : cross birds between this and the Redlegged Partridge are preserved at the Hall (C. B. !). Mr. Norgate believes that it breeds near Downham.

VIRGINIAN COLIN.—Major Barnardiston turned some down at Staverton, which bred but afterwards died ; he gave others to Sir C. Rowley, who let them loose at Tendring. Mr. A. Baldwin, at my suggestion, released a few at Great Barton. The bird breeds near Downham, as Mr. Norgate informs me. Neither this nor the preceding can well be said to be naturalized at present.

WHITE-BILLED DIVER.—3. One taken on the Orwell Dec. 1883 (in my Collection, purchased from Podd). There can I think be no doubt, though the upper mandible is deformed, that the bird belongs to this

form, which some consider not to be a distinct species from the Great Northern Diver.

N.B.—The *Lesser Grey Shrike* has occurred twice at Yarmouth, but both times on the Norfolk side. The Bartram's *Sandpiper* mentioned in Yarrell's *Supplement*, p. 41, was shot near Newmarket, but on the Cambridge side of it, as Mr. Tearle informs me. Both these birds are consequently omitted from this Catalogue.

Besides additional localities there are a considerable number of additional months, now known to me, in which many birds have occurred in Suffolk. It must be sufficient to say what these are without any further particulars. The list below includes the additional months given under the birds in the additional localities.

OSPREY, Jan., Sept.	LITTLE BUSTARD, Feb.
HOBBY, March, May, Sept.	STONE CURLEW, Dec.
MERLIN, Sept.	DOTTEREL, Oct.
ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD, Sept.	RINGED PLOVER, June.
MARSH HARRIER, March.	AVOCET, Jan.
HEN HARRIER, Feb.	DUSKY REDSHANK, July.
MONTAGU'S HARRIER, Jan., Nov.	COMMON REDSHANK, July.
DIPPER, Summer.	KNOT, March, July.
RING OUZEL, Dec.	DUNLIN, Nov.
BLACK REDSTART, March.	LITTLE STINT, April.
DARTFORD WARBLER, Jan., Aug.,	SANDERLING, July, Dec.
Oct., Nov.	BAR-TAILED GODWIT, March.
BEARDED TITMOUSE, Jan., Feb., June.	CURLEW, Feb., Dec.
WAXWING, April.	WHIMBREL, April.
GREY WAGTAIL, Summer.	PURPLE HERON, Winter.
WOODLARK, Jan., Nov., Dec.	LITTLE BITTERN, Sept.
SNOW BUNTING, Feb., May.	GREY LAG GOOSE, Feb., March.
SISKIN, March.	PINK-FOOTED GOOSE, Nov.
TWITE, April.	POCHARD, Feb., July, Nov.
MEALY REDPOLL, Jan.	SCAUP, Nov.
LESSER REDPOLL, Nov.	SCOTER, Jan.
CROSSBILL, Feb.	GOOSANDER, Sept.
ROSE-COLOURED PASTOR, Oct.	BLACK-THROATED DIVER, Sept.
RAVEN, Dec.	GREAT-CRESTED GREBE, July.
CARRION CROW, Oct., Nov., Dec.	EARED GREBE, Sept., Nov.
MAGPIE, Oct.	PUFFIN, Feb.
GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER, July.	GUILLEMOT, Dec.
LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, March,	ARCTIC TERN, July.
April, Nov.	SANDWICH TERN, March.
ROCK DOVE, Jan., Feb.	LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL, July.
QUAIL, Sept.	FULMAR, Feb.

In consequence of information which has, from time to time, come in from various friends and lovers of natural history, the dimensions of the work have increased considerably

under my hand. I am thus under obligation for various facts to the following correspondents in addition to those mentioned in the Introduction, viz., Dr. Bree, Melford; Major E. Cobbold, Ufford; Mr. B. W. Cooper, Euston; Sir V. H. Crewe, Bart., Calke Abbey, Derbyshire; Mr. W. M. Crowfoot, Beccles; Miss Dix, Ipswich; Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, Shimpling; Mr. Everett, North Cove; Dr. Gadow, of the Zoological Museum, Cambridge; Mr. John Grubb, Redditch; Lord John Hervey, Ickworth; Mr. Hunt, of the British Museum; Mr. F. Jefferies, Elveden; Col. Leathes, Dovercourt; Mr. Lingwood, Needham Market; Mr. G. Mason, Oulton; Mr. Norgate, Santon Downham; Mr. Duncan Parker, Woolpit; Dr. W. H. Power, Whitehall; Mr. Remnant, Southwold; Mr. G. T. Rope, Blaxhall, who has lent me his valuable MSS.; Mr. H. Seeböhm, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington; Mr. R. B. Sharpe, of the British Museum; Dr. Taylor, and his assistants, of the Ipswich Museum, and the Rev. H. Williams, Croxton, also to Messrs. B. Bantock, of Bildeston, and D. Newby, of Thetford, taxidermists.

I also have to thank Mr. H. Biddell, of Playford, the Rev. A. B. Hemsworth, of Bacton, and Mr. W. J. Manfield, of Ixworth Thorpe, for their local lists about to be mentioned.

1. A List of Birds (about ninety) observed at Playford.

2. A List of Birds seen in Bacton, principally near the Rectory.

3. A List of Birds seen within the last three years at or near Ixworth Thorpe.

Mr. G. P. Hope, of Havering, Essex. has kindly furnished me with a considerable List of Birds, which he observed, or shot in various parts of East Suffolk, particularly near Ramsholt, where he has landed property; many of the birds are in his possession, but I have not yet been able to avail myself of his invitation to see them.

The Rev. F. R. Zincke, of Wherstead, has published in the *Suffolk Chronicle* (May 31, 1884) a provisional List of the Birds of Wherstead, of which he will give a more detailed

account in his forthcoming history of that parish ; I have made some use of it in this Catalogue.*

The Maharajah Duleep Singh has a choice collection at Elveden Hall of birds shot in the neighbourhood, which I have been allowed to examine ; and his son, Prince Victor, has obligingly given me various particulars respecting them.

Mr. E. Bidwell, of Fonnereau House, Twickenham, has kindly extracted from the printed Catalogue of the Leverian Museum at Ely the notices of the Suffolk birds therein contained.†

In conclusion I have most warmly to thank Mr. Stevenson and Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., for their very kind and valuable assistance in looking through my proof sheets. Prof. Newton, in addition to much other help already mentioned, has allowed me the use of his rich Ornithological Library, thus bringing to my knowledge various recorded facts of which I should otherwise have been ignorant.

* The *Pied Flycatcher*, as he tells me and as I had suspected, is inserted therein erroneously, while the *Spotted Flycatcher* is wrongly omitted.

† This Museum was a travelling collection of objects of natural history, probably part of the great Leverian Museum, (formed by Sir A. Lever) dispersed in 1805. There is a catalogue of it, printed by J. Evans, 21, Bartholomew Close, West Smithfield, London; it is entitled the Leverian Museum, under the patronage of their

Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Brunswick. A date, 1830, is written in MS. on the copy seen by Mr. Bidwell, probably inserted by some previous possessor. The proprietor of the Museum was Simpson Seaman, to whom a poem is addressed by the Rev. W. Harrison, Pymore, Oct. 30, 1824, directed to "Mr. Seaman, Leverian Museum, Ely." Mr. Marshall Fisher, who saw it at Ely, about fifty years ago, does not know what became of it after it left the place.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIRDS OF SUFFOLK.

We cannot take a comprehensive view of the natural history of any district, without taking some account of the character of the district itself. The County of Suffolk is a portion of East Anglia, and contains about fifteen hundred square miles, or nine hundred and forty-four thousand acres. These form an irregular figure, in some degree resembling a trapezium, the coast line being about fifty miles in length, the greatest breadth from east to west about fifty-six, and the greatest length from north to south about thirty-two. It is bounded on the north by Norfolk, from which it is separated by the Little Ouse and the Waveney, which rise close together, and flow on in opposite directions; on the west by Cambridgeshire; on the south by Essex, from which it is in great part separated by the Stour; and on the east by the German Ocean.

The character of the surface is much varied, it consists of heavy clay, and of light lands of mixed soil, the former much preponderating. Cereals are largely cultivated, but there is some pasture land. There are various heaths and barren tracts of rough ground, principally used for sheep-walks and rabbit-warrens. A more or less broken belt of heath and furze extends near the coast from Lowestoft to the river Orwell, where *Calluna*, *Erica tetralix* and *cinerea* grow in greater or less abundance. It is intersected by arable and marsh land which sometimes comes down to the coast. The heath land is in many places separated from the sea by a belt of marshes protected from the sea by "walls," except where there are low sand-hills, as, for instance, from Minsmere sluice to Sizewell; these, locally called bent-lands, are partly covered with furze. Some small patches of heath lie between Lowestoft

and Yarmouth, such as those at Gorleston, Belton, and Hopton.

The large tract of loose blowing sand, below which there is chalk at various depths, lying in the north-west part of the county, and known as the "Breck District," is a more peculiar feature. Its extent may be pretty well estimated by the open character of the unshaded map published by Morris in connection with his *Gazetteer*. Large portions of it have probably never been under cultivation, but such grounds as were "broken-up" by the plough obtained the name of "brecks," by which name the whole district has become known. This great district was once much more open than it is at present, now that fir plantations have been largely introduced; more land is also employed for the production of root-crops and of cereals, not only of rye, as formerly, but also of barley and even wheat. Even now hedges are few and far between, and there is very little water. It has been supposed by some that an arm of the sea once came up from the South Suffolk coast to Thetford (see above under *Ringed Plover*). Prof. Newton and Dr. Hind think that it is quite possible that an arm of the Wash may have reached Thetford from the west, and that the Wash itself may have extended as far perhaps as Brandon, Wangford also, and Lakenheath, being on its shores; but they do not believe that the sea could have come in from the eastward. Compare Barrett in *Trans. of Norf. and Norw. Nat. Soc.* for 1870-1, p. 63). Dr. Taylor, however, thinks that the marine plants found about Thetford are attracted by the soda which enters into the drift sand of the felspar, that the marine insects are attracted by the plants, and the sea birds by both; so that the hypothesis of the sea having once advanced so far is, he considers, open to doubt.

The woods and plantations in the county are almost entirely of modern growth; some timber is also scattered about, but trees of all kinds are diminishing in many parts and perhaps generally; ancient forests, such as those at Staverton and Fakenham, are very rare,

as are also old woods, those for instance near Needham Market.

Of marsh land there is now, for the most part, no great quantity, and much fen has entirely disappeared. The valley of the Alde, however, is generally marshy, and the marshes are in some places very extensive, the Lantern marshes covering a considerable area. Marsh land extends also up the valleys near the coast of other rivers, in some cases for a considerable distance. There is likewise a quantity of marsh, but little or no fen-land between Scole and Beccles. The fens, which once occupied a large district about Mildenhall,* appear to have been drained in the early years of the present century; the peat remains in a dry form. There is still much fen-land at Tuddenham, which extends to other parishes on the banks of the Lark. Also at Redgrave, near the source of the Waveney; at Hinderclay, Thelnetham, and around Hopton on or near to the Little Ouse, and at Aldeburgh there are considerable portions of unreclaimed fen. Some years ago, I am informed, there was a large district of "quaking" fen at Worlingham, North Cove, and Barnby, but of late years a considerable part of it has been drained, and converted into valuable feedingland. The fen-land seems to be diminishing generally. There are no moors anywhere, and none appear to have ever existed in the county.†

There are no mountains and no rocks, and even the hills scattered about the county are few and inconsiderable. A hilly district, known as Westleton Walks, once covered by the sea, extends inland from the Dunwich cliffs, of which it appears to be a continuation, towards Theberton and Middleton. The hills are irregular in form, and intersected by deep winding valleys, they are covered with heath, brake, and furze. A range of low furze-covered hills and grassy denes extends

* The land about Mildenhall though drained, is still called Mildenhall Fen and is so marked on the maps. Fen properly signifies corrupted water (see Richardson's *Dict.* s.v. and the quotations).

† No moors, that is no high lands of large extent, more or less boggy, on which heath grows, but low peat-lands are sometimes called moors, for instance, Whelp Moor, on Mildenhall Fen.

from Lowestoft towards Yarmouth northwards, while the cliffs of Pakefield and Kessingland trend southwards to Sole Bay and Easton Broad. Nothing at all like a sub-alpine region is to be found anywhere in Suffolk. The country consists, for the most part, of gently undulating fields, and, in some parts, of perfectly level plains. The fields are sometimes very large, and are divided by hedges, which are no longer of the same height or breadth as formerly. On some roadsides, however, high hedges are still to be seen.

On the coast there is abundance of sand and shingle, more especially on Orford beach, the acreage of which is probably larger than anything else of the kind on the east coast, and there are some mud-flats and salt marshes, especially near Aldborough; there are fine bays, havens, and creeks, but no cliffs of any great height, merely, in some places, a low range of the Suffolk crag, as at Felixstowe, Dunwich, and Southwold. Masses of indurated London clay crop out at low water at Felixstowe, and are, so far as I know, the only approach to rocks above the surface occurring anywhere in the county.*

Adjoining the sea there are considerable estuaries formed by the Stour, the Orwell, and the Deben, reaching up to Manningtree, Ipswich, and Woodbridge respectively. There are also large pieces of water, of a brackish character, particularly Breydon Water, Lake Lothing, and Thorpe Mere. Breydon is a magnificent tidal lake of some twelve hundred acres in extent, about five miles long by two-thirds of a mile wide; the deep water channel of the river passing through it is comparatively narrow, and is marked by painted posts to guide the vessels sailing across; the mud flats on each side, which are covered twice a day by the tide, offer rich feeding grounds for fowl and for fish; they are bounded by a strong bank to keep in the water, and are without reeds or trees. It is here, as has been already said, that

* For an account of the strata below the surface, and of the geology in general,

see Dr. Taylor in White's *History of Suffolk*, pp. 67—83, 3rd. Ed.

more rare birds have been obtained than in any other spot in England.* Lake Lothing is now a tidal lake, two miles long, which extends inwards from Lowestoft harbour, and is separated by a lock from Oulton Broad. About fifty years ago both the Broad and the Lake were fresh water, and a narrow strip of sand divided the lake from the sea. In June, 1831, the salt water was admitted into the lake. Thorpe Mere consists of an area of about a thousand acres, divided into two parts, the First and Second Meres, by a wall of earth. It is partially drained by a system of ditches, but a considerable quantity of water is at times forced into it both from the higher lands and from the sea (Hele, *Ald.*, 10—13). Of fresh water lakes and broads† (*i.e.*, pieces of water formed by the broadening of a stream) there are a few, though these are very inferior in number and magnitude to those of Norfolk; they lie principally in East Suffolk, where the beautifully wooded lake of Fritton extends over five hundred acres; Oulton Broad, surrounded by marshes, over a hundred and ten, besides Barnby, Easton, Benacre, Covehithe, and Dunwich Broad‡, which are not so large. Bosmere now consists of about eight acres, and is a good deal choked up with weeds; a few years ago it was almost twice its present size; at Rushmere there is a tract of marsh land and ponds by the side of the rivulet which flows into the Deben. At Holbrook and Tattingstone are ornamental lakes of a few acres each.

There are not many considerable pieces of water in West

* Breydon divides Norfolk and Suffolk. It has been variously regarded as wholly in Norfolk, or as wholly in Suffolk; but it must certainly be looked upon as belonging to both counties by the principles of English law, according to which the *medium filum* is the dividing line in all such cases. In Cary's *Map of England* the coloured line separating the counties is drawn through the middle of the lake. A bird seen or shot on Breydon may safely be regarded as belonging to both counties; it could hardly be there for a

couple of hours without having visited them both.

† The word is not always used strictly. Fritton Lake and Breydon Water are sometimes called Broad.

‡ The last, once opposite Minmere Haven, is now drained. About fifteen years ago, it was remembered as a piece of water of about seven acres. It is marked on Cary's map (1792) and from it on our own as "The Broad" (G. T. Rope *in litt.*).

Suffolk, and most of these have been artificially enlarged. Much the largest is that of Ampton and Livermere united; it is nearly two miles long, and about a quarter of a mile broad, and consists of about seventy-five acres. The lake at Redgrave, formed by the expansion of a rivulet, is more than forty-six acres in size. There are smaller lakes at Culford Hall, Fornham, and Drinkstone. There is a mere in the parish of Brandon, abutting the boundary of Wangford. Barton Mere, a very ancient piece of water, consists, when full, of about twelve acres; prehistoric bronze weapons have been found there, and remains of ancient lake dwellings. Broadmere at Troston, also very ancient, is not so large. Cornard Mere, near Sudbury, has now almost vanished; it did not consist, about thirty years ago, of more than two acres, and its extent is now much less.

In addition to the rivers which have been already mentioned there are some others of no great extent, viz, the Gipping, the Blyth, the Bret, the Thet, the Linnet, and the Lark. There are also many springs and rivulets scattered over the county.

This short sketch of the character of Suffolk however imperfect, may perhaps in some degree serve to account for the distribution of those birds that are found therein, and also for the absence of others. As there are no moors, there are no Grouse and no Blackgame,* although attempts have been made to introduce both these birds, as well as the

* A pair have occurred, but were probably introduced; they are not counted below among the Birds of Suffolk. (See Black Grouse above). Black Grouse are still found in Norfolk near Lynn, where an ample extent of wood and heath, wild in the extreme, affords the three most essential conditions of space, food, and quiet. They were also turned out at Beeston, where though the soil was well suited to them and the heathery hills bordered by fir-plantations were a very promising locality, they soon died off or were shot on adjacent manors, the ranges of these hills being far too circumscribed. The

Red Grouse has never occurred in Norfolk. In Suffolk, there are now no elevated heathy tracts equally fit with those of Lynn for such birds to live in, none, that is, so extensive and so moist. Their favourite food *Empetrum*, and *Vaccinium vitis idæa*, are entirely absent from both counties, and *V. oxycoccos* is rare in both, especially in Suffolk (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 347-376, Yarrell iii., 62). Mr. H. Saunders considers the Black Grouse near Lynn to be indigenous (they have been re-introduced), but calls them an isolated and decreasing colony. Yarrell's *Br. B.* iii, 63 (4th Ed.)

Capercaillie. The absence of mountains and high hills, of rocks and of rocky streams, accounts for the rarity of some birds which frequent such localities, such as the Ring Ouzel and the Dipper, which occur, the former only sparingly, the latter very rarely.

The diminution of woods and of timber in some parts of Suffolk has probably not been without effect upon the avifauna ; thus the Buzzard, formerly not uncommon, has now become decidedly rare. The Magpie and the Jay have also become much less common. The number of these birds, and of all birds of prey, has been further diminished by the incessant persecution of the gamekeepers, who frequently do not distinguish between the birds which are more or less mischievous to game, and those who do very little harm to it, and are, in other respects, extremely useful, such as the Kestrel* and the Barn Owl. Every species of British climbing bird, the Creeper, the Nuthatch, and the three Woodpeckers occur in all our eight districts, though not abundantly, and one of them but rarely ; they were probably at one time more frequent than they now are. At the same time larch and fir plantations have much increased, in some parts at least. The Scotch firs were, during the last century, largely planted in the "Breck district," where they were formerly quite unknown ; and have thus been the cause of a great multiplication in the numbers of the Long-eared Owl, in whose esteem the Scotch fir stands highest among trees. This appears to be the only bird of prey whose numbers have increased of late years, the others having all diminished.

The increasing inroads of civilization upon the Breck district has been disastrous indeed to its ornithology. The Bustard, once the glory of Norfolk and Suffolk, is now extinct in these counties, the last Suffolk nest having been found in 1832. Since that time indeed accidental visitors have been seen ; the last, a male bird on the borders of

* I much regret having, under *Kestrel*, ascribed poaching proclivities to that bird ; it appears to take young game only

when hard pressed for other food for its young. See Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., 381 ; Booth, *Rough Notes*, pt. ii.

the county, in 1876, when a league was formed by the neighbouring proprietors to protect it, Lord Lilford sending two of his own hen Bustards to be liberated, in order to induce the cock to stay. The Stone Curlew, its feeble representative, now alone survives, and is still not uncommon. The Breck is the principal centre both of it and of the Wheatear, which breed abundantly throughout this district, though both are found in many other parts of the county. The Woodlark also breeds, but more rarely, and in that district only; the Stock Dove also, a bird found in all the eight districts, may be spoken of as more especially belonging to the Breck; multitudes bred in the last century on the sandy plains near Brandon, and the shepherds annually took the young for sale; they breed there still, but in diminished numbers. The Kite, no more a denizen in the county, was formerly not rare on the open warrens about Elveden, where, in the days of hawking, it used to be chased by the Falcon. A few examples have been found there within the last ten years.

The fens, once abundant about Mildenhall, were formerly frequented by the Ruff and Reeve, but the bird is now extinct in Suffolk, except as an accidental visitor. The Bittern also was once a resident there, but is not now known to breed anywhere in the county. The Spotted Crake still survives, and breeds in several fenny districts. The Snipes are also more especially fen birds, but their numbers are diminishing in most places, if not everywhere. The Harriers in fine are now all rare, and are possibly verging on extinction by the gamekeepers.

While there is a diminution of some species of birds in the woods, the Breck, and the fens, other species have increased. The Hawfinch, formerly considered rare, can no longer be regarded as such, having been found in a great many places, and having nested in several; the Mistletoe Thrush is more common now than formerly; and the Warblers and small birds generally being less exposed to the attacks of Hawks, appear to have increased in numbers with the increase of plantations, though the narrowing of the old-

fashioned hedgerows must have told against them. The Ring-Dove, in fine, possibly from the same cause, in part, but chiefly from the greater cultivation of turnips, has immensely multiplied of late years ; it has also increased by large migratory flocks in the autumn.* Until lately the bird catchers did much to reduce the numbers of the song birds, more especially the Goldfinch, the Bullfinch, and the Nightingale, multitudes of which were taken annually. Since the passing of the Wild Birds' Protection Act, they have appeared in much greater abundance.

There are a few birds, which are found more especially on the heath and among furze ; such are the Short-Eared Owl, the Stonechat, the Whinchat, and the Nightjar, or Goatsucker, which occur more or less commonly in all the districts. There is one species however, the Dartford Warbler, which is always found in such localities, but is recorded as yet in three districts only, and in these but rarely. It has been observed mostly not far from the sea, and is not known to have nested.

Something must now be said about the water birds. Of those which are found on the Broads, Meres, and fresh-water and tidal Lakes, the Great-crested Grebe, the Coot, and the Shoveller are perhaps the most characteristic, though many other ducks and waders are found there in greater or less frequency at all times. The Heron, while occurring now and then wherever there is water and fish, is to be regarded as amongst the most conspicuous ornaments of the Broads and Lakes. The Reed Bunting, though met with in many other places, may be observed in immense numbers and to the fullest advantage upon the Broads during the summer months, more especially perhaps upon Oulton. The Reed Warbler, a much less common bird, may also be looked upon as *par excellence* a bird of the Broads, where it builds its beautiful nest plentifully. The Bearded Titmouse, yearly becoming more scarce in the county, and in many places extinct, still survives on Oulton Broad, and was,

* If the turnip-crops be bad, Ring Doves leave Suffolk in the autumn, just as they do any other district under similar conditions. (A. Newton *in litt.*)

no doubt, at one time, general upon them all, as well as among the reed beds near the sea and elsewhere.* Many of the rarer birds of Suffolk, as the Osprey, Kentish Plover, Avocet, Wood Sandpiper, Temminck's Stint, Spoonbill, the Great and Little Bittern, the Great Snipe, Gadwall, Garganey, and Slavonian Grebe, have, from time to time, been met with on the Broads, Lakes and Meres, or round their edges. On Fritton Lake were two decoys, one of which is still worked, where Wild Ducks, Teal, and Wigeon are taken in considerable numbers, averaging about a thousand annually; there have been various other decoys in the county; but this is, probably, now the principal one, the decoys of East Anglia having greatly diminished of late years.† On the tidal Lakes, as was to be expected, a large number of marine birds are to be found constantly, which appear only occasionally on those of fresh water.

The avifauna of the sea-coast is peculiarly rich; almost every species of British sea-bird having occurred there. At the same time the absence of rocks accounts for the small number of species known to breed. The Blackheaded Gull, the only species of the genus which is known to have bred in the county, formerly nested on a mere near Brandon, many miles from the sea; the birds were always robbed of their eggs, and have not bred there for many years. Several kinds of Terns, laying their eggs on the shingle, breed, or have bred, not uncommonly. Besides them, the following are the only marine species known to me to breed, or to have bred:—the Redshank, the Oyster Catcher, the Ringed Plover, the Avocet, the Spoonbill, and the Cormorant. Among marine passerine birds the Rock-pipit, found along the whole length

* The reeds, formerly in extensive use for thatching, have now fallen into neglect, and are no longer encouraged, and the birds have vanished with them.

† A full account of Fritton Decoy may be seen in G. C. Davies' *Norfolk Broads and Rivers*, 160—173. New Ed., 1884. There still are, or lately have been, decoys at Iken (where immense numbers of fowl were formerly taken, but the numbers

have greatly fallen off of late), at Rushmere, and at Nacton; there was also a decoy at Westleton. The decoy at Chillesford has not been worked since Sir R. Wallace left Sudbourn Hall; that at Friston has not been in use for many years. That at Levington had ceased to exist early in the century. The above information is derived from various friends and from *S.* and *W.*, 45.

of the coast, does its best to vindicate its name in a country where there are no rocks. It may be seen among the Felixstowe crags, at the foot of which are blocks of indurated London clay. It is also particularly to be remarked that the Shore-lark, which was not known in Great Britain until 1830, and not found in Suffolk till 1850, has occurred either in small numbers, or in flocks, annually during the last twenty years and more. There is no parallel instance to this in the whole range of British ornithology, and it is very difficult to account for. The bird appears to be moving westward, and is far more abundant in Heligoland also, according to Herr Gätke, than it used to be (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

It will readily be supposed that the number of birds in a county with such a geographical position is very considerable. According to Harting, whose arrangement has been followed throughout this Catalogue, the entire number of British Birds, both residents and migrants,* excluding the Accidental Visitants, is 261; if, from this, we subtract Sabine's Snipe, which he now considers to be a variety of the common Snipe, and replace it by the Mute Swan, now generally admitted into the British list, the number will remain the same. Of these fully 247 may be regarded, with reasonable certainty, as Suffolk birds. The following have never been observed in Suffolk:—the Great Reed Warbler, Water Pipit, Chough, Ptarmigan, Great Auk, and Greater Shearwater. And there are others whose claims are more or less doubtful:—the Golden Eagle, Savi's Warbler, the White Wagtail, Ortolan Bunting, and Roseate

* It has only very lately been known to how large an extent nearly all resident birds are migrants. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., has some important remarks on this matter in his introduction to his *Catalogue of the Birds of Norfolk*. He thinks that in Norfolk every species of bird is migratory, except Pheasants, Partridges, and tame Swans; and, perhaps, Sparrows and Green Woodpeckers. Observations have lately been made off Lighthouse vessels,

at Lowestoft among other places, on the migrations of birds, from which valuable results have been and will be still further obtained. Lowestoft is the most easterly point in England, from which hosts of birds have been seen coming in from Norway, among them many commonly called residents. See various notes made there (on land) by Mr. Stevenson and Mr. J. H. Gurney in recent numbers of the *Zoologist*.

Tern. The three following have been introduced into Suffolk, but wholly unsuccessfully :—the Capercailzie, Red Grouse, and Black Grouse. A very large proportion—more than half—of the whole number (247) are distributed over the whole of the county. A hundred and twenty-eight species are recorded from all the eight districts, but there are probably nearly forty more which may have to be added, being now recorded from six or seven districts. The numbers which occur in four and five districts are about twenty and thirty respectively.

Several birds, more especially those of the coast, have as yet been recorded from three districts only, but are not very rare therein ; such are the Rock Pipit, Turnstone, Pink-footed Goose, Velvet Scoter, Razor-bill, Arctic Tern, and Glaucous Gull ; while others which have occurred in the same number of districts are among the rarest of Suffolk birds ; they are the Crested Tit (one specimen in each district), Dartford Warbler, Great Bustard (now extinct), Purple Heron, Baillon's Crake, Ferruginous Duck, Eider Duck, and Buffon's Skua.

The following have hitherto been found in no more than two districts ; the Greyheaded Wagtail, Fire-crest (?), Bec-eater, Rock Dove (?), Kentish Plover, Temminck's Stint, Bernicle Goose, Black Guillemot, Iceland Gull (?), and Great Skua. And these in conclusion can be counted upon from one district only viz., the Woodchat Shrike, Richard's Pipit, Lapland Bunting (one specimen), Gull Bunting (one specimen), Glossy Ibis, Crane (one specimen), Little Crake.

At the same time the fact that a bird has been found in all the eight districts does not by any means prove that it is abundant in all parts of the county, or even in any one district. The following may fairly be regarded as more or less rare in them all ; the Osprey, Peregrine Falcon, Hobby, Merlin, Common Buzzard, Rough-Legged Buzzard, Great Grey Shrike, Pied Flycatcher, Ring Ouzel, Reed Warbler, Brambling, Raven (now almost extinct), Great Spotted Woodpecker, Little Spotted Woodpecker, Quail, Bittern, Spotted Crake, Shoveller, Pintail, Tufted Duck, Golden

Eye, also the irregular visitants, the Waxwing, Hoopoe, Crossbill, Hawfinch, as well as the following marine species, Little Auk, Gannet, Black Tern, Storm Petrel.

It is unnecessary, however, to enter into details on this subject, as the distribution of each bird is mentioned in its place in the Catalogue, including of course the Addenda.

A few words must be added on the Accidental Visitors. Of such birds which have occurred in Britain, Harting reckons 135 species; of these 48 are European, 14 Asiatic, 11 African, and 42 American. He has added five others since the publication of his *Handbook* in 1872, thus bringing the total number of British birds up to 400. The *B. O. U. List* has on the one hand made the number greater by adding several other Accidental Visitors, and so enumerating 452 British birds in all. Of these 76 are deducted as being more or less doubtful, and are included in square brackets, thus leaving 376 as the ascertained number of British birds. The number of Accidental Visitors recorded above from Suffolk is 53, seven of which are in a greater or less degree doubtful, viz., the Mottled Owl, Eagle Owl, Pine Grosbeak, Great White Heron, Ruddy Sheldrake, Harlequin Duck, King Duck, and Brännich's Guillemot, and two are certainly introduced, the Barbary Partridge and the Virginian Colin.

Of these 53, White's Thrush and Pallas's Sand Grouse, are natives of Asia; the Cream-coloured Courser is a native of Africa; the Mottled Owl, American Meadow Starling, Red-winged Starling, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Broad-billed Sandpiper, Red-breasted Snipe, Esquimaux Curlew, Trumpeter Swan, Buffed Headed Duck, Summer Duck, the Hooded Merganser, White-billed Diver, Sabine's Gull, and Wilson's Petrel are natives of America. The Barbary Partridge and Virginian Colin are introduced birds, but included (after Harting) in the 53 Accidental Visitors; they are respectively natives of Africa and of America. The remainder are European, viz., Greenland Falcon, Gyr-Falcon, Red-footed Falcon, Snowy Owl, Little Owl, Scops Owl, Eagle Owl, Tengmalm's Owl, Alpine Accentor, Blue-

throated Warbler, Marsh Warbler, Serin Finch, Pine Grosbeak, Parrot Crossbill, White-winged Crossbill, Nutcracker, Alpine Swift, Collared Pratincole, Black-winged Stilt, Black Stork, Great White Heron, Little Egret, Squacco Heron, Polish Swan, Ruddy Sheldrake, Red-crested Duck, Harlequin Duck, King Duck, Brünnich's Guillemot, Caspian Tern, White-winged Black Tern, and Gull-billed Tern, Some of these birds however are by no means confined to Europe, but are found in other parts of the world quite as commonly or more so.

The following mentioned in the notes are certainly escaped birds, and are not included in British lists, nor in the above 53, viz., the Black Swan, a native of Australia, and the Whidah bird, a native of Africa. Several included in the 53 may have escaped from confinement, such as the American Meadow Starling and more especially the Summer Duck.

All the above are, of course, very rare in Suffolk; about a third have occurred in only one district, and some of these only once in that district. Breydon Water has supplied a greater number of Accidental Visitors than any other place; several, viz., the Red-footed Falcon, the Pectoral Sandpiper, the Broad-billed Sandpiper, the Buffel-headed Duck, and Red-crested Duck were observed there in Great Britain for the first time. The Trumpeter Swan has been obtained at Aldeburgh, and nowhere else, so far as is at present known, in Europe. Besides the American Meadow Starling killed at Thrandeston, only two others have been met with in Great Britain. Of the four Esquimaux Curlews which have been killed in Great Britain, two have occurred in Suffolk. It is, perhaps, needless to enter into any further details.*

The whole number of birds seen in Suffolk, counting the Accidental Visitors and subtracting the doubtful ones, is 247 plus 45, amounting to 292. It is impossible to decide, with absolute certainty, what is the true number, but the above estimate can hardly be far wrong. If Pallas' Grey

* Harting, in his *Handbook*, mentions many examples have been seen or obtained under each Accidental Visitant, how in Britain.

Shrike and the Black-breasted Dipper be counted as in the *B. O. U. List*, as distinct species, the number would be raised to 294. Making every allowance for omissions and errors in excess, no one can doubt that the ornithology of Suffolk can show a very strong list of birds, little, if at all, inferior to that of any other county, the avifauna of which has been well investigated, Yorkshire only excepted. Comparisons are proverbially odious, but still it is interesting to give the estimates which have been made by competent hands of the number of birds known in other counties. Messrs. W. E. Clarke and W. D. Roebuck in 1881 enumerate 307 species in Yorkshire. Mr. Stevenson in 1883, in *White's Gazetteer of Norfolk*, estimates the birds of Norfolk at 293; Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., writing in 1884, in *Mason's Norfolk*, sets them down at 285, omitting the doubtful cases. Mr. Harting, in 1880, in his introduction to *Rodd's Birds of Cornwall*, estimates the birds of Cornwall at 290. The birds of the Humber district, a well defined zoological province comprising parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, are estimated by Mr. Cordeaux, writing in 1872, at 276, besides five included in an Appendix. Mr. Hancock in 1874 counts the birds of Northumberland and Durham united as 266. Messrs. Macpherson and Duckworth in 1886 reckon 250 birds for Cumberland. Mr. Mitchell, in 1885, counts 256 birds for Lancashire. Mr. Knox, in his systematic *Catalogue of the Birds of Sussex* (1865, 3rd Ed.), enumerates 248 species as found in that county.* Mr. Harting, in 1866, estimates the birds of Middlesex at 225. Mr. A. W. M. Clark-Kennedy, in 1868, reckons the birds of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire combined to be 225. Mr. Cecil Smith in 1869 sets down the birds of Somersetshire at 216. The late Dr. Saxby counted the birds of the Shetland Islands to be 202, including about half a dozen doubtful cases; his book was edited by his brother, the Rev. S. H. Saxby, in 1874. Mr. Montagu Browne is pub-

* Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., informs me that other birds have since been added to the Sussex list, by Mr. Monk of Lewes

and others, and that their number now probably amounts to about 270.

lishing, in the *Zoologist*, a list of the birds of Leicestershire, but it is not yet completed.*

It will thus be seen that Suffolk stands very high among the English counties in the number of its birds.

If a scientific election committee were to scrutinize the lists, they would find it an arduous business to arrange their order. There can be very little doubt that more birds have been seen in Yorkshire, as was to be expected, and in Cornwall, Norfolk, and Suffolk than in any other counties whose avifauna is well known.

It is to be hoped that the birds of Suffolk, and those also of every other part of England, may suffer less diminution by wanton destruction in the future than they have done in the past. The Act of Parliament for the Preservation of Wild Birds has already done much for them, and it has been remarked that it is probably in consequence of that Act that the song-birds and several other species, for example, the Ducks, Gulls, and Plovers, have recently increased in numbers in Suffolk. The birds of prey, Hawks and Owls, do less mischief to game than has been supposed; they not only do much good by destroying rats and mice and wood-pigeons, but they also kill weakly game birds, which are the most easily taken, and so cause the survival of the fittest; so that the keepers do more harm than good by waging a war of utter extermination against them. Certain species which do much mischief in the garden at some times of the year, do also much good at other times by destroying mischievous insects, and ought therefore to be kept down only moderately. In France the wholesale destruction of small birds is said to have produced disastrous effects. In fact we may say generally that any considerable disturbance of the balance of nature leads to more harm than good. Even naturalists, more particularly collectors of eggs, who must now be contented with nothing less than a clutch, should follow their pursuit with caution and moderation.

* From what he tells me, I think we may roughly estimate the number of Leicestershire birds at 200 or nearly so.

In the above Catalogue I have contented myself for the most part with giving a list in which is noticed the distribution of the birds over the county, the frequency of their occurrence, the months in which they have been observed, and whether they have nested now or formerly. A good deal has been written about the uselessness of mere local ornithological histories,* but it is the opinion of some of the most competent naturalists that they are of great value. Professor Bell expresses himself as follows:—“It may be doubted whether the study of animals of particular tracts of country have not contributed, more than any other means, to the advancement of zoological knowledge, especially as regards those important branches of it, the geographical distribution of animals and the influence of climate, of soil, and of other local circumstances in determining the range of species, the changes of varieties, and the extent and periods of migration.”

* Cecil Smith's *Birds of Somersetshire*, pref.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

P. 6, line 4. *For* Mr. Edwin Hill, *read* Mr. J. F. Hills.

Ditto. Note. Mr. King's Catalogue appeared in Fulcher's *Sudbury Journal* for 1838, pp. 126—128.

P. 8, line 26. *For* Mr. Coleman, *read* Mr. Combe.

P. 12, line 1. *For* Woodbridge *read* Halesworth.

Ditto, line 26. It is a mistake to say that the Latin edition of Willughby contains no localities of Suffolk birds. The Bustard is mentioned as occurring *prope Novum Mercatum et Royston oppida in agro Cantabrigiensi et Suffolciensi* (p. 129). He seems to have thought that Royston was in Suffolk; Newmarket is partly in that county. Compare Ray's translation, p. 178.

P. 21. After line 2, insert FAM. FALCONIDÆ.

P. 22, line 2. Remove parenthesis from S. and W.

P. 23, line 26. This bird is not the White-tailed Eagle; but the Osprey (C.B.). Mr. Cooper has at Euston a White-tailed Eagle shot at Barnham (C.B.).

P. 33, line 35. The Hardwick bird is the Honey Buzzard.

P. 38, line 32. This Wangford is in Blything Hundred, District 2.

P. 45, line 5. *For* Biddell *read* Bidwell. Insert in parenthesis after Mash *in litt.*: H. Turner in *Z.* 3rd S. (1883) 180; E. Bidwell *in litt.*; he gave it to Mr. Whitaker, of Rainworth Lodge, Mansfield, Notts, who has a fine collection of varieties.

P. 57, line 15. Add after "notice": but as this bird had had its leg broken, it was probably unable to emigrate.

P. 61, line 14. Capt. James now thinks that this was the Golden-crested Wren.

P. 76, line 3. Dele asterisk; this bird has been recently obtained in Norfolk and the Ipswich specimen need not have been called in question.

P. 100, line 5. Mr. E. Bidwell has increased the number to eighty-six, giving a list of them, see *Trans. Norf. and Norwich Nat. Soc.* iii., 526—531.

P. 113. Note. *For* and probably still further on towards Mildenhall *read* Lakenheath, Wangford, Eriswell, and Mildenhall.

Ditto. *For* wheat-lands *read* rye-lands.

P. 114, line 7. *For* A. Newton *read* G. Ransome.

P. 120, last line. *For* Vendenheym's *read* Wurmser's.

P. 123. Note. *For* Heath *read* Warren.

Ditto below. *For* Heaths *read* Warrens.

P. 127, line 32. *For* and has become rarer as the fenland diminishes *read* and has been shot down of late years whenever it has appeared.

P. 132, line 27. Cancel this line, and the reference to Newton; add: Mr. G. T. Rope observed a pair of Green Sandpipers at Blaxhall, in July and August, 1885, by the river side near Snape Bridge; he thinks that they probably bred there. Professor Newton believes that a pair bred one summer in a plantation at Elveden; the bird usually builds in trees.

P. 159, line 35. After Orwell, add: in the winter about 1875 (Podd v.v.).

P. 221. After line 32 add: 8. One (Greater Black-backed Gull) shot at Fornham St. Martin, recently (L. Travis v.v., 1886).

P. 222. After line 20, add: 8. One (Lesser Black-backed Gull) shot at Livermere, a very fine adult bird, March 26, 1886 (L. Travis v.v., C. B.!).

P. 240, line 4. Dele asterisk; I now believe there was no reason to question the Mildenhall example.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Paget, *Y.*—*Natural History of Yarmouth*, by C. J. and James Paget.

Stev. *B. of N.*—*Birds of Norfolk*, by H. Stevenson.

There are other abbreviations of the same kind, which will be readily understood.

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GYR-FALCON.

Falco gyrfalco, L.

In possession of Mr. E. J. Hunt.



PALLAS'S SAND GROUSE (MALE).

Syrrhaptes paradoxus (Pallas).

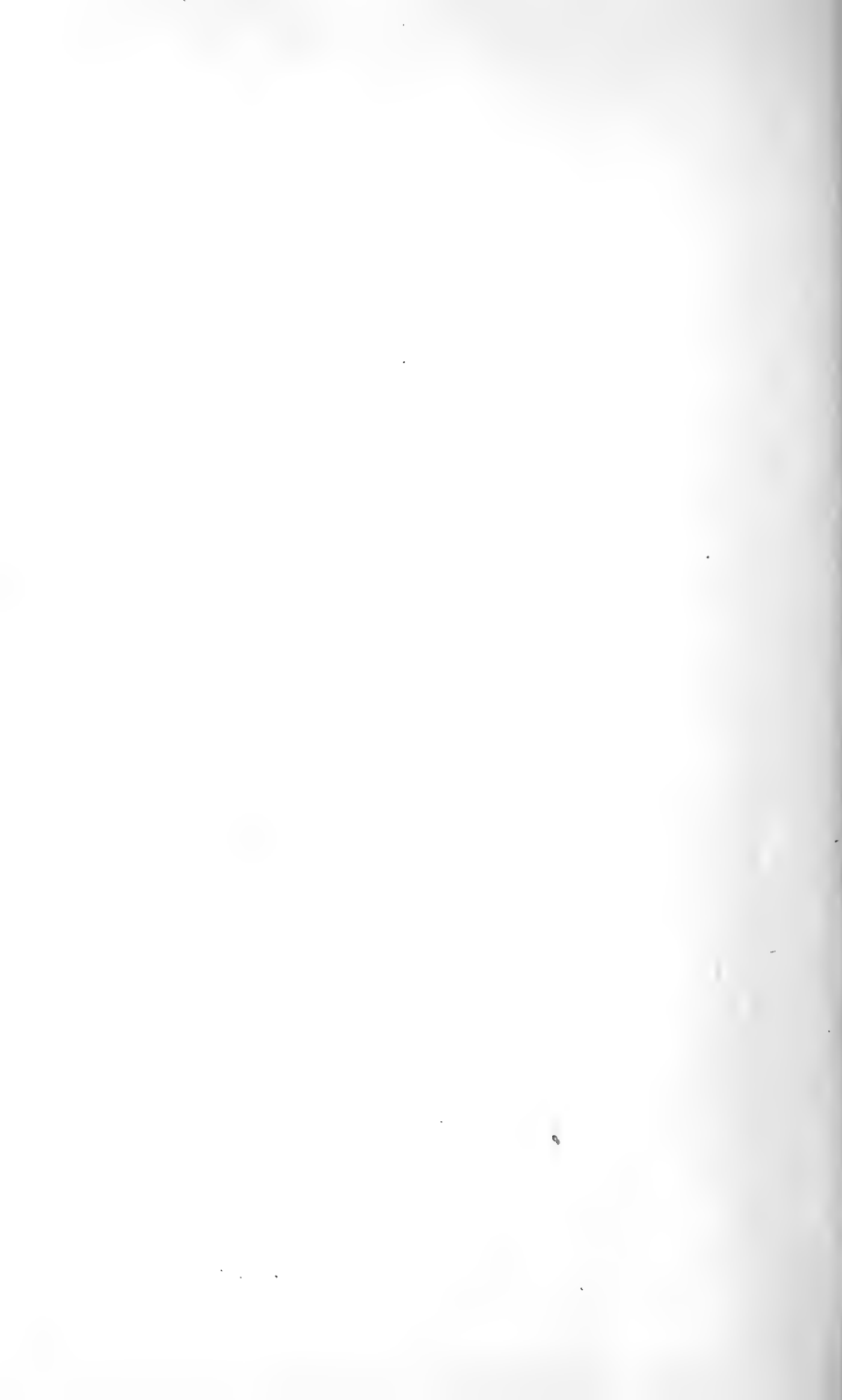
In possession of Professor Newton.



PALLAS'S SAND GROUSE (FEMALE)

Syrrhaptes paradoxus (Pallas).

In the Ipswich Museum (Hole Collection).





PECTORAL SANDPIPER.

Tringa maculata, Vieillot.

In possession of Mrs. Lescher (Hoy Collection).



TRUMPETER SWAN (IMMATURE).

Cygnus buccinator, Richardson.

In the Ipswich Museum (Hele Collection)



TRUMPETER SWAN.

Head and Neck of the same Bird.



WHITE-BILLED DIVER (IMMATURE).

Colymbus Adamsi, Gray.

In possession of the writer.





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